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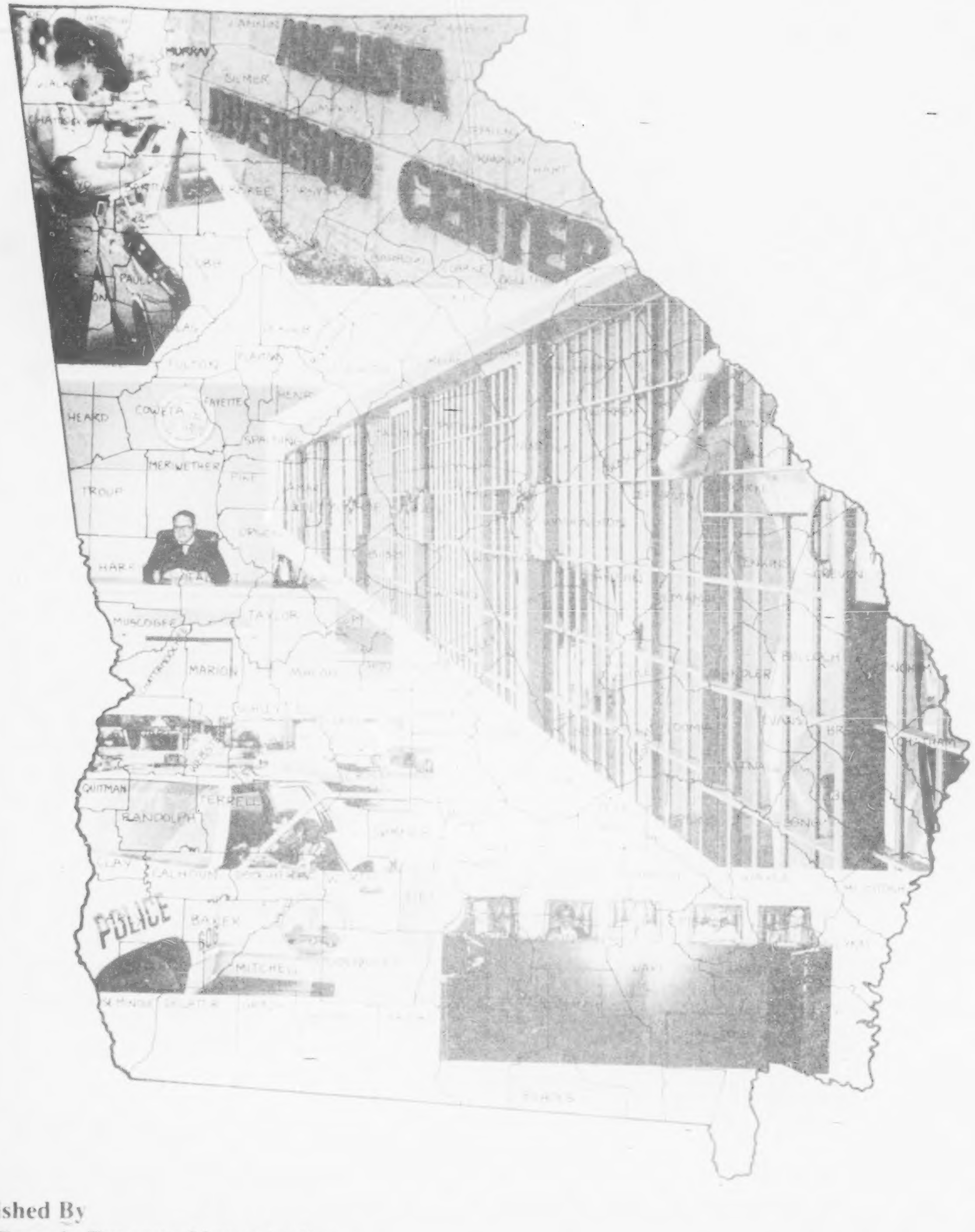
GEORGIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA
1988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CALHOUN
BAKER
MITCHELL
POLICE

Published By
The Georgia Bureau of Investigation
July 1989

STATE OF GEORGIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
ATLANTA 30334

Joe Frank Harris
GOVERNOR

My Fellow Georgians:

Either directly or indirectly, each of us will at one time or another feel the impact of crime. The challenge presented by this fact requires the participation and cooperation of all components of the criminal justice system working as allies to fulfill the task of protecting the citizens of Georgia.

The preparation and dissemination of timely, accurate criminal justice data which clearly portrays the operations of Georgia's entire system of justice are vital to this effort. This information can be used by the Governor, the General Assembly, local governments, the various components of the criminal justice system and private organizations in making crucial decisions regarding the resources, methods and responses to counter crime. Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1988 provides a basis for more knowledgeable decisions, thus a more positive impact can be made on the operation of the criminal justice system and on reducing crime.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Joe Frank Harris

JFH/rp

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INTRODUCTION

Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1988 is published by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. This publication represents the cooperation of many agencies and organizations within state government, as it is a compilation of information from multiple segments of Georgia's criminal justice system.

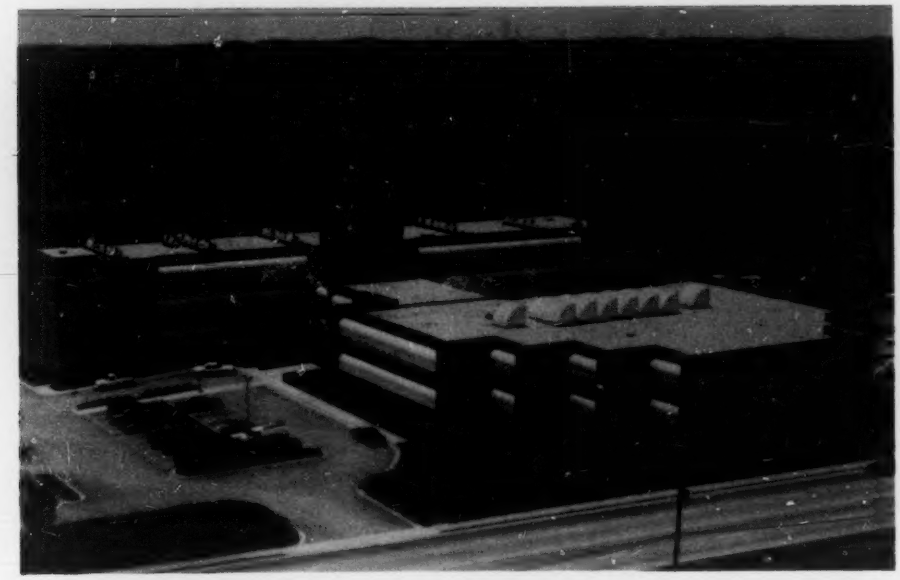
The reporting and analysis of the occurrence of specific crimes and subsequent arrests is the point of entrance for an individual into Georgia's criminal justice system. **Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1988** is designed to reflect the totality of the system. It proposes to contribute to the basic understanding and knowledge of just what that system includes and what it does.

This publication provides a basic description of the functions of the criminal justice system, and portrays statistically through graphs, charts, and tables essential work load data. As more extensive and accurate reporting systems are developed, this publication will continue toward a more comprehensive effort, capable of tracking individuals through the entire justice system and communicating a clear picture of the system's collective efforts to control crime.

This publication is organized into four divisions: law enforcement, the courts, corrections, and pardons and paroles. The information is organized in a manner consistent with the movement of an offender through the criminal justice system. Analyses of data are made solely from data collected from each major component of the system and are confined to that component. In some instances, the amount of data is rather voluminous; in others it is minimal.

Each section of this publication begins with a brief description of the overall structure of a component, followed by the method by which its relevant data are collected and processed. Following this overview is a presentation of the compiled data and, where appropriate, an analysis of that data. Specific methodologies and formulas used in analyses are contained in the appendix. The concluding section contains statements of officials representing each major component, addressing critical topics relevant to Georgia's criminal justice system.

I LAW ENFORCEMENT



INTRODUCTION

The law enforcement powers of the State of Georgia are a function of the Executive branch of government. In order to exercise enforcement powers, the State grants the power of arrest to some 740 active law enforcement agencies which can be grouped into seven major categories: (1) state agencies, (2) municipal agencies, (3) county police agencies, (4) county sheriff departments, (5) campus agencies, (6) state authorities' and institutions' agencies, and (7) other agencies. These agencies employ 17,196 certified officers.

The majority of law enforcement functions are delegated to the respective counties and municipalities by the State. Most law enforcement work is done at the local level; the bulk of money allocated, the majority of personnel employed, and the greatest portion of work load measures are generated locally. The state retains certain specialized responsibilities because a great deal of variation exists between counties and municipalities in the provision of police services, and because the type of services provided change over time.

State Law Enforcement Agencies

The primary roles of state level law enforcement agencies are to provide technical assistance to local agencies and to provide services in highly specialized operational areas. Examples of these services are: investigative assistance, laboratory analysis of physical evidence through the Division of Forensic Sciences, training, management consulting, and the collection and analyses of crime data and criminal history information through the Georgia Crime Information Center.

In addition, the state engages in operational law enforcement functions in specialized areas. Workload measures generated by the State's six major law enforcement agencies, employing 1,837 officers with arrest powers, are included with the data in this report. Those state agencies are:

1. The **Georgia State Patrol**, whose primary legal responsibility is traffic enforcement and highway safety. Its duties are performed by 830 certified officers assigned to 48 Patrol Posts located throughout Georgia. In addition to traffic enforcement the Georgia State Patrol has initiated a highly successful program to "look beyond the ticket" which has resulted in numerous arrests for narcotics trafficking and other felony violations.

2. The **Georgia Bureau of Investigation** whose primary focus is on general investigations and narcotics enforcement. Its duties are performed by 242 certified special agents and 48 narcotics agents. There are 13 regional offices and four regional drug enforcement offices located throughout Georgia and various special units working out of headquarters. Additionally, the G.B.I. operates the Division of Forensic Sciences, 5 branch laboratories and the Georgia Crime Information Center.

3. The **Department of Natural Resources, Game and Fish Division's Law Enforcement Unit** whose primary focus is on the enforcement of all laws relating to game and fish, boating, and water safety regulation. Its duties are performed by 406 certified conservation rangers assigned to the 159 counties in Georgia.

4. The **Department of Revenue, Alcohol, Tobacco Tax Unit** whose primary focus is on the enforcement of laws pertaining to the payment of any tax duties due the Department. The Unit shares concurrent jurisdiction with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation for the statewide enforcement of all laws related to the manufacture, sale, transportation, and possession of beverage alcohol and tobacco. Its duties are performed by 30 certified law enforcement agents.

5. The **Investigation Division, State Examining Boards**, and the **Securities Investigation Unit**, Secretary of State, whose primary focus is on the investigation of misdemeanor and felony violations of laws governing the licensing of certain professions (i.e., doctors, pharmacists, private detectives, etc.), verification and enforcement of provisions of the State Elections Code and the enforcement of securities regulation laws. Its duties are performed by 32 certified investigators based in Atlanta.

6. The **Permits and Enforcement Division, Department of Transportation** whose primary focus is on the enforcement of regulations governing the size and weight of vehicles operating on public roads, the enforcement of licensing and fuel tax registration requirements, and the enforcement of all state laws on properties owned or controlled by the Department of Transportation. Its duties are performed by 297 certified officers located in state highway districts.

In addition to the law enforcement agencies identified above, the state maintains a variety of other specialized agencies which are vested with arrest powers. These agencies are included in one of the other categories enumerated below (e.g., campus police, authority police, Georgia Drugs and Narcotics Agency, State Fire Marshal, Farmer's Market Police, etc.).

Local Law Enforcement Agencies

The primary role of local law enforcement departments is to provide police service to the citizens of an agency's geographically defined jurisdiction. These services are provided by one or more of the three types of local agencies: municipal police departments, county police departments, and county sheriffs' departments. In Georgia there are 539 local law enforcement agencies which employ 14,009 certified officers with arrest powers.

1. **Municipal Police Departments** - Municipal police departments derive law enforcement powers through delegation from the State under the constitutional principle of "home rule", or local autonomy. These agencies are generally responsible for the enforcement of all state criminal laws, traffic laws, and municipal ordinances. Municipal police departments employ more law enforcement officers than any other type of agency. Presently, 365 municipalities fund police departments which employ 7,233 certified officers. These departments range in size from 1 to 1,405 officers with the majority having 25 or fewer sworn officers.

2. **County Sheriffs' Departments** - The office of Sheriff in Georgia is considered to be both a constitutional and county office. Each sheriff derives his law enforcement powers from laws enacted by the General Assembly in accordance with the 1983 Constitution of the State of Georgia. Sworn

deputies derive arrest powers from the sheriff. Each of Georgia's 159 counties has a sheriff whose principal duties involve serving as: (1) the chief law enforcement officer of the county, (2) an officer of the county courts, and (3) the official jailer of the county. Georgia sheriffs' departments employ 4,802 certified officers authorized to enforce state criminal laws and county ordinances when authorized by the county commission or local acts of the General Assembly. In the 15 counties containing county police departments, the sheriff's department tends to focus on the duties of jail operations and service to the courts.

3. **County Police Departments** - County police agencies derive law enforcement powers under the constitutional principle of "home rule" and acts of the county commission. They are generally empowered to enforce all State criminal laws, traffic laws and county ordinances. There are currently 15 county police departments in the State which employ a total of 1,974 certified officers.

Campus Law Enforcement Agencies

Educational institutions within the State of Georgia have the authority to establish law enforcement agencies with powers similar to those of other state and local law enforcement agencies. These agencies are grouped as:

1. **State operated colleges and universities**, operating under the authority of the Board of Regents, employ police officers and other security personnel with arrest powers for criminal and traffic violations committed upon property under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents and upon public or private property within 500 yards of property under the jurisdiction of the Board.
2. **Private colleges and universities** operate under the police powers of the State Board of Education. They employ police officers who have the power of arrest for state criminal and traffic violations committed on the grounds or buildings of the particular educational facility and upon any public or private property within 500 yards of the facility.

There are currently 37 campus police agencies within the State which employ a total of 529 certified police officers.

State Authorities' and Institutions' Law Enforcement Agencies

Various state statutes creating specific authorities (i.e., Stone Mountain Authority, Lake Lanier Islands Authority, Georgia Ports Authority, MARTA, etc.) and those statutes which govern certain types of institutions (i.e., Central State Hospital, Youth Development Centers, etc.) empower some of these agencies to employ police officers. These officers are empowered to enforce state criminal and traffic laws on the property of the institution or the authority's jurisdiction. There are currently 21 police agencies in Georgia under this category. These agencies employ a total of 437 certified police officers.

There are an additional 5,049 certified correctional officers who work in institutional settings, 909 certified probation officers, and 301 certified parole officers. These officers round out the population of Georgia's certified peace officers. These employees have not been included in the total number of police officers because they are included within the Corrections section of this publication.

Other Law Enforcement Agencies

Various independent statutes within the Official Code of Georgia grant degrees of arrest power to certain employees of state, local, and private agencies, which do not lend themselves to easy categorization. These employees range from county marshals to court officers, to investigators employed by district attorneys and solicitors, to railroad police officers, and others. There are currently 60 such agencies which employ 529 certified officers.

Law Enforcement, Crime Data Reporting, Collection and Interpretation

Georgia's crime reporting system is derived from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Two types of crime data are collected from Georgia's law enforcement agencies utilizing standardized definitions and procedures. The first type of data collected represent offenses which include counts for the crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson. The first four offenses are violent crimes or crimes against persons; the remaining four are property crimes. Because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence, and likelihood of being reported, these crimes are thought of as an index of the crime problem. Consequently, these offenses are often referred to as **Index** crimes. Counts for less serious crimes, often referred to as **Non-Index** crimes, are also collected and analyzed.

The law enforcement data in this publication are provided from two sources, the Georgia Crime Information Center and the Georgia Department of Public Safety. The primary responsibility for collecting and reporting data relating to criminal violations, traffic accidents and traffic violations falls upon the agency in whose jurisdiction the violations occur. A myriad of 740 law enforcement agencies collect and report data to the two state agencies responsible for collating and analyzing this information. This information is compiled and analyzed in publications such as **Georgia Criminal Justice Data**, as well as in specific reports used for policy decisions and research activities.

The Georgia crime statistics provided in this publication are derived from actual reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies statewide. The FBI provides statistical data on criminal activity nationwide. Those tables comparing criminal activity in Georgia with that of the South and the Nation use FBI statistical data for comparisons.

State law requires all criminal justice agencies to submit to the Georgia Crime Information Center information concerning crimes reported by the public and crimes otherwise processed by these agencies. Law enforcement agencies must also submit fingerprints and other identifying data on persons arrested within their jurisdictions. These reports are collected on forms or in a format prescribed by the Georgia Crime Information Center. The validity of this information is dependent upon the original sources of the information --the law enforcement agencies located throughout the state.

State law also requires the submission of certain types of data on traffic accidents and traffic law violations to the Department of Public Safety. All data concerning traffic accidents and violations contained in this report were obtained from the Department of Public Safety or the federal agencies to which it reports.

Crime Data Interpretation

Several precautions in interpreting crime data should be observed. First, it is well established that many more crimes occur than are reported. Thus, depending on the type of crime and type of victim, statistics based on the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies may underestimate the number of crimes that actually take place. Because the size and variation of this "hidden figure of crime" is not known, caution should be exercised in assuming that changes in crime trends reflect changes in criminal behavior.

Second, these reports of crime are submitted by the local and state agencies to the Georgia Crime Information Center. The reports are edited and screened for inclusion in the Uniform Crime Reporting statistics. The editing which standardizes the reports according to Uniform Crime Reporting specifications will sometimes result in variance between figures maintained in the Georgia Crime Information Center's statistical file and those maintained by the state or local agency.

Third, variance occurs between the Georgia crime Information Center's figures and those released by the FBI. The Georgia Crime Information Center does not include estimates for incidents or arrests that occur but are not reported. Such estimates are included in the FBI's **Crime in the United States**. Again, changes in the number of reported incidents and arrests may not necessarily reflect the actual level of change in law enforcement activity. Also, there is evidence that changes in the actual number of crimes committed normally coincide with changes in population demographics. Accordingly, historical comparisons of the number of crimes reported may be misleading if the accompanying demographic changes are not considered. The same is true for inter-jurisdictional comparisons; it is expected that communities with different populations will have different crime problems. The use of crime rates in making comparisons minimizes these problems. Readers are cautioned that crime rates cited are reliable indications of crime only to the extent that population estimates are accurate, that crimes are reported by victims, and the Uniform Crime Reports are submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies.

Due to its uniformity and comprehensiveness, the State's crime statistics data base is the best available source when describing Georgia's crime problem over time and in making tentative comparisons of Georgia's data with data compiled in other states with comparable demographics.

SUMMARY OF CRIME IN GEORGIA

Crimes

In 1988, 397,129 Index and 367,991 Non-Index offenses were reported by Georgia law enforcement agencies. Table 1 and Figure 1 indicate the trends in both Index, Non-Index and combined offenses from 1984-1988. While Index offenses have increased in each of the last four years, the largest percentage increase (10.7%) occurred in 1988 when reported offenses jumped by 38,287 over 1987. Other yearly increases have averaged 10.3%. Non-Index offenses show a steady increase except for 1986 which is low because DUI offense totals are unavailable for that year. However, the 1988 total of 367,991 reported offenses is the highest of the five year period showing a 14.0% increase over 1987.

Arrests

In 1988, law enforcement agencies reported 67,002 arrests for Index offenses and 259,679 arrests for Non-Index offenses. Table 2 and Figure 2 display the trends in arrests for the two crime categories and the total for all crimes. Arrests for Index offenses have increased each year during the five year period. The largest percentage increase (19.3%) occurred in 1988 when reported arrests rose by 10,852. Arrests for Non-Index offenses remained fairly constant until 1988 when the total jumped by 25,861 (11.1%) over 1987. The 1986 Non-Index arrest totals are not valid for comparison purposes because they do not include DUI arrests which are unavailable.

Table 1

REPORTED INCIDENTS OF CRIME 1984-1988

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Index	259,253	296,304	329,144	358,842	397,129
Non-Index	258,645	282,549	240,003	317,771	367,991
TOTAL CRIMES	517,898	578,853	569,147	676,613	765,120

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center
1986 Non-Index incident total does not include DUI which is unavailable.

Figure 1

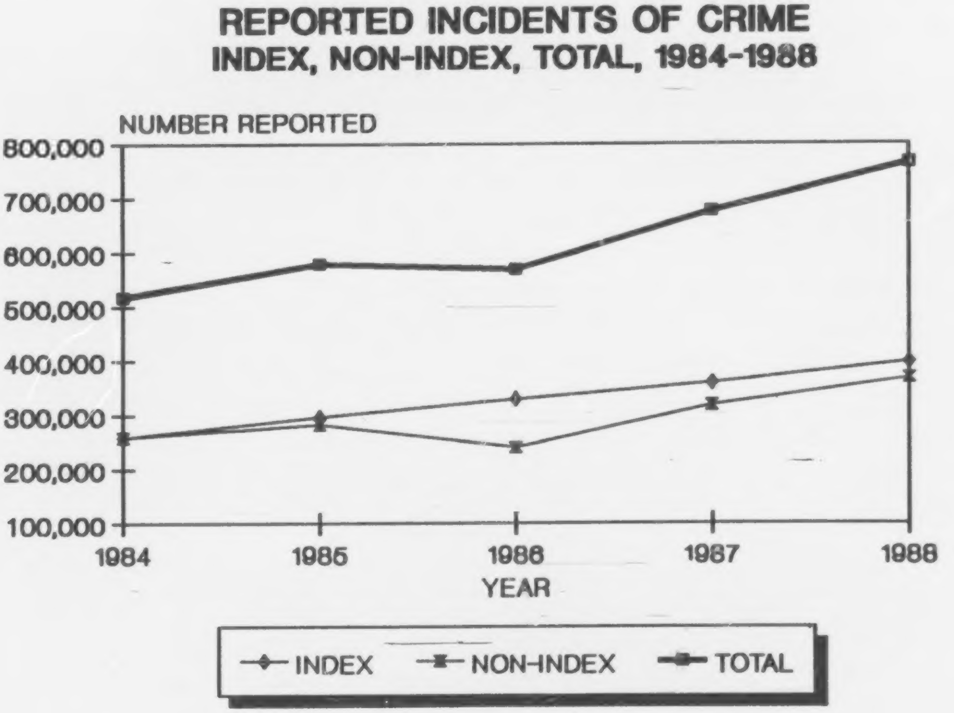


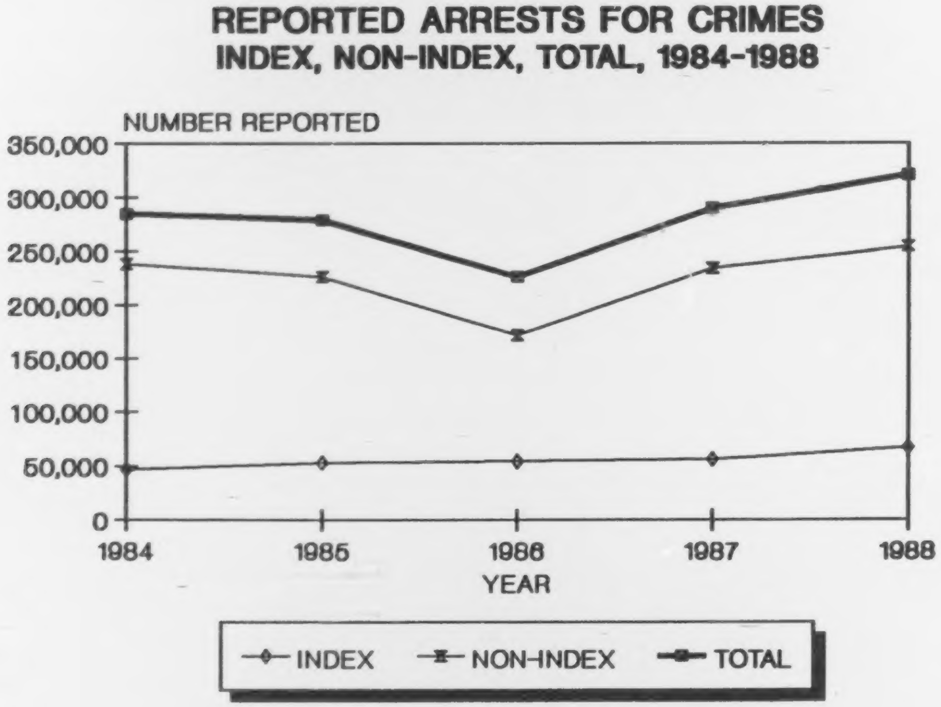
Table 2

REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Index	46,602	52,843	54,493	56,150	67,002
Non-Index	238,238	226,077	171,357	233,818	259,679
TOTAL ARRESTS	284,840	278,920	225,850	289,968	326,681

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center
1986 Non-Index arrest total does not include DUI which is unavailable.

Figure 2



INCIDENTS OF CRIME: CHARACTERISTICS, TRENDS, COMPARISONS

Profile of Index Crime in Georgia

In 1988, Georgians reported 397,129 Index crimes to law enforcement agencies (See Table 3). Included were 705 murders, 3,029 forcible rapes, 15,443 robberies, 23,557 aggravated assaults, 99,711 burglaries, 219,367 larcenies, 34,071 motor vehicle thefts, and 1,246 arsons. Larcenies accounted for the highest percentage (55.2%) of the total number of Index crimes; burglaries made up the second highest category (25.1%). Overall, 10.8 percent of the Index crimes were violent crimes committed against persons; 89.2 percent were property offenses. Based on the 1988 population estimate for Georgia of 6,252,577, 683.5 violent crimes and 5,668.0 property crimes were reported for each 100,000 persons, producing an Index crime rate of 6,351.4 (See Appendix for the rate computation formula).

While counts for the eight Index crimes illustrate Georgia's crime problem, the nature of serious criminal behavior can be further identified by examining pertinent details of individual crimes (See Tables 4-11).

SUMMARY OF CRIME CHARACTERISTICS, 1988

The crimes of murder, forcible rape and aggravated assault typically involve people who know one another or have had previous contact (See Table 12). On the other hand, robberies, burglaries, larcenies, and motor vehicle thefts are usually committed by strangers.

Weapon type and crime can also be correlated. In crimes of murder and robbery, firearms are the most frequently used weapon (57.6% and 38.5%, respectively). Similarly, the weapon most used in the crime of forcible rape is hands/fists, etc. (48.6%). In the crime of aggravated assault, other dangerous weapons was the most frequent type used (34.0%).

In 1988, $405,851,195 in property was reported stolen during the commission of Index crimes. Motor vehicle thefts accounted for the greatest loss ($186,606,249) followed by larceny ($128,626,614) burglary ($83,253,307) and robbery ($7,085,677). The average value of property stolen during each motor vehicle theft is $5,477, compared to $835 during each burglary, $586 during each larceny, and $459 during each robbery.

With the exception of robbery, which is more likely to take place in a street or alley, most Index crimes occur in residences or parks, public buildings and other places. Business establishments, chain stores, service stations, and banks were generally less likely places of occurrence for Index crimes.

Table 3

PROFILE OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES, GEORGIA 1988

Crime	Reported	% of Total	Rate Per 100,000
Murder	705	0.2	11.3
Rape	3,029	0.8	48.4
Robbery	15,443	3.9	247.0
Aggravated Assault	23,557	5.9	376.8
Total Violent Crime	42,734	10.8	683.5
Burglary	99,711	25.1	1,594.7
Larceny	219,367	55.2	3,508.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	34,071	8.6	544.9
Arson	1,246.	0.3	19.9
Total Property Crime	354,395	89.2	5,668.0
Total Index Crime	397,129	100.0	6,351.4

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 4

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

DEFINITION

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are defined as the willful killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident, or justifiable homicide are not included in the count for this offense classification. Attempts to murder or assaults to murder are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1984	562	22.2%	9.7	21.3%
1985	603	7.3%	10.1	5.5%
1986	653	8.3%	10.8	6.5%
1987	719	10.1%	11.7	8.3%
1988	705	- 1.9%	11.3	- 3.5%

Percentage change from 1984 to 1988
--- in number of reported crimes: 25.4%
--- in rate per 100,000: 16.5%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1988

Victim-Offender Relationship	60.6%	Unknown
	36.0%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
	3.4%	Stranger to Stranger
Type Weapon Used	57.6%	Firearm
	16.2%	Cutting Tool
	10.8%	Unknown
	9.9%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	5.5%	Hands, Fists, etc.
Place of Occurrence	45.5%	Parks, Public Buildings and Other Places
	41.1%	Residence
	7.2%	Street, Alley
	6.1%	Business Establishment
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.9%	August
	9.8%	July
	9.6%	January
Value of Property Stolen	$84,216.00 Total $119.00 Per Incident	

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests 707

Arrest/Crimes Ratio 1.0

	Age
2.8%	16 and Under
22.2%	17 - 21
20.2%	22 - 26
15.3%	27 - 31
15.3%	32 - 36
24.2%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	84.2%
	Female	15.8%
Race:	White	35.9%
	Non-White	64.1%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 3A

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
FIVE YEAR TREND

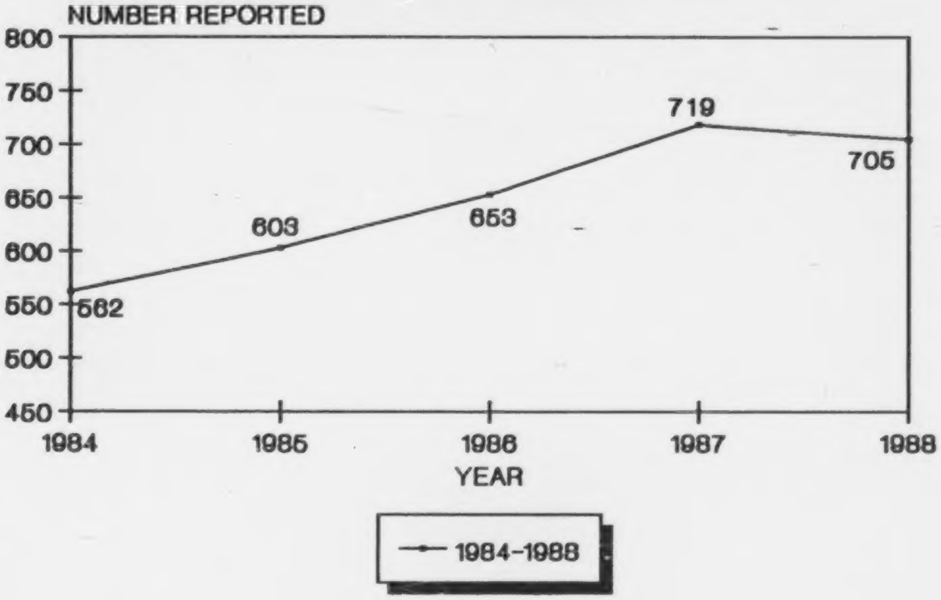


Figure 3B

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
WEAPON TYPE, 1988

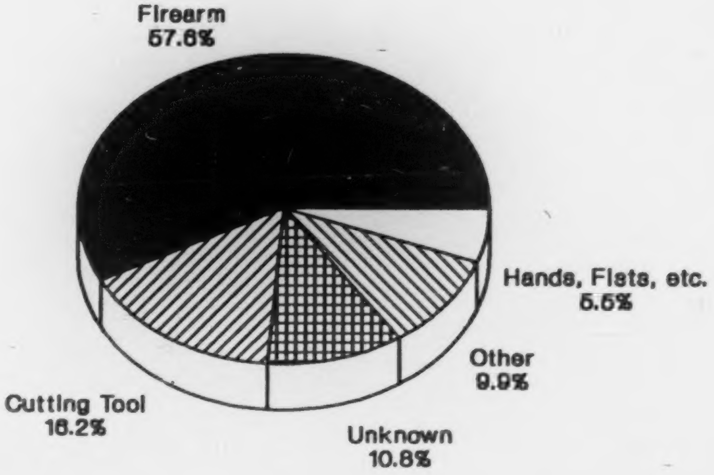


Figure 3C

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1988

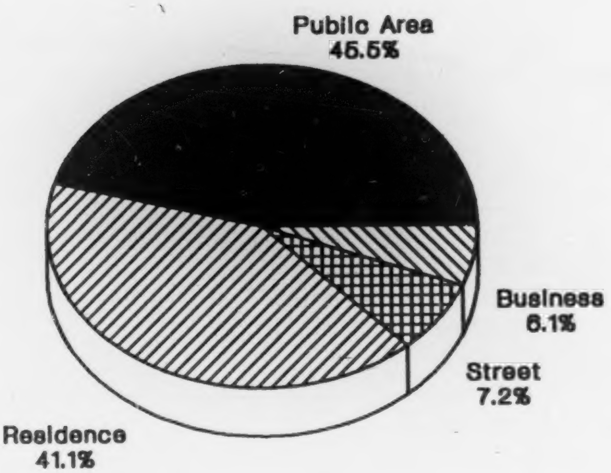


Table 5

FORCIBLE RAPE

DEFINITION

Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This category includes assaults or attempts to commit forcible rape by force or threat of force, but not statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1984	2,530	15.6%	43.2	13.7%
1985	2,805	10.9%	47.1	9.0%
1986	2,827	0.8%	46.7	- 0.9%
1987	2,879	1.8%	46.8	0.2%
1988	3,029	5.2%	48.4	3.5%

Percentage change from 1984 to 1988
--- in number of reported crimes: 19.7%
--- in rate per 100,000: 12.0%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1988

Victim-Offender Relationship	45.3%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
	29.3%	Stranger to Stranger
	25.4%	Unknown
Type Weapon Used	48.6%	Hands, Fists, etc.
	23.7%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	10.2%	Cutting Tool
	8.9%	Unknown
	8.5%	Firearm
Place of Occurrence	42.4%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	41.5%	Residence
	9.1%	Street, Alley
	6.9%	Business Establishment
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.4%	July
	10.1%	August
	9.5%	September
Value of Property Stolen	$195,132.00 Total $64.00 Per Incident	

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests 1102

Arrest/Crimes Ratio .36

	Age
5.3%	16 and Under
21.0%	17 - 21
25.0%	22 - 26
21.0%	27 - 31
12.4%	32 - 36
15.3%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	97.3%
	Female	2.7%
Race:	White	25.1%
	Non-White	74.9%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 4A

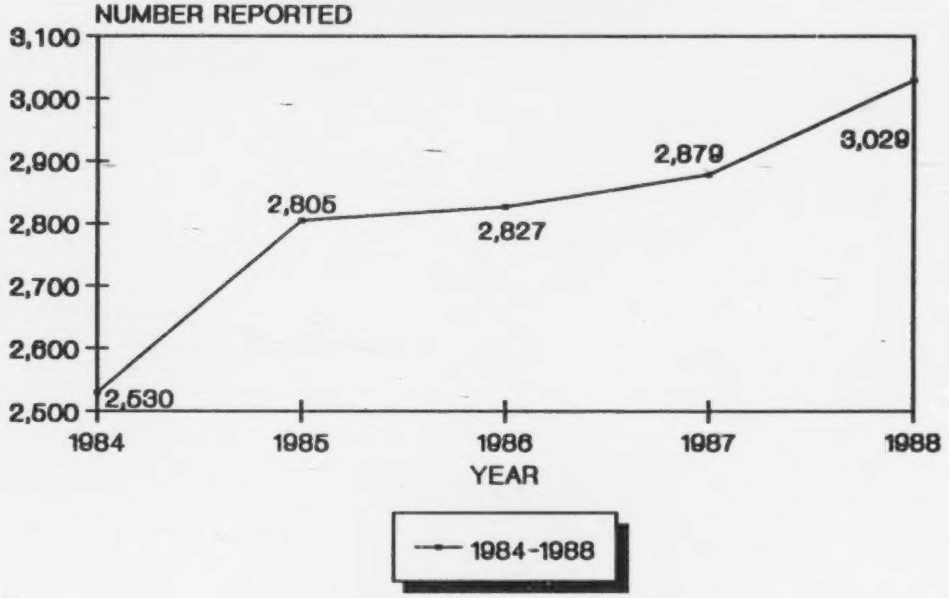

FORCIBLE RAPE
FIVE YEAR TREND

Figure 4B

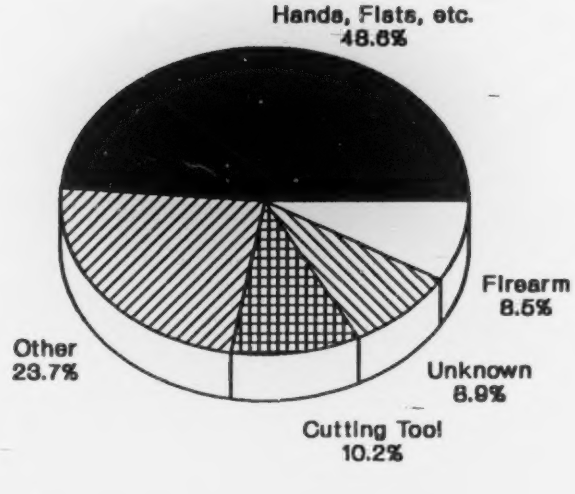

FORCIBLE RAPE
WEAPON TYPE, 1988

Figure 4C

FORCIBLE RAPE
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1988

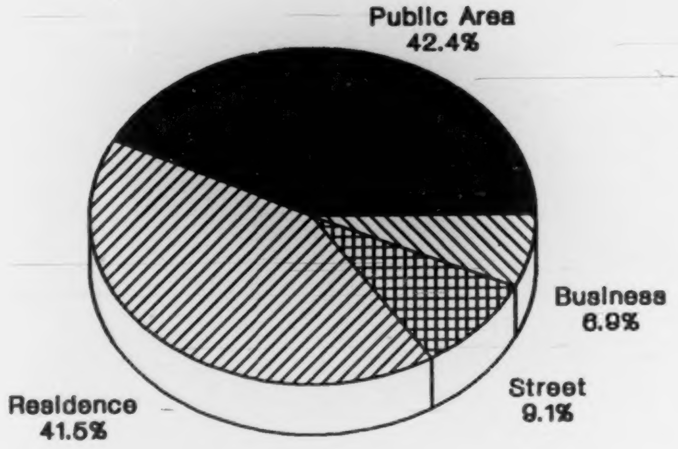


Table 6

ROBBERY

DEFINITION

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1984	8,823	3.9%	150.6	2.2%
1985	10,078	14.2%	169.2	12.3%
1986	13,315	32.1%	219.9	30.0%
1987	13,222	- 0.7%	214.9	- 2.3%
1988	15,443	16.8%	247.0	15.0%

Percentage change from 1984 to 1988
--- in number of reported crimes: 75.0%
--- in rate per 100,000: 64.0%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1988

Victim-Offender Relationship	51.4%	Stranger to Stranger
	35.1%	Unknown
	13.5%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
Type Weapon Used	38.5%	Firearm
	32.0%	Hands, Fist, etc.
	18.8%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	9.4%	Cutting Tool
	1.3%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	40.5%	Business Establishment
	37.2%	Street, Alley
	11.7%	Residence
	10.6%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.5%	August
	9.4%	December
	9.2%	October
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$7,085,677.00 Total $459.00 Per Incident	

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests 3,928

Arrest/Crimes Ratio .25

	Age
4.8%	16 and Under
24.3%	17 - 21
26.9%	22 - 26
23.3%	27 - 31
11.9%	32 - 36
8.9%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	91.3%
	Female	8.7%
Race:	White	17.8%
	Non-White	82.2%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 5A

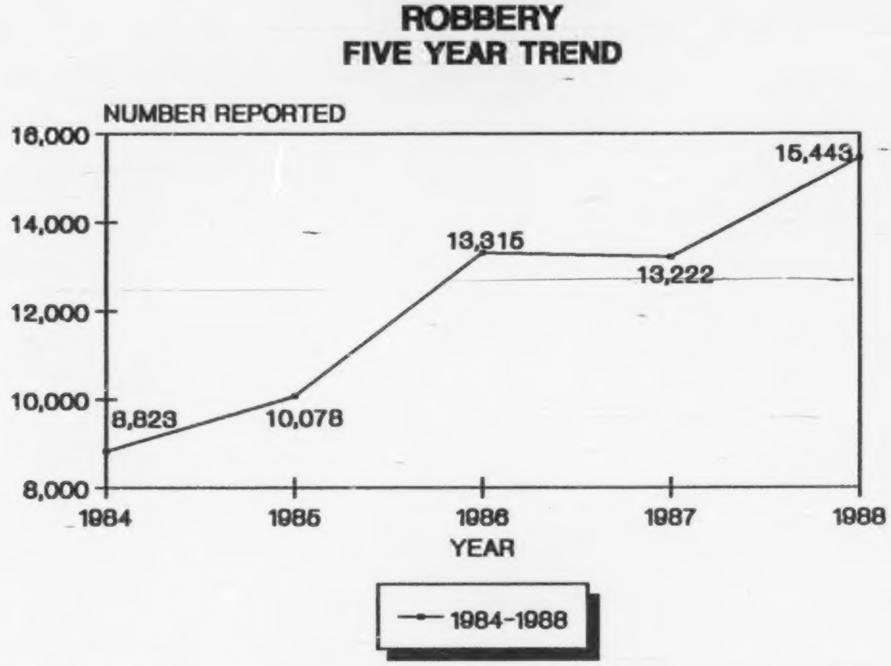


Figure 5B

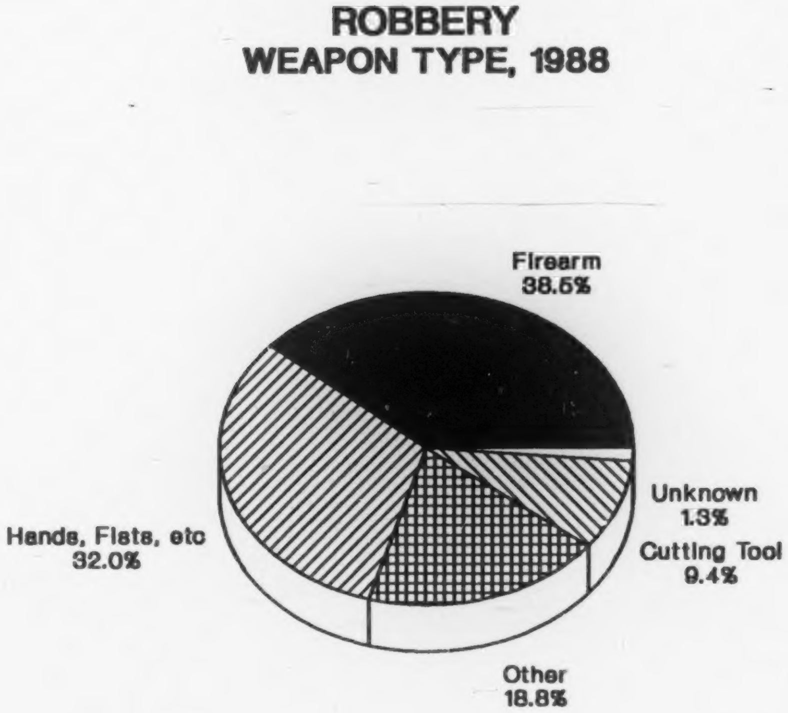


Figure 5C

ROBBERY
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1988

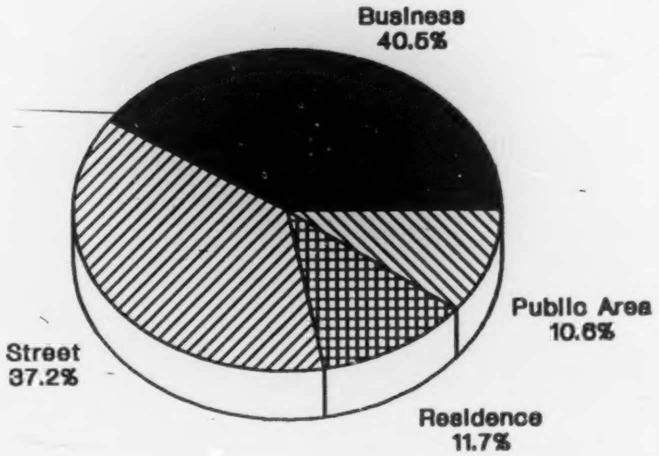


Table 7

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

DEFINITION

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime is successfully completed.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1984	16,253	6.2%	277.5	4.4%
1985	16,734	3.0%	280.9	1.3%
1986	19,098	14.1%	315.4	12.3%
1987	19,453	1.9%	316.1	0.2%
1988	23,557	21.1%	376.8	19.2%

Percentage change from 1984 to 1988
--- in number of reported crimes: 44.9%
--- in rate per 100,000: 35.8%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1988

Victim-Offender Relationship	57.6%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
	27.9%	Unknown
	14.5%	Stranger to Stranger
Type Weapon Used	34.0%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	32.0%	Firearm
	25.4%	Cutting Tool
	7.9%	Hands, Fists, etc.
	0.7%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	48.1%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	32.6%	Residence
	10.4%	Street, Alley
	8.8%	Business Establishment
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.2%	August
	9.9%	July
	9.7%	June

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests 12,036

Arrest/Crimes Ratio .51

	Age
4.3%	16 and Under
16.6%	17 - 21
20.2%	22 - 26
19.4%	27 - 31
14.5%	32 - 36
25.0%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	80.7%
	Female	19.3%
Race:	White	28.9%
	Non-White	71.1%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 6A

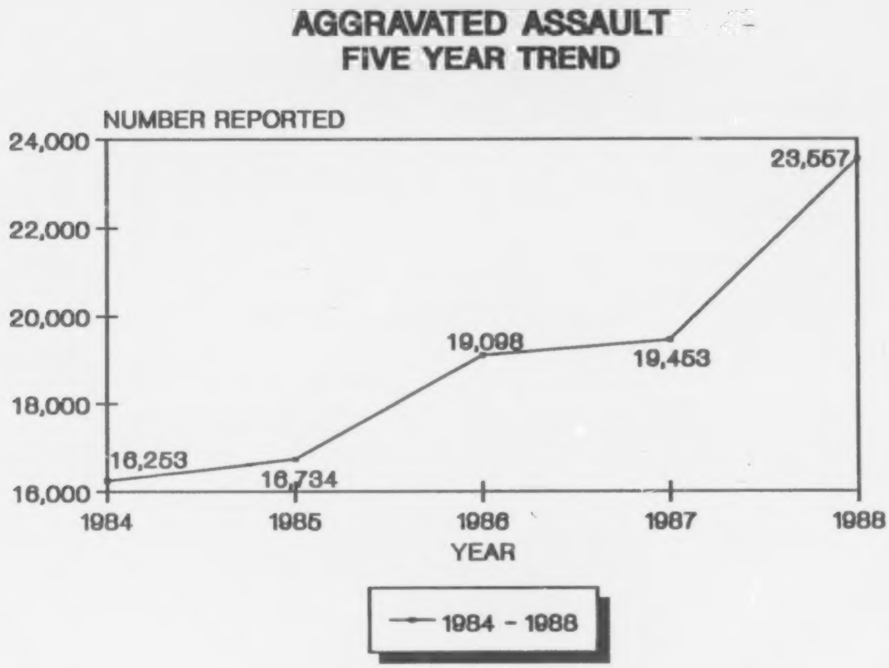

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
FIVE YEAR TREND

Figure 6B

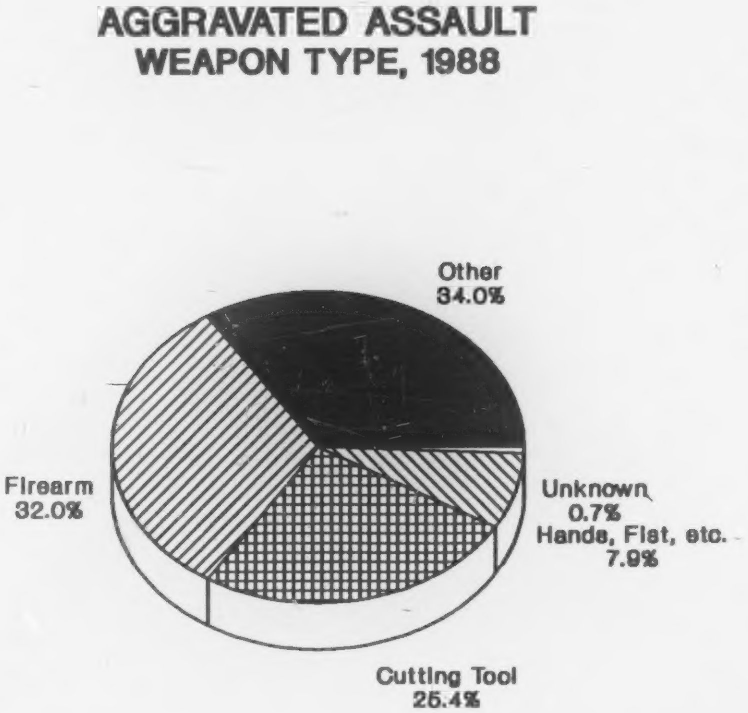

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
WEAPON TYPE, 1988

Figure 6C

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1988

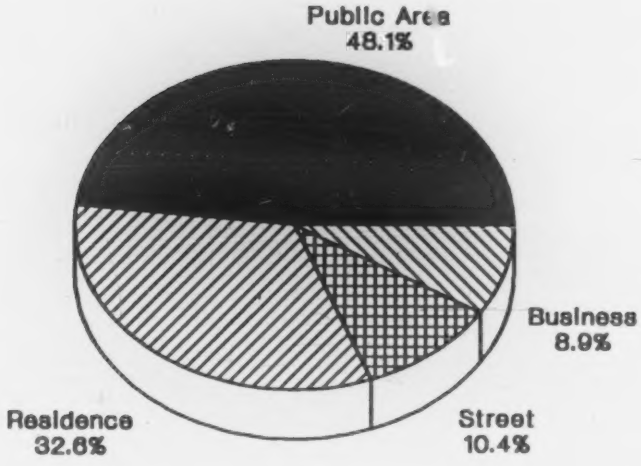


Table 8

BURGLARY

DEFINITION

Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify the crime as a burglary.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1984	69,659	- 0.6%	1,189.2	- 2.3%
1985	77,809	11.7%	1,306.3	9.8%
1986	86,619	11.3%	1,430.5	9.5%
1987	94,955	9.6%	1,543.0	7.9%
1988	99,711	5.0%	1,594.7	3.4%

Percentage change from 1984 to 1988
--- in number of reported crimes: 43.1%
--- in rate per 100,000: 34.1%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1988

Victim-Offender Relationship	83.0%	Unknown
	11.6%	Stranger to Stranger
	5.4%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
Place of Occurrence	66.1%	Residence
	21.0%	Business Establishment
	12.8%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	0.1%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.3%	August
	9.1%	September
	9.0%	July
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$83,253,307.00 Total $835.00 Per Incident	

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests 10,493

Arrest/Crimes Ratio .10

	Age
8.8%	16 and Under
34.4%	17 - 21
22.7%	22 - 26
16.8%	27 - 31
9.2%	32 - 36
8.0%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	93.2%
	Female	6.8%
Race:	White	41.4%
	Non-White	58.6%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 7A

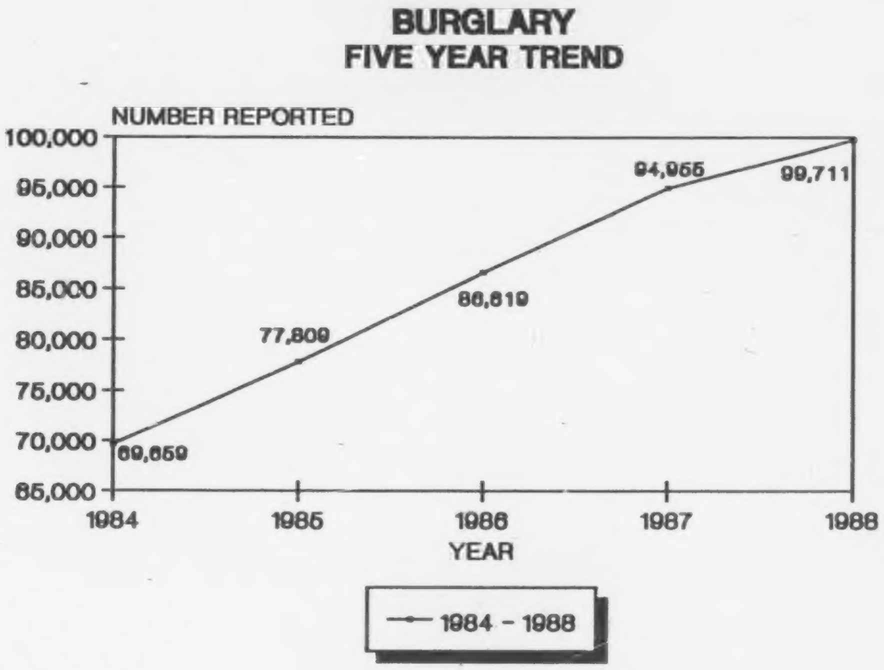


Figure 7B

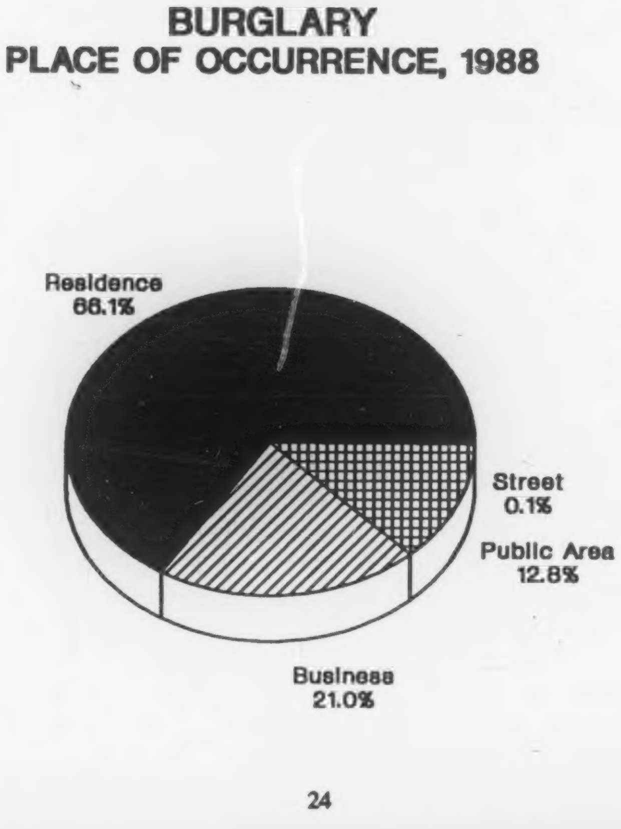


Table 9

LARCENY

DEFINITION

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1984	142,732	3.7%	2,436.6	1.9%
1985	164,143	15.0%	2,755.7	13.1%
1986	177,440	8.1%	2,930.4	6.3%
1987	192,755	8.6%	3,132.2	6.9%
1988	219,367	13.8%	3,508.4	12.0%

Percentage change from 1984 to 1988
--- in number of reported crimes: 53.7%
--- in rate per 100,000: 44.0%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1988

Victim-Offender Relationship	70.6%	Unknown
	20.9%	Stranger to Stranger
	8.6%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
Criminal Activity	40.0%	Other Thefts
	36.0%	From Motor Vehicle/Auto Accessories
	12.6%	Shoplifting
	7.2%	From Building
	2.4%	Bicycles
	1.0%	Purse Snatching
	.7%	From Coin Machines
	.3%	Pocket-picking
Place of Occurrence	35.7%	Businesss Establishment
	32.4%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	29.2%	Residence
	2.6%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.6%	May
	9.4%	August
	9.2%	July
Value of Property Stolen During Offense		$128,626,614.00 Total $586.00 Per Incident

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests 34,980

Arrest/Crimes Ratio .16

	Age
9.4%	16 and Under
26.0%	17 - 21
19.5%	22 - 26
17.0%	27 - 31
12.1%	32 - 36
16.0%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	69.6%
	Female	30.4%
Race:	White	37.4%
	Non-White	62.6%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 8A

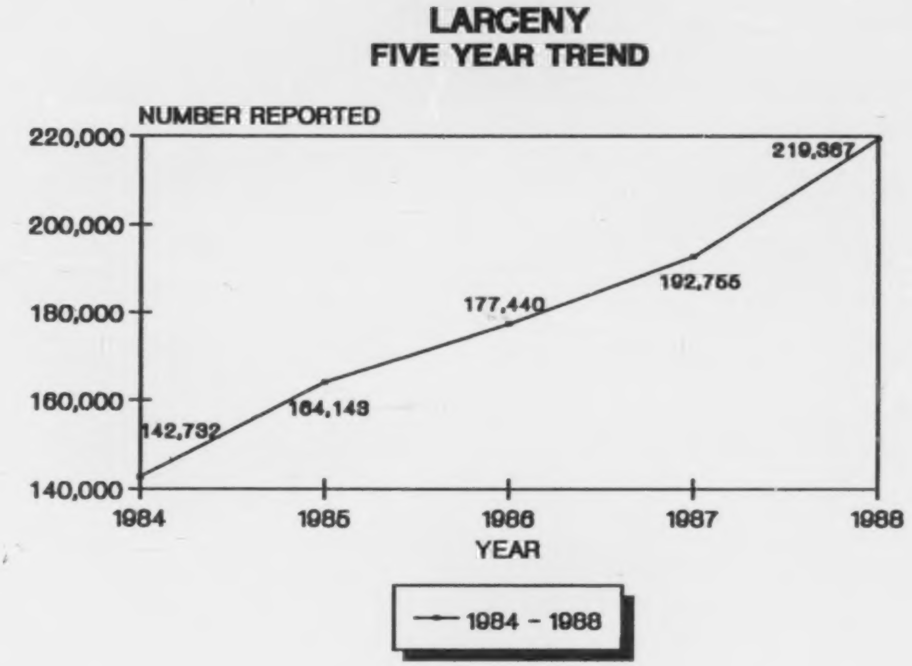


Figure 8B

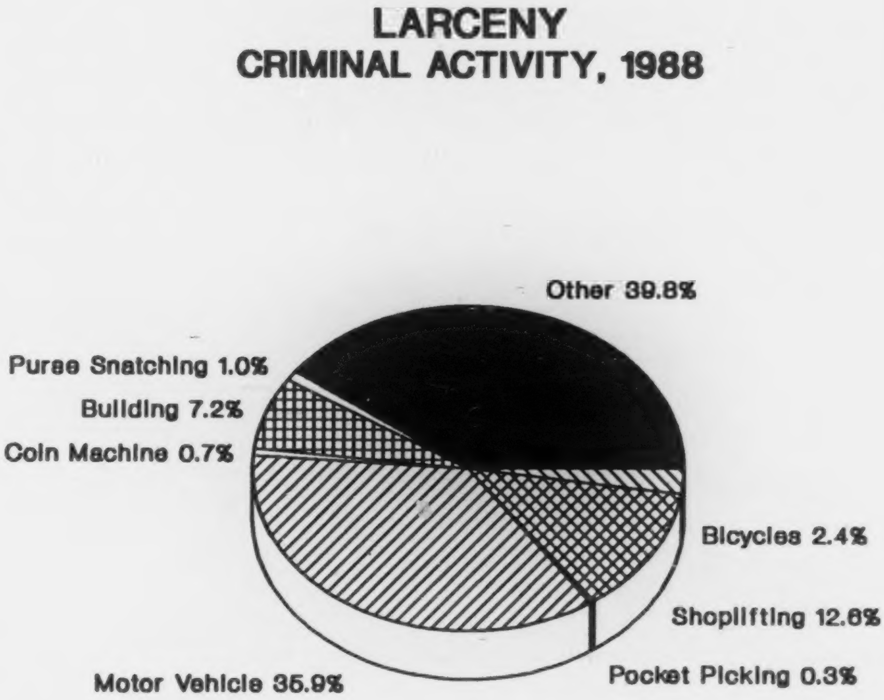


Figure 8C

LARCENY
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1988

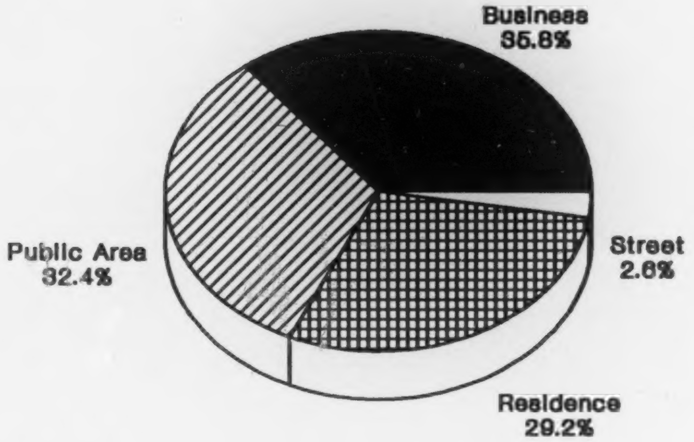


Table 10

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

DEFINITION

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes taking for temporary use by those persons having lawful access to the vehicle.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1984	17,626	10.5%	300.9	8.6%
1985	22,868	29.7%	383.9	27.6%
1986	27,868	21.9%	460.2	19.9%
1987	33,785	21.2%	549.0	19.3%
1988	34,071	0.8%	544.9	- 0.7%

Percentage change from 1984 to 1988
— in number of reported crimes: 93.3%
— in rate per 100,000: 88.1%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1988

Victim-Offender Relationship	76.2%	Unknown
	12.5%	Stranger to Stranger
	11.3%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
Place of Occurrence	40.2%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	31.2%	Residence
	22.7%	Business Establishment
	5.9%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.8%	August
	9.1%	September
	9.0%	July
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$186,606,249.00 Total $5,477.00 Per Incident	

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests 3,441

Arrest/Crimes Ratio .10

	Age
15.5%	16 and Under
33.3%	17 - 21
19.3%	22 - 26
14.3%	27 - 31
8.4%	32 - 36
9.2%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	90.8%
	Female	9.2%
Race:	White	33.5%
	Non-White	66.5%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 9A

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
FIVE YEAR TREND

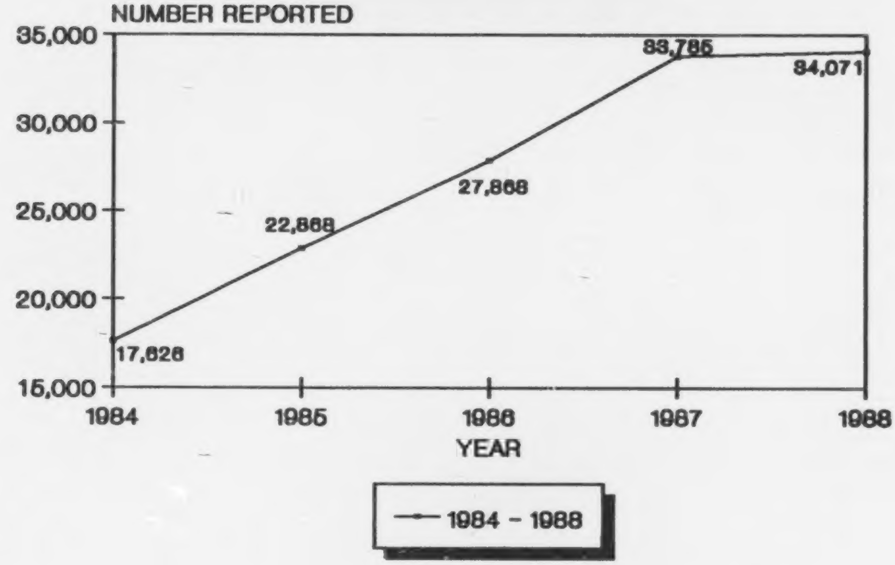


Figure 9B

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1988

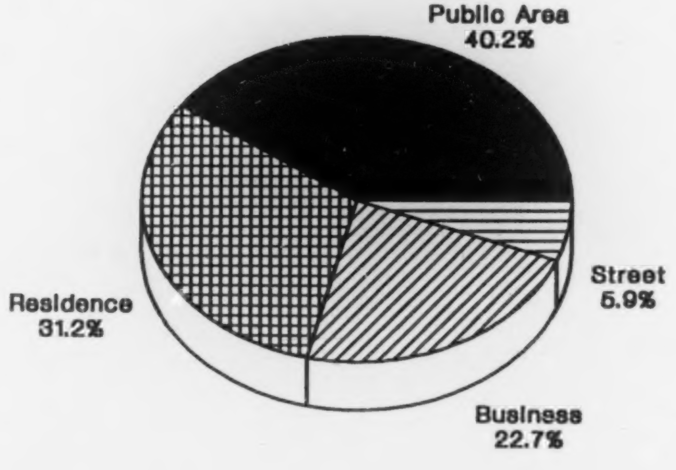


Table 11

ARSON

DEFINITION

Arson is defined as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% Change from Previous Year
1984	1,068	2.1%	18.2	0.2%
1985	1,264	18.4%	21.2	16.4%
1986	1,324	4.7%	21.9	3.0%
1987	1,074	- 18.9%	17.5	- 20.2%
1988	1,246	16.0%	19.9	14.2%

Percentage change from 1984 to 1988
— in number of reported crimes: 16.7%
— in rate per 100,000: 9.3%

CHARACTERISTICS, 1988

Victim-Offender Relationship	72.6%	Unknown
	17.4%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
	10.0%	Stranger to Stranger
Place of Occurrence	54.3%	Residence
	24.2%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	15.8%	Business Establishment
	5.8%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.4%	August
	9.9%	July
	9.6%	September

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests 315

Arrest/Crimes Ratio .25

	Age
5.4%	16 and Under
14.9%	17 - 21
20.6%	22 - 26
18.4%	27 - 31
14.0%	32 - 36
26.7%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	83.2%
	Female	16.8%
Race:	White	53.3%
	Non-White	46.7%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate

Figure 10A

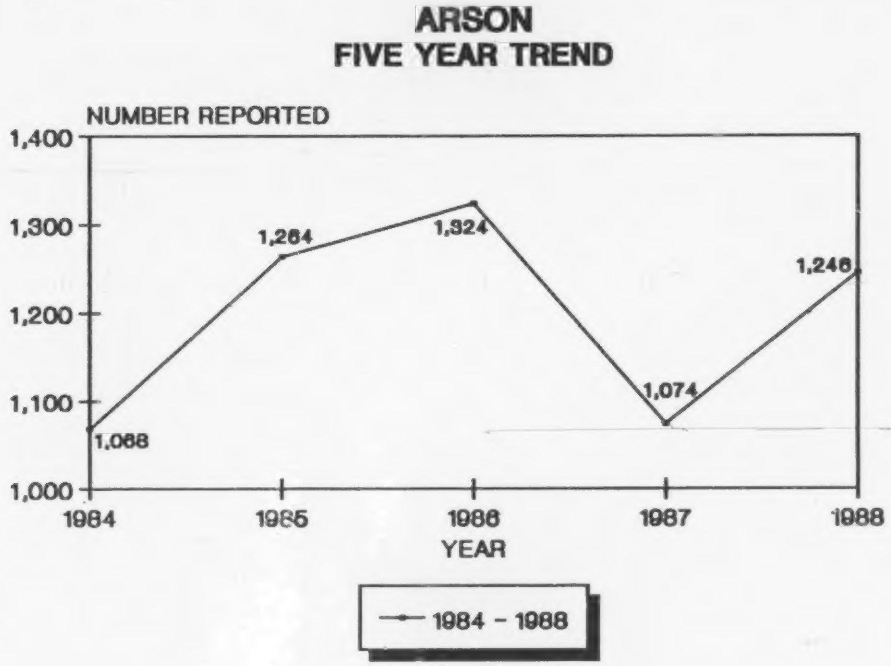


Figure 10B

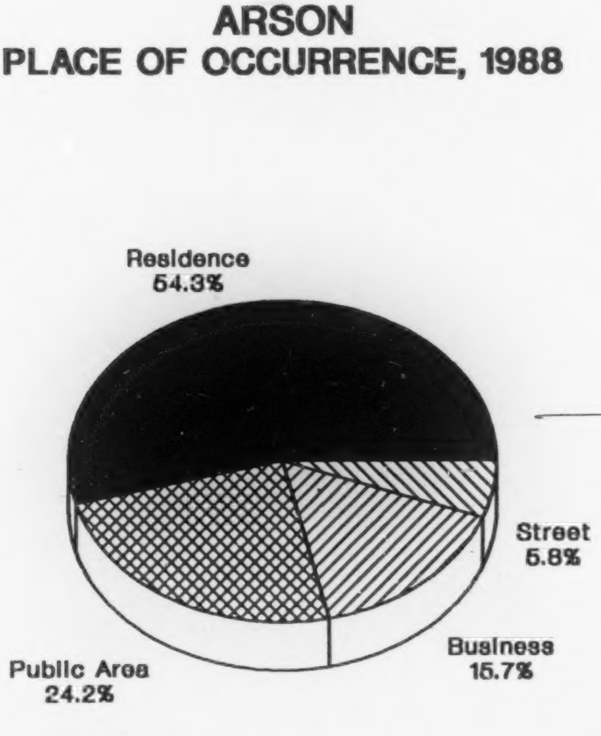


Figure 11

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL INDEX CRIMES, 1988

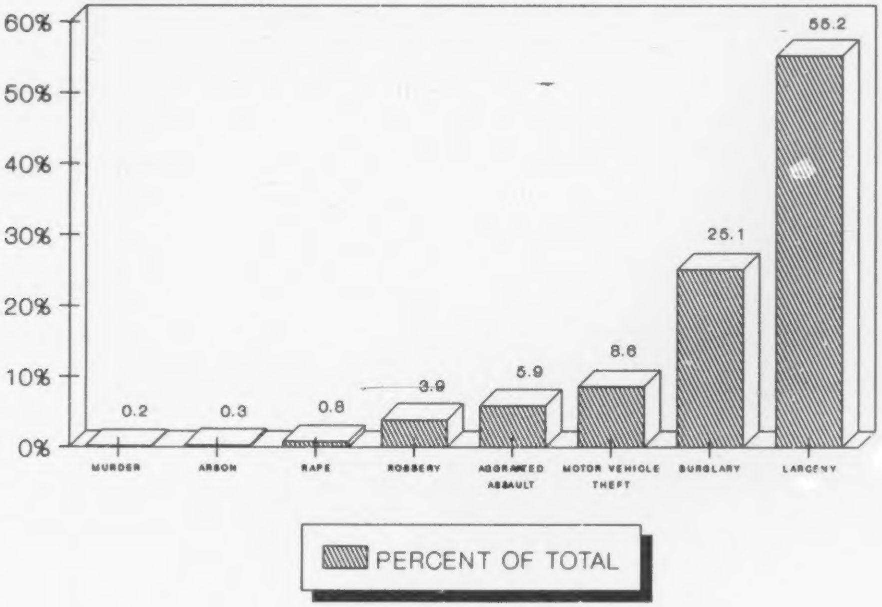


Table 12

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDEX CRIMES, 1988

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP								
Reported Stranger to Stranger	3.4%	29.3%	51.4%	14.5%	11.6%	20.9%	12.5%	10.0%
Reported Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger	36.0%	45.3%	13.5%	57.6%	5.4%	8.6%	11.3%	17.4%
Relationship Not Known	60.6%	25.4%	35.1%	27.9%	83.0%	70.6%	76.2%	72.6%
WEAPON USED								
Firearm	57.6%	8.5%	38.5%	32.0%				
Cutting Tool	16.2%	10.2%	9.4%	25.4%				
Hands, Fists, Etc.	5.5%	48.6%	32.0%	7.9%				
Other Dangerous Weapons	9.9%	23.7%	18.8%	34.0%				
Unknown	10.8%	8.9%	1.3%	0.7%				
PROPERTY STOLEN								
Total Value	$84,216	$195,132	$7,085,677		$83,253,307	$128,626,614	$186,606,249	
Value Per Incident	$119	$64	$459		$835	$586	$5,477	
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE								
Street, Alley	7.2%	9.1%	37.2%	10.4%	0.1%	2.6%	5.9%	5.8%
Service Station	0.3%	0.1%	2.5%	0.2%	0.5%	2.1%	0.9%	0.2%
Chain Store	0.9%	0.6%	13.4%	1.3%	1.4%	7.8%	1.3%	0.9%
Bank	0.1%	0.1%	1.5%	0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Other Commercial Business	4.8%	6.1%	23.1%	7.2%	19.0%	25.6%	20.3%	14.6%
Residence	41.1%	41.5%	11.7%	32.6%	66.1%	29.2%	31.2%	54.3%
Public Areas, Other Buildings, & Unknown	45.5%	42.4%	10.6%	48.1%	12.8%	32.4%	40.2%	24.2%

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) are geographical subdivisions composed of a core city with a population of at least 50,000 or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan area population of at least 100,000 combined with economically/socially related counties. MSA's experienced the highest crime rates in the state in all categories of Index crimes (See Table 14).

Georgia's eight MSA's currently account for 63.6 percent of the state's population yet they include only 38 of the 159 counties. In comparison of overall crime rates, MSA's more than double (7,860) the non-MSA rate (3,713) (See Table 13).

These tables indicate the importance of population density as one factor in the number of crimes committed in an area. Table 40 provides specific crime rates for the individual counties comprising MSA/non-MSA categories. Table 40 indicates that many MSA counties have high crime rates.

Table 13

MSA/NON MSA'S, 1988

Metropolitan Statistical Area	County	Population	% of Total	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Index Crime Total	Crime Rate
Albany, GA MSA	Dougherty	112,893		29	98	450	450	3,615	4,696	378	33	9,749	
	Lee	17,220		0	2	2	24	114	140	11	0	293	
Albany, GA MSA Total		130,113	2.1%	29	100	452	474	3,729	4,836	389	33	10,042	7,718
Athens, GA MSA	Clarke	79,786		2	55	106	267	1,640	3,199	250	23	5,542	
	Jackson	28,041		2	8	4	83	253	380	79	10	819	
	Madison	20,816		0	1	1	7	122	133	19	0	283	
	Oconee	16,837		0	2	1	5	63	41	8	1	121	
Athens, GA MSA Total		145,480	2.3%	4	66	112	362	2,078	3,753	356	34	6,765	4,650
Atlanta, GA MSA	Barrow	24,588		3	8	6	48	272	456	66	4	864	
	Butts	15,531		1	4	2	14	109	156	34	1	321	
	Cherokee	70,939		4	15	16	105	646	1,184	194	5	2,169	
	Clayton	183,472		11	82	415	542	3,029	8,689	1,364	27	14,159	
	Cobb	359,796		32	171	654	809	6,304	14,371	2,578	84	25,003	
	Coweta	44,434		4	6	22	49	476	910	82	4	1,553	
	Dekalb	530,292		31	326	1,917	943	11,502	28,228	5,901	96	48,946	
	Douglas	78,105		6	23	51	92	854	1,660	243	15	2,944	
	Fayette	56,028		1	8	7	43	394	878	58	6	1,395	
	Forsyth	36,678		3	6	1	59	391	1,058	131	9	1,658	
	Fulton	631,558		243	888	6,989	10,029	20,668	51,489	11,802	98	102,206	
	Gwinnett	270,305		2	78	197	500	3,790	10,562	1,337	88	16,554	
	Henry	50,210		6	10	30	51	494	1,087	139	2	1,819	
	Newton	40,333		5	9	48	125	602	1,306	87	14	2,196	
	Paulding	33,092		0	7	6	57	423	440	113	5	1,051	
	Rockdale	55,160		3	17	41	165	717	1,846	151	7	2,947	
	Spalding	53,535		13	23	79	237	888	2,158	190	6	3,594	
	Walton	37,460		6	8	18	44	389	577	66	5	1,116	
Atlanta, GA MSA Total		2,571,516	41.1%	374	1,691	10,499	13,912	51,948	127,057	24,527	477	230,485	8,963
Augusta, GA MSA	Columbia	57,716		3	15	40	81	476	833	83	5	1,536	
	Richmond	202,633		32	114	757	554	4,699	7,206	974	38	14,374	
	McDuffie	20,918		1	0	3	2	61	96	15	0	178	
Augusta, GA MSA Total		281,267	4.5%	36	129	800	637	5,236	8,135	1,072	43	16,088	5,720
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA	Dade	13,623		2	3	6	19	93	129	37	2	291	
	Catoosa	42,194		1	14	17	41	325	943	108	9	1,458	
	Walker	59,149		3	10	13	94	518	902	152	14	1,706	
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA Total		114,966	1.8%	6	27	36	154	936	1,974	297	25	3,455	3,005
Columbus, GA-AL MSA	Chattahoochee	23,198		0	0	0	4	33	51	3	1	92	
	Muscogee	181,344		21	66	449	355	3,053	6,852	669	60	11,525	
Columbus, GA-AL MSA Total		204,542	3.3%	21	66	449	359	3,086	6,903	672	61	11,617	5,680
Macon, GA MSA	Bibb	159,586		22	91	340	620	2,881	7,486	727	30	12,197	
	Houston	88,556		7	32	148	383	1,240	3,137	279	13	5,239	
	Jones	2,349		2	3	6	14	131	128	22	1	307	
	Peach	21,971		0	5	6	25	87	180	22	0	325	
Macon, GA MSA Total		290,462	4.6%	31	131	500	1,042	4,339	10,931	1,050	44	18,068	6,220
Savannah, GA MSA	Chatham	217,550		26	156	566	602	3,990	9,474	703	79	15,596	
	Effingham	22,148		0	4	5	45	177	294	30	6	561	
Savannah, GA MSA Total		239,698	3.8%	26	160	571	647	4,167	9,768	733	85	16,157	6,741
Total MSA's		3,978,044	63.6%	527	2,370	13,419	17,587	75,519	173,357	29,096	802	312,677	7,860
Total Outside MSA's		2,274,533	36.4%	178	659	2,024	5,970	24,192	46,010	4,975	444	84,452	3,713
Total State Agencies Reporting				2	84	133	172	538	307	155	53	1,444	
Total State		6,252,577	100.0%	705	3,029	15,443	23,557	99,711	219,367	34,071	1,246	397,129	6,351

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 14

MSA/NON MSA INDEX CRIME RATES, 1988
PER 100,000 PERSONS

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
MSA	13.2	59.6	337.3	442.1	1,898.4	4,357.8	731.4	20.2
NON MSA	7.8	29.0	89.0	262.5	1,063.6	2,022.8	218.7	19.5

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

CRIME TRENDS AND COMPARISONS

The five year trend from 1984 - 1988 indicates that Index crimes have risen each year to a peak of 397,129 in 1988. Except for 1984, the last four years have seen an average increase of 11.3% in Index crimes (Table 15). Overall, reported Index crimes have risen by 53.3% since 1984 (Table 18). Examination of crime rates for individual Index crimes shows that seven of the eight crimes increased in 1988; murder dropped by 3.5% (Table 16).

Table 17 indicates that Georgia, the South, and the United States experienced an increase in Index crimes for 1988.

CHANGES IN CRIME RATES

Crime rates must be interpreted with the understanding that they are the product of changes in both the number of crimes reported and population. For this reason, analysis of crime rate is important since comparable groups, whether counties , states or specific groups of persons of a certain age range, race, or sex, can be compared to determine a rate per 100,000 persons. Table 19 relates crime and population from 1984 - 1988.

Figure 12A

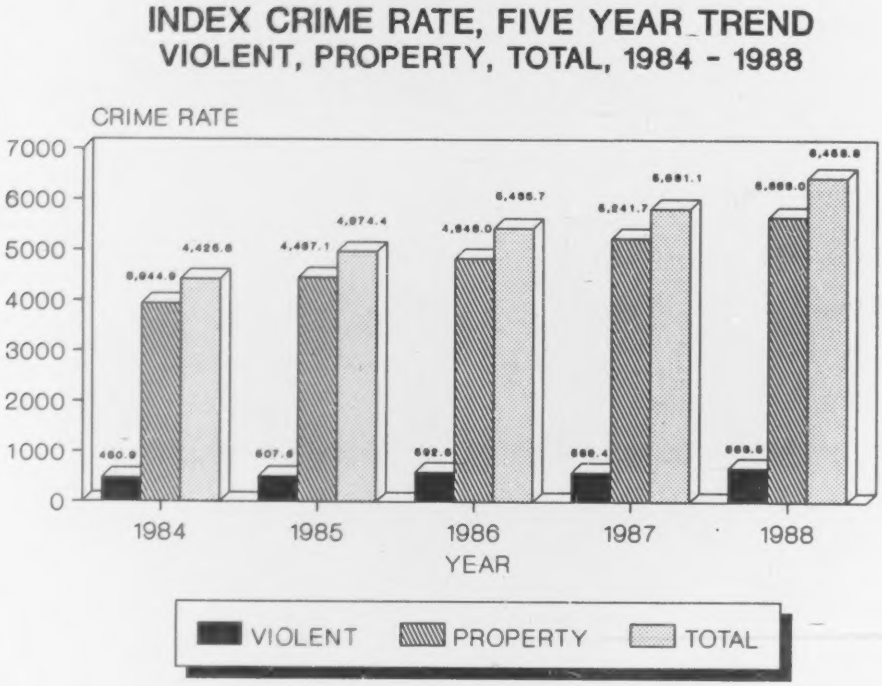


Figure 12B

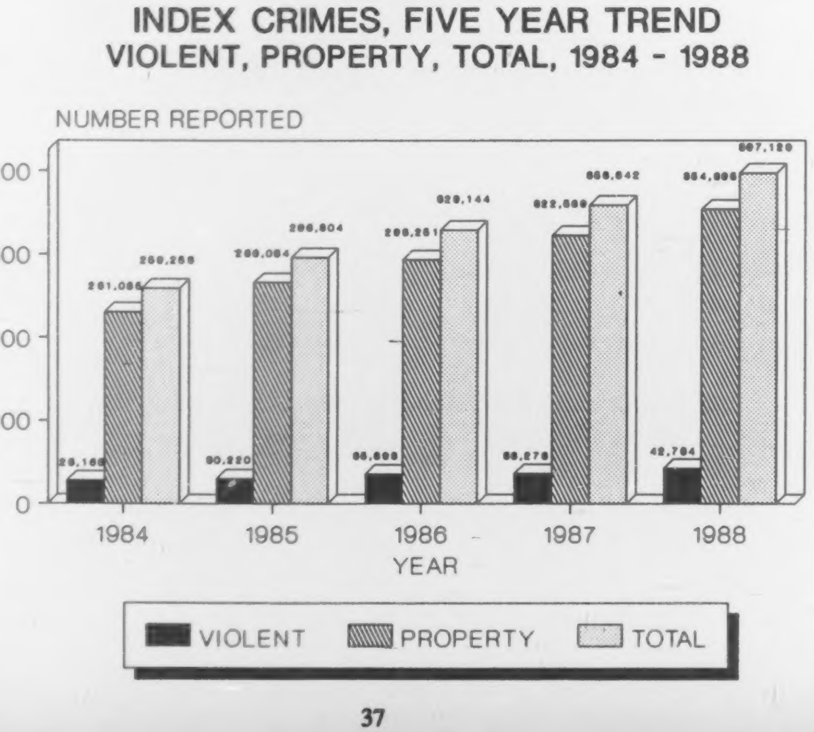


Table 15

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES
GEORGIA, 1984 - 1988

Type of Crime	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Murder	562	603	653	719	705
(% Change)	22.2%	7.3%	8.3%	10.1%	-1.9%
Forcible Rape	2,530	2,805	2,827	2,879	3,029
(% Change)	15.6%	10.9%	0.8%	1.8%	5.2%
Robbery	8,823	10,078	13,315	13,222	15,443
(% Change)	3.9%	14.2%	32.1%	-0.7%	16.8%
Aggravated Assault	16,253	16,734	19,098	19,453	23,557
(% Change)	6.2%	3.0%	14.1%	1.9%	21.1%
Total Violent Crime	**28,168**	**30,220**	**35,893**	**36,273**	**42,734**
(% Change)	**6.5%**	**7.3%**	**18.8%**	**1.1%**	**17.8%**
Burglary	69,659	77,809	86,619	94,955	99,711
(% Change)	-0.6%	11.7%	11.3%	9.6%	5.0%
Larceny	142,732	164,143	177,440	192,755	219,367
(% Change)	3.7%	15.0%	8.1%	8.6%	13.8%
Motor Vehicle Theft	17,626	22,868	27,868	33,785	34,071
(% Change)	10.5%	29.7%	21.9%	21.2%	0.8%
Arson	1,068	1,264	1,324	1,074	1,246
(% Change)	2.1%	18.4%	4.7%	-18.9%	16.0%
Total Property Crime	**231,085**	**266,084**	**293,251**	**322,569**	**354,395**
(% Change)	**2.8%**	**15.1%**	**10.2%**	**10.0%**	**9.9%**
Total Index Crime	**259,253**	**296,304**	**329,144**	**358,842**	**397,129**
(% Change)	**3.2%**	**14.3%**	**11.1%**	**9.0%**	**10.7%**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 16

CHANGES IN INDEX CRIME RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS GEORGIA, 1984 - 1988

Type of Crime	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1984 1988
Murder	9.6	10.1	10.8	11.7	11.3	
(% Change)	20.1%	5.5%	6.5%	8.3%	-3.5%	17.5%
Forcible Rape	43.2	47.1	46.7	46.8	48.4	
(% Change)	13.7%	9.0%	-0.9%	0.2%	3.5%	12.1%
Robbery	150.6	169.2	219.9	214.9	247.0	
(% Change)	2.2%	12.3%	30.0%	-2.3%	15.0%	64.0%
Aggravated Assault	277.5	280.9	315.4	316.1	376.8	
(% Change)	4.4%	1.3%	12.3%	0.2%	19.2%	35.8%
Total Violent Crime	**480.9**	**507.3**	**592.8**	**589.4**	**683.5**	
(% Change)	**4.7%**	**5.5%**	**16.9%**	**-0.6%**	**16.0%**	**42.1%**
Burglary	1,189.2	1,306.3	1,430.5	1,543.0	1,594.7	
(% Change)	-2.3%	9.8%	9.5%	7.9%	3.4%	34.1%
Larceny	2,436.6	2,755.7	2,930.4	3,132.2	3,508.4	
(% Change)	1.9%	13.1%	6.3%	6.9%	12.0%	44.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	300.9	383.9	460.2	549.0	544.9	
(% Change)	8.6%	27.6%	19.9%	19.3%	-0.7%	81.1%
Arson	18.2	21.2	21.9	17.5	19.9	
(% Change)	0.2%	16.4%	3.0%	-20.2%	14.2%	9.5%
Total Property Crime	**3,944.9**	**4,467.1**	**4,843.0**	**5.241.7**	**5,668.0**	
(% Change)	**1.1%**	**13.2%**	**8.4%**	**8.2%**	**8.1%**	**43.7%**
Total Index Crime	**4,425.8**	**4,974.4**	**5,435.7**	**5,831.1**	**6,351.4**	
(% Change)	**1.5%**	**12.4%**	**9.3%**	**7.3%**	**8.9%**	**43.5%**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 17

INDEX CRIME TRENDS GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1984 - 1988

	1984	% Change	1985	% Change	1986	% Change	1987	% Change	1988	% Change
Georgia	258,185	3.2%	295,040	14.3%	327,820	11.1%	357,768	9.1%	395,883	10.7%
South	3,946,996	0.2%	4,302,605	9.0%	4,737,997	10.1%	4,943,277	4.3%	5,141,008	4.0%
Nation	11,881,755	-1.6%	12,430,026	4.6%	13,211,869	6.3%	13,508,708	2.2%	13,913,969	3.0%

Arson totals are not included in this table.
(Source: FBI - Uniform Crime Report 1988 Preliminary Release
and Crime in the United States; Georgia Crime Information Center)

Table 18

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1984 - 1988

	Georgia		South		Nation	
Type of Crime	1984	1988	1984	1988	1984	1988
Murder	562	705	8,097	8,757	18,692	20,699
(% Change)		25.4%		8.2%		10.7%
Forcible Rape	2,530	3,029	30,379	33,288	84,233	92,022
(% Change)		19.7%		9.6%		9.2%
Robbery	8,823	15,443	131,580	172,248	485,008	538,412
(% Change)		75.0%		30.9%		11.0%
Aggravated Assault	16,253	23,557	254,780	328,386	685,349	914,944
(% Change)		44.9%		28.9%		33.5%
Total violent crime	**28,168**	**42,734**	**424,836**	**542,679**	**1,273,282**	**1,566,077**
(% Change)		**51.7%**		**27.7%**		**23.0%**
Burglary	69,659	99,711	1,045,647	1,339,056	2,984,434	3,203,822
(% Change)		43.1%		28.1%		7.4%
Larceny	142,732	219,367	2,199,144	2,770,659	6,591,874	7,649,848
(% Change)		53.7%		26.0%		16.0%
Motor vehicle theft	17,626	34,071	277,369	441,324	1,032,165	1,430,428
(% Change)		93.3%		59.1%		38.6%
Total property crime	**230,017**	**353,149**	**3,522,160**	**4,551,039**	**10,608,473**	**12,284,098**
(% Change)		**53.5%**		**29.2%**		**15.8%**
Total Index crime	**258,185**	**395,883**	**3,946,996**	**5,093,718**	**11,881,755**	**13,850,175**
(% Change)		**53.3%**		**29.1%**		**16.6%**

Arson comparisons are not available for this table
(Source: FBI - Uniform Crime Report 1987 Preliminary Annual Release
and Crime in the United States; Georgia Crime Information Center)

Figure 13

INDEX CRIMES, FIVE YEAR TREND
GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1984-1988

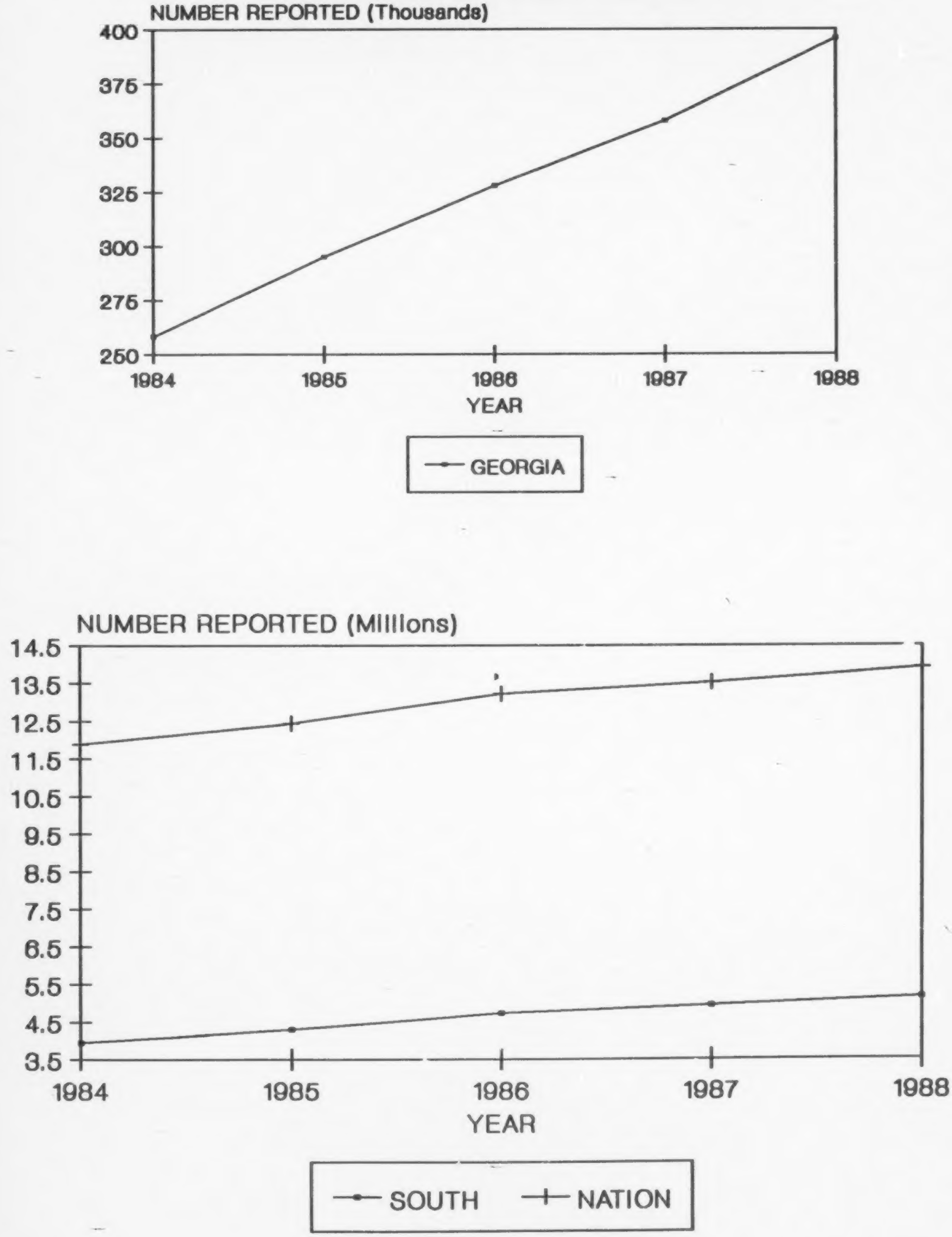


Table 19

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND POPULATION, GEORGIA 1984 - 1988

Year	Population	% Change	No. Index Crimes	% Change	Index Crime Rate	% Change
1984	5,857,839	1.7%	259,253	3.2%	4,425.8	1.5%
1985	5,956,564	1.7%	296,304	14.3%	4,974.4	12.4%
1986	6,055,207	1.7%	329,144	11.1%	5,435.7	9.3%
1987	6,153,899	1.6%	358,842	9.0%	5,831.1	7.3%
1988	6,252,577	1.6%	397,129	10.7%	6,453.3	10.7%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates

Figure 14A

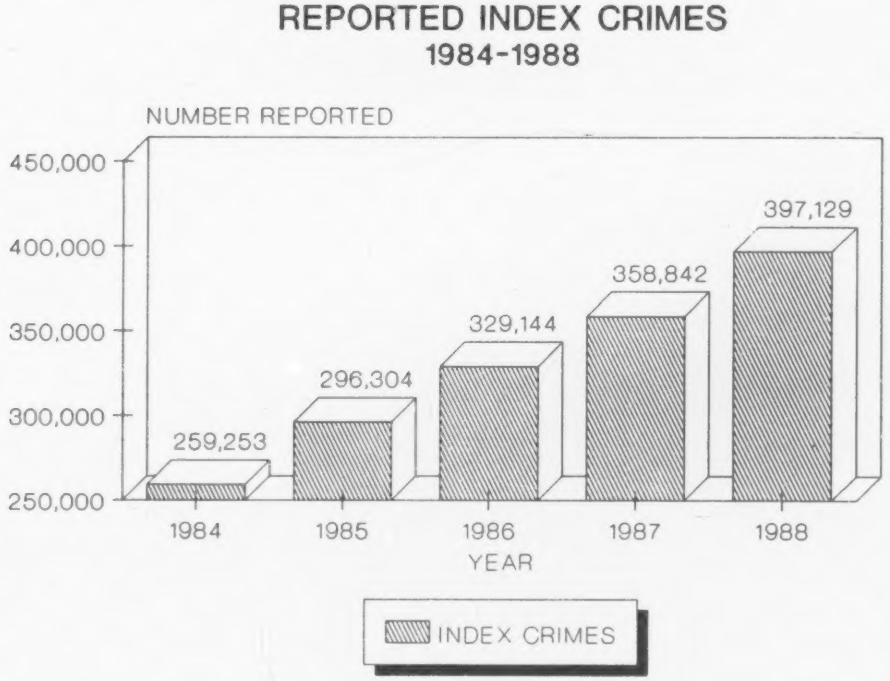
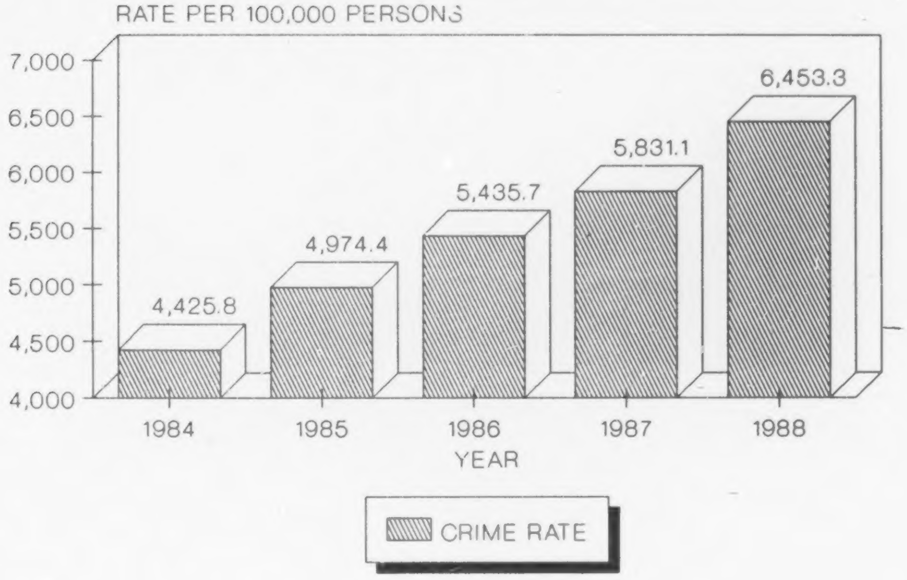


Figure 14B

REPORTED INDEX CRIME RATES
PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1984-1988



PROFILE OF NON-INDEX CRIMES IN GEORGIA

The number of Non-Index crimes reported to GCIC has increased every year from 1984 to 1988. DUI data for 1986 are not available, however, in comparing crime totals, excluding DUI, for 1984 through 1988 totals for other Non-Index crimes continue to reflect an upward trend (See Figure 15).

Non-Index crimes are beginning to follow the pattern for Index crimes formed during the last five years (See Table 20). Because of the seriousness of Index crimes, they have always been more likely to be reported; however, increased public and law enforcement awareness of certain Non-Index crimes has brought about more frequent and accurate reporting. Narcotics offenses and crimes against children containing several categories including sex offenses, child neglect, and rape committed against juveniles are two areas where increased awareness has improved reporting. (Note: Rape is an Index offense).

This section contains analyses of reported arrests for all crimes by age, sex, and race and analyses for specific crimes such as crimes against children and drug law violations.

Table 20

PROFILE OF REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1984 - 1988

NON-INDEX CRIMES	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Other Assault	28,114	31,751	35,600	39,759	49,214
Forgery/Counterfeiting	7,109	8,250	9,883	10,500	12,600
Fraud	15,737	17,963	14,972	13,458	15,743
Embezzlement	1,461	2,077	2,356	2,657	2,819
Stolen Property	1,459	1,487	1,997	2,261	3,089
Vandalism	44,818	51,799	49,795	50,299	60,478
Weapons Violation	881	*	*	*	4,813
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	1,397	1,812	1,411	1,041	573
Other Sex Offense	4,386	5,135	5,165	5,314	5,915
Narcotic Drug Laws	12,842	13,956	14,635	16,250	21,986
Gambling	432	344	293	282	181
Family Offense	2,979	3,375	3,230	4,372	5,554
DUI	53,366	61,443	**	62,724	66,033
Liquor Laws	2,476	2,921	3,739	5,102	5,148
Drunkenness	18,784	4,645	4,981	3,830	3,445
Public Disturbance	7,049	*	*	*	34,088
Vagrancy	25	12	18	74	43
Other Offense	50,721	70,058	87,184	94,986	69,021
Curfew/Loitering	71	*	*	*	680
Runaway	4,538	5,521	4,744	4,862	6,568
TOTAL	**258,645**	**282,549**	**240,003**	**317,771**	**367,991**

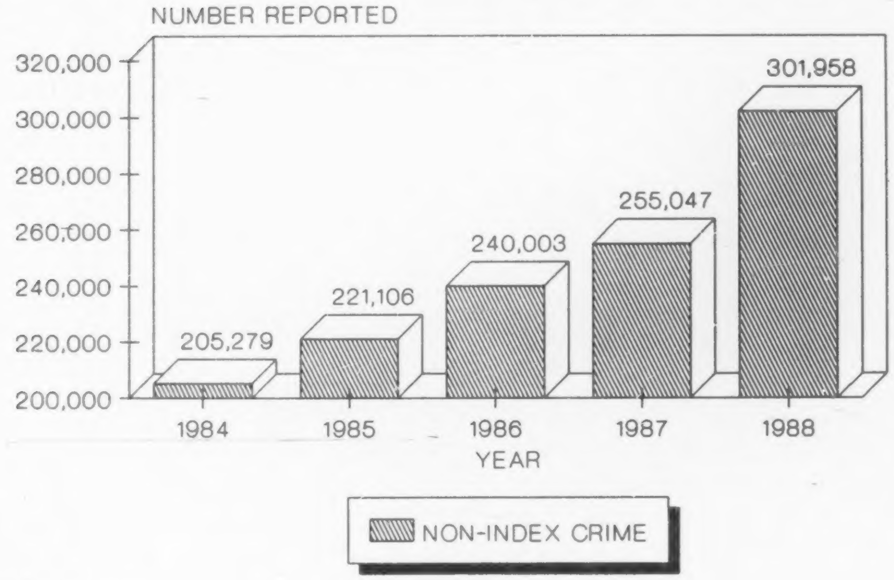
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*Weapons Violation, Public Disturbance and Curfew/Loitering are included in Other Offense.

** DUI totals unavailable as of print date.

Figure 15

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME INCIDENTS
1984-1988



(Excluding DUI)

Table 21

PROFILE OF REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIMES
STATEWIDE, 1987 - 1988

NON-INDEX CRIMES	1987	% of Total	1988	% of Total
Other Assault	39,759	12.5%	49,214	13.4%
Forgery/Counterfeiting	10,500	3.3%	12,600	3.4%
Fraud	13,458	4.2%	15,743	4.3%
Embezzlement	2,657	0.8%	2,819	0.8%
Stolen Property	2,261	0.7%	3,089	0.8%
Vandalism	50,299	15.8%	60,478	16.4%
Weapons Violation	*	-	4,813	1.3%
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	1,041	0.3%	573	0.2%
Other Sex Offense	5,314	1.7%	5,915	1.6%
Narcotic Drug Laws	16,250	5.1%	21,986	6.0%
Gambling	282	0.1%	181	0.0%
Family Offense	4,372	1.4%	5,554	1.5%
DUI	62,724	19.7%	66,033	17.9%
Liquor Laws	5,102	1.6%	5,148	1.4%
Drunkenness	3,830	1.2%	3,445	0.9%
Public Disturbance	*	-	34,088	9.3%
Vagrancy	74	0.0%	43	0.0%
Other Offense	94,986	29.9%	69,021	18.8%
Curfew/Loitering	*	-	680	0.2%
Runaway	4,862	1.5%	6,568	1.8%
Total	**317,771**	**100.0%**	**367,991**	**100.0%**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

**DUI total unavailable as of print date

*Weapons Violation, Public Disturbance and Curfew/Loitering are reported under Other Offense.

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN 1984 - 1988

Specific offense and arrest information for crimes against children can be analyzed to determine trends in the areas of rape, kidnapping, sex offenses, cruelty towards a child, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and child neglect as these crimes apply to children and those arrested. (Note: data on the specific crime category murder of children are not available).

The pattern of total offenses within these categories for 1984-1988 varies from the pattern for total arrests reported during the same period. Reported offenses have increased each year, except for 1986, while reported arrests remained relatively the same, except for 1985 which was a peak year.

Increased public attention has been focused on crimes against children. Legislative attention at the state and federal level has mandated that these crimes be a primary focus for law enforcement agencies at all levels of government.

This increased awareness and large numbers of reported arrests for these crimes show a greater sensitivity to such crimes.

Table 22A

REPORTED CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN GEORGIA, 1984 - 1988

CRIME	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Rape*	69	25	46	31	41
Kidnapping**	115	187	154	183	189
Sex Offense***	1,245	1,484	1,208	1,741	2,417
Cruelty Towards Child	1,071	1,165	1,274	1,605	1,944
Contributing to Deliquency of a Minor	453	376	525	469	534
Child Neglect	1,445	1,784	1,406	1,532	1,758
Total	**4,398**	**5,021**	**4,613**	**5,561**	**6,883**

Table 22B

REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN GEORGIA, 1984 - 1988

CRIME	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Rape*					
Female	1	1	0	2	0
Male	32	21	17	9	14
Kidnapping**					
Female	1	5	4	4	4
Male	10	14	11	20	13
Sex Offense***					
Female	27	25	38	39	48
Male	789	989	1086	985	1,193
Cruelty Towards Child					
Female	113	163	126	187	213
Male	215	324	291	415	497
Contributing to Deliquency of a Minor					
Female	107	143	145	114	125
Male	494	504	570	441	575
Child Neglect					
Female	80	107	78	107	117
Male	3,318	4,586	3,215	3,018	2,591
Total	**5,187**	**6,882**	**5,581**	**5,341**	**5,390**

* Rape committed against juveniles includes the specific charges of: sexual assault-sodomy-boy-gun, sexual assault-sodomy-girl-gun, sexual assault-sodomy-boy,sexual assault-sodomy-girl, sexual assault-sodomy-boy-strongarm, and sexual assault-sodomy-girl-strongarm.

** Kidnapping of juveniles includes the specific charges of: kidnap minor for ransom, kidnap minor to sexually assault, and kidnap minor.

***Sexual offenses against juveniles include the specific charges of: child fondling, homosexual act with girl, homosexual act with boy, and incest with minor.

Source: Uniform Crime Reporting database, GCIC

ARRESTS FOR CRIMES

Trends, Characteristics, Comparisons

Numbers and rates of arrests are useful measurements of law enforcement activity and official responses to crime. Arrest statistics also provide some insight into the composition of the criminal population, particularly as regards age, sex, and race. The varied policies and emphasis of law enforcement agencies influence the volume and type of arrests made. However, arrest practices for crimes are relatively uniform, allowing comparisons over time. Furthermore, it must be understood that because an individual can be arrested more than once during a given year, annual arrest statistics more accurately reflect the number of arrests made, rather than the number of different persons taken into custody.

Arrest data reflect the actual number of arrests reported; the figures may not equal all arrests that took place.

Profile of Index Arrest Trends

During the period 1982-1986, the number of arrests made by Georgia law enforcement agencies for Index crimes decreased 0.8%. However, 1986 shows the largest increase in reported arrests since 1982. The number of arrests increased for all violent Index Crimes. Murder increased 0.4%, forcible rape 12.2%, robbery 1.0%, and aggravated assault by 3.8%. Total violent crime increased 3.6% from 1982 to 1986. Increases were also reported for larceny (2.3%) and motor vehicle theft (15.1%). Decreases were reported for burglary (-17.4%) and arson (-8.7%) (See Table 23). Arrests were made for only a small portion of reported crime incidents (See Table 24).

Figure 16

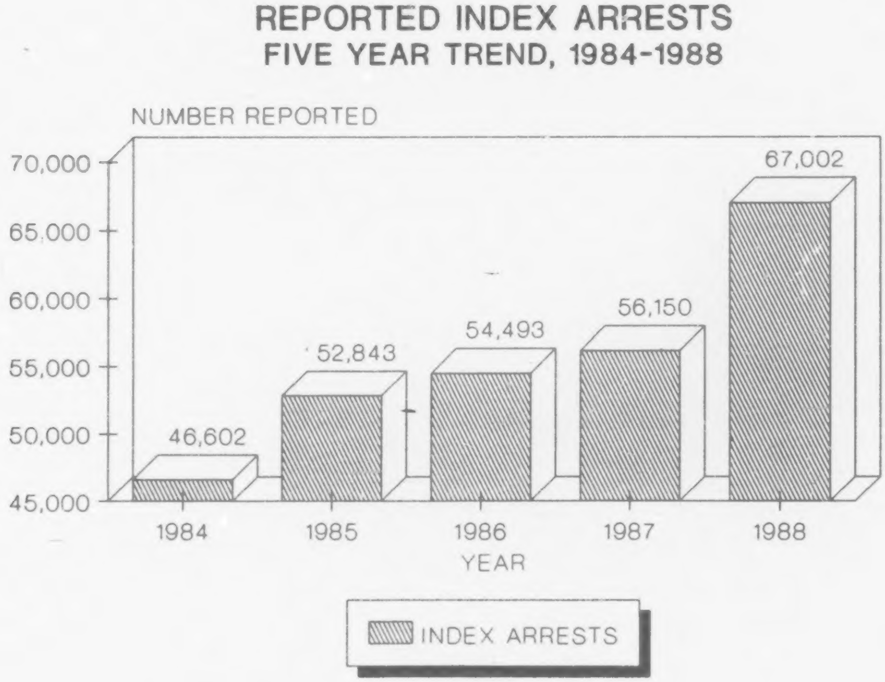


Figure 17A

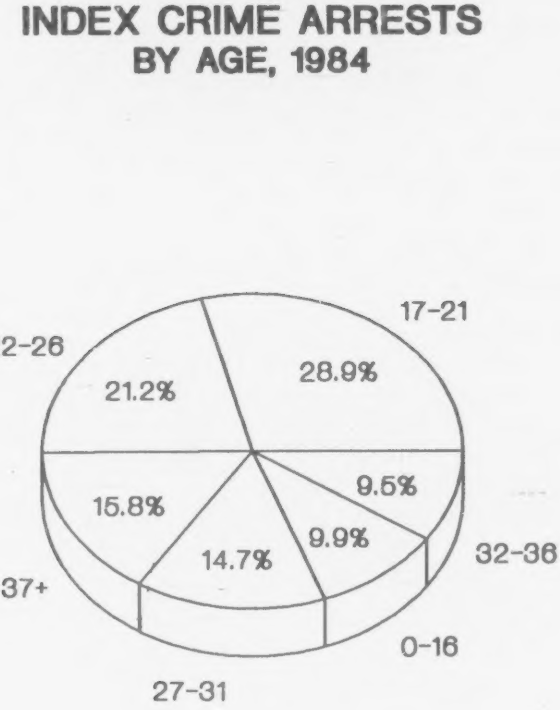
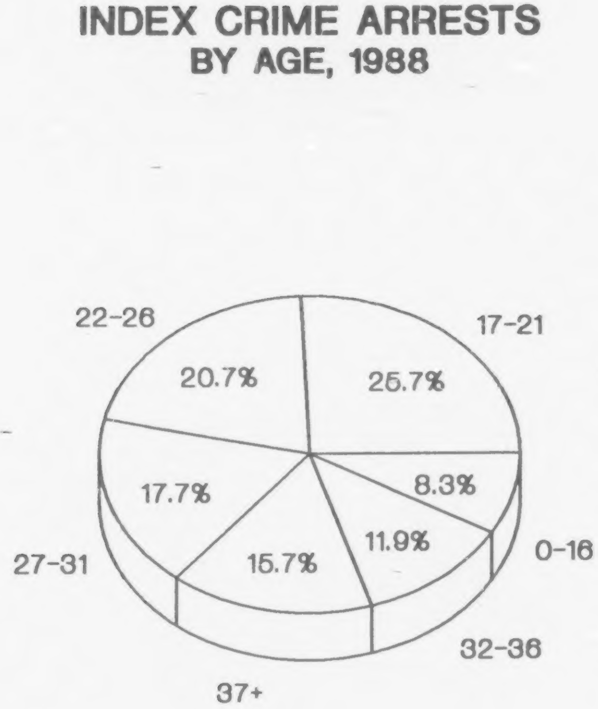

INDEX CRIME ARRESTS
BY AGE, 1984

Figure 17B


INDEX CRIME ARRESTS
BY AGE, 1988

Profile of Persons Arrested

During 1988, young persons aged 17-21 were more frequently arrested for the crimes of robbery, burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. Those aged 22-26 were more frequently arrested for robbery. Arrests for murder, aggravated assault and arson more often involved those aged 37 and older. Population estimates reveal the percentage of persons aged 17-21 has fallen 1.3%; the percentage of persons aged 22-26 has risen 2.3%, those aged 37 and older has risen 10.8% from 1984-1988. Comparisons of arrest figures from 1984 to 1988 indicate a decrease in the percentage of persons arrested in age groups 0-16, 17-21 and 22-26 (the age groups 17-21 and 22-26 are still the highest in percentage arrested) and an increase in the percentage in age groups 27-31, 32-36 and 37+ (See Table 25) In addition, males were arrested more frequently than females, and nonwhites were arrested more often than whites. Table 26 provides a profile of arrest data by age, sex and race.

Profile of Juvenile Arrests for Index Crimes

In Georgia, juveniles are persons 16 years of age and under. In 1988, juveniles accounted for 8.3% of all arrests for Index crimes. This represents a decrease of 1.6% from 9.9% in 1984 for the five year period.

In 1988, juveniles represented the lowest percentage of arrest rates for any index violent crime (See Tables 26 and 27). Table 27 indicates that juveniles are more likely to be arrested for property crimes such as burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

Note: Population estimates are based upon projections provided by the Office of Planning and Budget.

Table 23

PROFILE OF REPORTED ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES
1984 - 1988

Type of Crime	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1984 1988
Murder	574	621	671	694	707	
(% Change)	-2.7%	8.2%	8.1%	3.4%	1.9%	23.2%
Forcible Rape	942	1,000	975	978	1,102	
(% Change)	2.1%	6.2%	-2.5%	0.3%	12.7%	17.0%
Robbery	2,502	2,687	2,964	3,058	3,928	
(% Change)	-6.5%	7.4%	10.3%	3.2%	28.4%	57.0%
Aggravated Assault	8,618	9,254	10,033	9,799	12,036	
(% Change)	-1.0%	7.4%	8.4%	-2.3%	22.8%	39.7%
Total Violent Crime	**12,636**	**13,562**	**14,643**	**14,529**	**17,773**	
(% Change)	**-2.0%**	**7.3%**	**8.0%**	**-0.8%**	**22.3%**	**40.7%**
Burglary	7,654	8,570	8,961	9,223	10,493	
(% Change)	-10.3%	12.0%	4.6%	2.9%	13.8%	37.1%
Larceny	24,173	28,281	28,038	29,407	34,980	
(% Change)	-2.9%	17.0%	-0.9%	4.9%	19.0%	44.7%
Motor vehicle theft	1,861	2,140	2,517	2,683	3,441	
(% Change)	-3.0%	15.0%	17.6%	6.6%	28.3%	84.9%
Arson	278	290	334	308	315	
(% Change)	-4.5%	4.3%	15.2%	-7.8%	2.3%	13.3%
Total Property Crime	**33,966**	**39,281**	**39,850**	**41,621**	**49,229**	
(% Change)	**-4.7%**	**15.6%**	**1.4%**	**4.4%**	**18.3%**	**44.9%**
Total Index Crime	**46,602**	**52,843**	**54,493**	**56,150**	**67,002**	
(% Change)	**-4.0%**	**13.4%**	**3.1%**	**3.0%**	**19.3%**	**43.8%**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 24

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES AND NUMBER OF REPORTED INDEX CRIME ARRESTS, 1984 - 1988

Type of Crime	1984 Incidents	1984 Arrests	1985 Incidents	1985 Arrests	1986 Incidents	1986 Arrests	1987 Incidents	1987 Arrests	1988 Incidents	1988 Arrests
Murder	562	574	603	621	653	671	719	694	705	707
Forcible Rape	2,530	942	2,805	1,000	2,827	975	2,879	978	3,029	1,102
Robbery	8,823	2,502	10,078	2,687	13,315	2,964	13,222	3,058	15,443	3,928
Aggravated Assault	16,253	8,618	16,734	9,254	19,098	10,033	19,453	9,799	23,557	12,036
Total Violent Crime	**28,168**	**12,636**	**30,220**	**13,562**	**35,893**	**14,643**	**36,273**	**14,529**	**42,734**	**17,773**
Burglary	69,659	7,654	77,809	8,570	86,619	8,961	94,955	9,223	99,711	10,493
Larceny	142,732	24,173	164,143	28,281	177,440	28,038	192,755	29,407	219,367	34,980
Motor Vehicle Theft	17,626	1,861	22,868	2,140	27,868	2,517	33,785	2,683	34,071	3,441
Arson	1,068	278	1,264	290	1,324	334	1,074	308	1246	315
Total Property Crime	**231,085**	**33,966**	**266,084**	**39,281**	**293,251**	**39,850**	**322,569**	**41,621**	**354,395**	**49,229**
Total Index Crime	**259,253**	**46,602**	**296,304**	**52,843**	**329,144**	**54,493**	**358,842**	**56,150**	**397,129**	**67,002**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 25

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES 1984 - 1988, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%
0-16	4,614	9.9%	5,128	9.7%	5,340	9.8%	5,050	9.0%	5,549	8.3%
17-21	13,485	28.9%	15,127	28.6%	15,111	27.7%	15,446	27.5%	17,218	25.7%
22-26	9,884	21.2%	10,852	20.5%	11,316	20.8%	11,809	21.0%	13,856	20.7%
27-31	6,838	14.7%	8,030	15.2%	8,692	16.0%	9,232	16.4%	11,868	17.7%
32-36	4,428	9.5%	5,273	10.0%	5,511	10.1%	6,045	10.8%	7,998	11.9%
37 +	7,353	15.8%	8,433	16.0%	8,523	15.6%	8,568	15.3%	10,513	15.7%
Total	**46,602**	**100.0%**	**52,843**	**100.0%**	**54,493**	**100.0%**	**56,150**	**100.0%**	**67,002**	**100.0%**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 26

PROFILE OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1988

	AGE					
Type of Crime	**16 and Under**	**17-21**	**22-26**	**27-31**	**32-36**	**37 +**
Murder	2.8%	22.2%	20.2%	15.3%	15.3%	24.2%
Forcible Rape	5.3%	21.0%	25.0%	21.0%	12.4%	15.3%
Robbery	4.8%	24.3%	26.9%	23.3%	11.9%	8.9%
Aggravated Assault	4.3%	16.6%	20.2%	19.4%	14.5%	25.0%
Total Violent Crime	**4.4%**	**18.8%**	**22.0%**	**20.2%**	**13.8%**	**20.8%**
Burglary	8.8%	34.4%	22.7%	16.8%	9.3%	8.0%
Larceny	9.4%	26.0%	19.5%	17.0%	12.1%	16.0%
Motor Vehicle Theft	15.5%	33.3%	19.3%	14.3%	8.4%	9.2%
Arson	5.4%	14.9%	20.6%	18.4%	14.0%	26.7%
Total Property Crime	**9.7%**	**28.2%**	**20.2%**	**16.8%**	**11.3%**	**13.8%**
Total Index Crime	**8.3%**	**25.7%**	**20.7%**	**17.7%**	**11.9%**	**15.7%**

	SEX		RACE	
Type of Crime	**Male**	**Female**	**White**	**Non-White**
Murder	84.2%	15.8%	35.9%	64.1%
Forcible Rape	97.3%	2.7%	25.1%	74.9%
Robbery	91.3%	8.7%	17.8%	82.2%
Aggravated Assault	80.7%	19.3%	28.9%	71.1%
Total Violent Crime	**84.2%**	**15.8%**	**26.5%**	**73.5%**
Burglary	93.2%	6.8%	41.4%	58.6%
Larceny	69.6%	30.4%	37.4%	62.6%
Motor Vehicle Theft	90.8%	9.2%	33.5%	66.5%
Arson	83.2%	16.8%	53.3%	46.7%
Total Property Crime	**76.2%**	**23.8%**	**38.1%**	**61.9%**
Total Index Crime	**78.3%**	**21.7%**	**35.0%**	**65.0%**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 27

ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1988

Type of Crime	Total	AGE 16 and Under	17-21	22-26	27-31	32-36	37+
Murder	11.5	1.2	30.6	27.4	20.1	21.3	7.0
Forcible Rape	17.9	3.5	45.0	52.8	43.0	27.0	6.9
Robbery	63.8	11.5	185.9	202.2	170.0	92.0	14.4
Aggravated Assault	195.6	31.5	388.8	466.3	435.0	344.2	123.3
Total Violent Crime	**288.8**	**47.8**	**650.3**	**748.7**	**668.0**	**484.6**	**151.6**
Burglary	170.5	56.5	703.3	456.6	328.4	191.6	34.4
Larceny	568.4	201.2	1,769.1	1,307.5	1,108.2	836.9	228.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	55.9	32.6	223.5	127.3	91.7	56.8	12.9
Arson	5.1	1.0	9.2	12.4	10.8	8.7	3.4
Total Property Crime	**800.0**	**291.3**	**2,705.1**	**1,903.8**	**1,539.0**	**1,094.0**	**279.7**
Total Index Crime	**1,088.8**	**339.1**	**3,355.5**	**2,652.5**	**2,207.0**	**1,578.6**	**431.3**

Type of Crime	SEX Male	Female	RACE White	Non-White
Murder	20.3	3.6	5.9	26.0
Forcible Rape	36.5	1.0	6.4	47.3
Robbery	122.2	10.9	16.2	185.3
Aggravated Assault	330.8	74.4	80.5	490.9
Total Violent Crime	**509.8**	**89.9**	**109.0**	**749.6**
Burglary	333.2	22.8	100.6	352.6
Larceny	830.1	339.5	303.0	1,255.9
Motor Vehicle Theft	106.4	10.2	26.7	131.2
Arson	8.9	1.7	3.9	8.4
Total Property Crime	**1,278.6**	**374.2**	**434.2**	**1,748.1**
Total Index Crime	**1,788.4**	**464.1**	**543.2**	**2,497.7**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 28

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES, 1984-1988

	VIOLENT OFFENSES		PROPERTY OFFENSES	
Year	Number	Rate 100,000	Number	Rate 100,000
1984	12,636	215.7	33,966	579.8
1985	13,562	227.7	39,281	659.5
1986	14,643	241.8	39,850	658.1
1987	14,529	236.1	41,621	676.3
1988	17,773	288.8	49,229	800.0

INDEX CRIMES, BY RACE

	VIOLENT OFFENSES		PROPERTY OFFENSES	
Year	White	Non-White	White	Non-White
1984	4,188	8,448	15,012	18,954
1985	4,354	9,208	16,744	22,537
1986	4,607	10,036	16,726	23,124
1987	4,384	10,145	16,770	24,851
1988	4,707	13,066	18,757	30,472

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center; Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimate.

PROFILE OF NON-INDEX ARREST TRENDS

Arrests for Non-Index crimes from 1984 - 1988 do not follow the pattern exhibited by Index arrests. Non-Index arrests decreased in 1985 and 1986 but steadily increased through 1988, showing an increase for this five year period of 43.8 %. Index arrests increased steadily from 1984 - 1988, with an increase for this five year period of 9.0%. Figures for 1986 cannot be compared because DUI arrest totals are unavailable. They are comparable if the DUI arrest totals are omitted from the other four years (See Table 29).

PROFILE OF JUVENILE ARRESTS FOR NON-INDEX CRIMES

Table 30 indicates that the percentage of Non-Index crimes committed by juveniles remained low throughout the period 1984-1988. Considering population estimates, arrest rates for juveniles for each Non-Index crime were generally the lowest for each age group (See Table 32). Of all Non-Index crimes, other offense, public disturbance, and other assault ranked the highest of juvenile Non-Index arrests. Though juvenile Index arrests clearly demonstrated a tendency toward property crimes, Non-Index arrests did not show the same distinction. Other Assaults were higher in 1988 compared to arrests for stolen property (See Table 31).

Table 29

PROFILE OF REPORTED NON-INDEX ARRESTS, 1984 - 1988

NON-INDEX CRIMES	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Other Assault	16,661	18,966	19,766	19,331	23,259
Forgery/Counterfeiting	3,080	3,463	4,242	4,308	4,982
Fraud	19,595	25,027	25,390	23,640	23,580
Embezzlement	760	1,303	1,783	2,126	2,254
Stolen Property	2,518	2,832	3,457	3,864	4,982
Vandalism	4,133	3,975	3,618	3,254	3,570
Weapons Violation	1,078	*	*	*	5,119
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	1,562	2,000	1,547	1,072	647
Other Sex Offense	2,249	2,636	3,114	3,008	3,072
Narcotic Drug Laws	19,366	20,778	21,478	24,221	32,497
Gambling	796	654	553	494	318
Family Offense	4,725	5,911	4,943	4,542	4,111
DUI	82,037	65,752	**	62,724	60,082
Liquor Laws	3,724	4,144	5,645	7,476	8,404
Drunkenness	25,815	5,575	5,195	4,048	3,675
Public Disturbance	5,189	*	*	*	24,156
Vagrancy	45	10	13	43	37
Other Offense	44,271	62,526	70,067	69,197	53,750
Curfew/Loitering	113	*	*	*	665
Runaway	521	525	546	470	519
Total	**238,238**	**226,077**	**171,357**	**233,818**	**259,679**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

* Weapons Violation, Public Disturbance and Curfew/Loitering are reported under Other Offense.

** DUI totals unavailable as of print date.

Figure 18

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS
FIVE YEAR TREND, 1984-1988

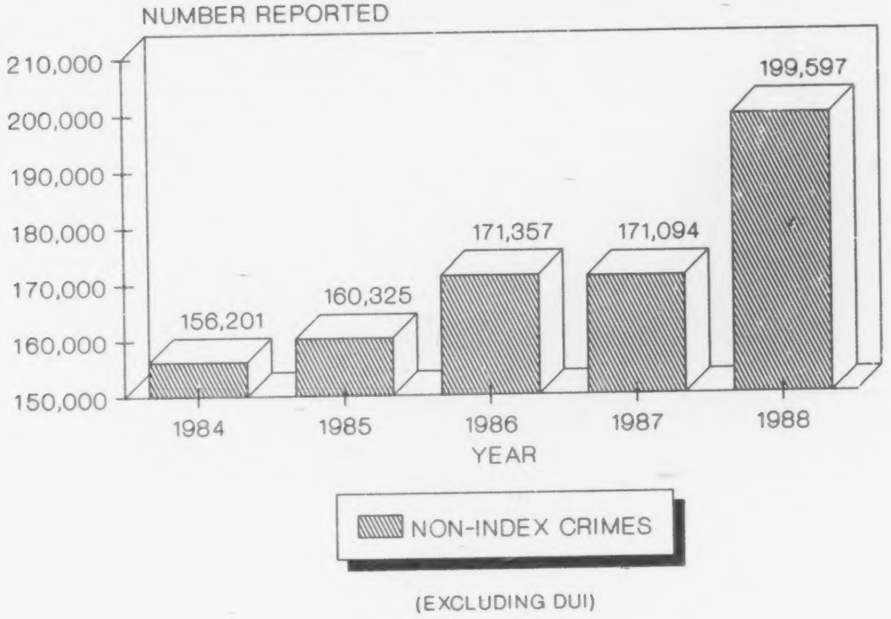


Table 30

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS
1984 - 1988, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	1984	%	1985	%	1986*	%	1987	%	1988	%
0-16	4,598	1.9%	3,930	1.7%	5,470	3.2%	5,115	2.2%	5,878	2.3%
17-21	43,979	18.5%	39,116	17.3%	33,078	19.3%	40,571	17.4%	46,819	18.4%
22-26	53,627	22.5%	52,956	23.4%	41,349	24.1%	53,892	23.0%	57,118	22.5%
27-31	44,051	18.5%	44,272	19.6%	34,188	20.0%	48,157	20.6%	52,365	20.6%
32-36	31,376	13.2%	30,991	13.7%	22,926	13.4%	32,652	14.0%	36,265	14.3%
37 +	60,607	25.4%	54,812	24.2%	34,346	20.0%	53,431	22.9%	55,468	21.8%
Total	**238,238**	**100.0%**	**226,077**	**100.0%**	**171,357**	**100.0%**	**233,818**	**100.0%**	**253,913**	**100.0%**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center
*1986 Total does not include arrests for DUI which are unavailable

Figure 19A

NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS BY AGE, 1984

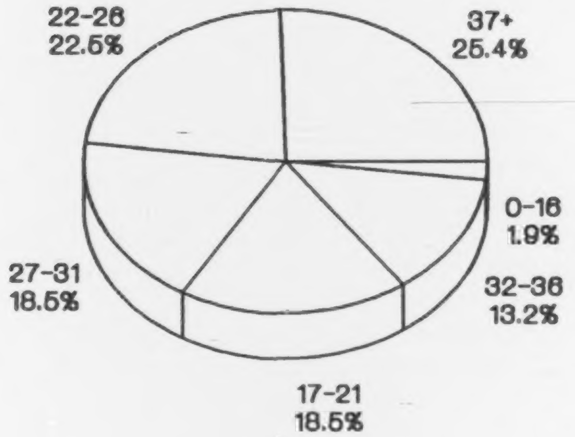


Figure 19B

NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS BY AGE, 1988

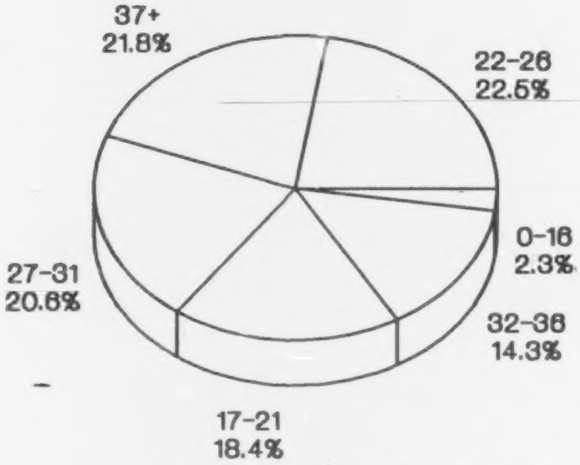


Table 31

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS BY AGE, 1988

	AGE					
NON-INDEX CRIMES	**16 & Under**	**17-21**	**22-26**	**27-31**	**32-36**	**37 & Above**
Other Assault	663	3,914	5,323	5,018	3,537	4,804
Forgery/Counterfeiting	34	1,055	1,336	1,189	718	650
Fraud	95	3,455	5,580	5,146	3,919	5,385
Embezzlement	5	286	580	517	379	487
Stolen Property	319	1,423	1,055	873	582	730
Vandalism	316	915	754	680	390	515
Weapons Violation	324	1,112	1,061	941	646	1,035
Prostitution/Commercial Vice	9	117	204	164	91	62
Other Sex Offense	108	426	522	574	467	975
Narcotic Drug Laws	560	7,377	8,695	7,300	4,379	4,186
Gambling	4	45	35	36	39	159
Family Offense	577	419	814	882	687	732
DUI	93	7,069	12,967	12,440	9,333	18,180
Liquor Laws	383	5,504	508	498	385	1,126
Drunkenness	41	194	449	815	561	1,615
Public Disturbance	756	4,736	5,567	4,848	3,248	5,001
Vagrancy	2	2	4	5	5	19
Other Offense	1,148	9,830	13,049	11,629	7,621	10,473
Curfew/Loitering	60	213	159	107	55	71
Runaway	475	36	3	2	0	3
Total	**5,972**	**48,128**	**58,665**	**53,664**	**37,042**	**56,208**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 32

NON-INDEX CRIME ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS 1988, BY AGE

NON-INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL ARREST RATES	16 & Under	PER 100,000	17-21	PER 100,000	22-26	PER 100,000
Other Assault	372.0	663	39.9	3,914	767.8	5,323	1007.9
Forgery/Counterfeiting	79.7	34	2.0	1,055	207.0	1,336	253.0
Fraud	377.1	95	5.7	3,455	677.8	5,580	1056.5
Embezzlement	36.0	5	0.3	286	56.1	580	109.8
Stolen Property	79.7	319	19.2	1,423	279.1	1,055	199.8
Vandalism	57.1	316	19.0	915	179.5	754	142.8
Weapons Violation	81.9	324	19.5	1,112	218.1	1,061	200.9
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	10.3	9	0.5	117	23.0	204	38.6
Other Sex Offense	49.1	108	6.5	426	83.6	522	8.8
Narcotic Drug Laws	519.7	560	33.7	7,377	1,447.1	8,695	1646.3
Gambling	5.1	4	0.2	45	8.8	35	6.6
Family Offense	65.7	577	34.7	419	82.2	814	154.1
DUI	960.9	93	5.6	7,069	1,386.7	12,967	2455.2
Liquor Laws	134.4	383	23.0	5,504	1,079.7	508	96.2
Drunkenness	58.8	41	2.5	194	38.1	449	85.0
Public Disturbance	386.3	756	45.5	4,736	929.0	5,567	1054.1
Vagrancy	0.6	2	0.1	2	0.4	4	0.8
Other Offense	859.6	1,148	69.0	9,830	1,928.3	13,049	2470.7
Curfew/Loitering	10.6	60	3.6	213	41.8	159	30.1
Runaway	8.3	475	28.6	36	7.1	3	0.6
Total Arrest Rates	**4,153.2**	**5,972**	**359.1**	**48,128**	**9,441.1**	**58,665**	**11,107.8**

NON-INDEX CRIMES	27-31	PER 100,000	32-36	PER 100,000	37 & Above	PER 100,000
Other Assault	5,018	899.9	3,537	662.7	4,804	187.7
Forgery/Counterfeiting	1,189	213.2	718	134.5	650	25.4
Fraud	5,146	922.9	3,919	734.2	5,385	210.4
Embezzlement	517	92.7	379	71.0	487	19.0
Stolen Property	873	156.6	582	109.0	730	28.5
Vandalism	680	122.0	390	73.1	515	20.1
Weapons Violation	941	168.8	646	121.0	1,035	40.4
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	164	29.4	91	17.0	62	2.4
Other Sex Offense	574	102.9	467	87.5	975	38.1
Narcotic Drug Laws	7,300	1,309.2	4,379	820.4	4,186	163.6
Gambling	36	6.5	39	7.3	159	6.2
Family Offense	882	158.2	687	128.7	732	28.6
DUI	12,440	2,231.0	9,333	1,748.5	18,180	710.4
Liquor Laws	498	89.3	385	72.1	1,126	44.0
Drunkenness	815	146.2	561	105.1	1,615	63.1
Public Disturbance	4,848	869.5	3,248	608.5	5,001	195.4
Vagrancy	5	0.9	5	0.9	19	0.7
Other Offense	11,629	2,085.6	7,621	1,427.8	10,473	409.2
Curfew/Loitering	107	19.2	55	10.3	71	2.8
Runaway	2	0.4	0	0.0	3	0.1
Total Arrest Rates	**53,664**	**9,624.3**	**37,042**	**6,939.8**	**56,208**	**2,196.4**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 33

REPORTED NON - INDEX CRIME ARRESTS STATEWIDE BY SEX AND RACE, 1988

CRIMES	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	White	Percent	Non-White	Percent
Other Assault	19,676	84.6%	3,583	15.4%	10,463	45.0%	12,796	55.0%
Forgery/Counterfeit	3,304	66.3%	1,678	33.7%	2,047	41.1%	2,935	58.9%
Fraud	12,987	55.1%	10,593	44.9%	13,401	56.8%	10,179	43.2%
Embezzlement	1,673	74.2%	581	25.8%	1,199	53.2%	1,055	46.8%
Stolen Property	4,370	87.7%	612	12.3%	1,669	33.5%	3,313	66.5%
Vandalism	3,065	85.9%	505	14.1%	1,729	48.4%	1,841	51.6%
Weapons Violation	4,631	90.5%	488	9.5%	1,488	29.1%	3,631	70.9%
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	223	34.5%	424	65.5%	260	40.2%	387	59.8%
Other Sex Offense	2,904	94.5%	168	5.5%	1,760	57.3%	1,312	42.7%
Narcotic Drug Laws	27,785	85.5%	4,712	14.5%	12,999	40.0%	19,498	60.0%
Gambling	282	88.7%	36	11.3%	62	19.5%	256	80.5%
Family Offense	3,465	84.3%	646	15.7%	1,866	45.4%	2,245	54.6%
DUI	52,435	87.3%	7,647	12.7%	43,947	73.1%	16,135	26.9%
Liquor Laws	7,207	85.8%	1,197	14.2%	5,736	68.3%	2,668	31.7%
Drunkenness	3,374	91.8%	301	8.2%	1,298	35.3%	2,377	64.7%
Public Disturbance	18,685	77.4%	5,471	22.6%	8,786	36.4%	15,370	63.6%
Vagrancy	35	94.6%	2	5.4%	21	56.8%	16	43.2%
Other Offense	46,564	86.6%	7,186	13.4%	26,140	48.6%	27,610	51.4%
Curfew/Loitering	601	90.4%	64	9.6%	215	32.3%	450	67.7%
Runaway	200	38.5%	319	61.5%	243	46.8%	276	53.2%
Total Arrests	**213,466**	**82.2%**	**46,213**	**17.8%**	**135,329**	**52.1%**	**124,350**	**47.9%**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

DRUG VIOLATIONS 1984-1988

Though violations of drug laws are not Index offenses, drug offenses challenge the resources of law enforcement from street sales to the massive organizations which manufacture, import and distribute drugs in the United States.

In 1984, reported drug arrests were at a five year low (1984 - 1988). However, they have since risen steadily to a high of 32,497 in 1988. This represents a 67.8% increase during this period.

Each year from 1984 to 1987, persons were arrested for offenses related to marijuana more frequently than any other drug, although cocaine related arrests increased in 1988 with 2,745 more arrests than reported for marijuana.

During the same five year period, steady increases are noted in arrests for Cocaine (618.6%) and Narcotic Equipment (200.4%). Reported arrests for both drugs peaked in 1988.

Of particular interest is the fact that cocaine arrests have steadily increased from 1,822 to 13,093 in the five year period; while narcotic equipment arrests only show 561 more arrests.

Table 34

REPORTED DRUG ARRESTS STATEWIDE
1984 - 1988

Drug	1984	% Change	Rank	1985	% Change	Rank	1986	% Change	Rank	1987	% Change	Rank	1988	% Change	Rank	1984 1988
Amphetamine	129	-29.1%	6	72	-44.2%	6	36	-50.0%	6	27	-25.0%	6	62	129.6%	6	-51.9%
Barbiturate	63	-40.0%	7	34	-46.0%	8	22	-35.3%	8	13	-40.9%	9	9	-30.8%	9	-85.7%
Cocaine	1,822	100.0%	2	2,311	26.8%	2	4,195	81.5%	2	6,831	62.8%	2	13,093	91.7%	1	618.6%
Hallucinogen	59	-6.3%	8	50	-15.3%	7	24	-52.0%	7	59	145.8%	5	72	22.0%	5	22.0%
Heroin	167	-49.1%	5	99	-40.7%	5	77	-22.2%	4	64	-16.9%	4	82	28.1%	4	-50.9%
Marijuana	10,113	10.2%	1	10,510	3.9%	1	9,723	-7.5%	1	9,993	2.8%	1	10,348	3.6%	2	2.3%
Narcotic Equipment	280	130.5%	3	359	28.2%	3	434	20.9%	3	508	17.1%	3	841	65.6%	3	200.4%
Opium	12	-90.7%	9	12	0.0%	9	5	-58.3%	9	21	320.0%	8	39	85.7%	7	225.0%
Synthetic Narcotic	181	23.1%	4	115	-36.5%	4	50	-56.5%	5	25	-50.0%	7	39	56.0%	8	-78.5%
Free Text*	6,540	1.1%		7,216	10.3%		6,912	-4.2%		6,680	-3.4%		7,912	18.4%		21.0%
Yearly Total	19,366	11.1%		20,778	7.3%		21,478	3.4%		24,221	12.8%		32,497	34.2%		67.8%

* NOTE: Free Text includes all other violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing, and making of narcotic drugs which cannot be singularly classified in categories 1-9.

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

PROFILE OF REPORTED CLEARANCES

According to the FBI/UCR handbook, reported offenses can be cleared by arrest or exceptional means (circumstances occur preventing arrest). For purposes of statistical reporting, the number of offenses, not the number of persons arrested, are counted in clearance reports.

Overall trends in clearances for Index and Non-Index crimes follow very similar patterns from 1984 to 1988. Clearances have risen steadily in 1984 and 1985 with a decrease in 1986 for both Index and Non-Index crimes (See Figure 20). However, in 1987, Index crime clearances rose only slightly while Non-Index clearances experienced a significant increase.

Clearance rate is defined as the number of clearances divided by the number of reported crimes. Tables 37 and 38 represent the actual clearance rates for 1984 - 1988. Due to variances in reporting practices, care should be exercised in comparing law enforcement agency clearance rates. Yearly totals, however, are useful for comparison. For some Non-Index crimes, the number of clearances reported is the same as the number of crimes reported. Law enforcement agencies do not report, for example, DUI offenses unless officers make DUI arrests.

Table 35

PROFILE OF REPORTED INDEX CRIME CLEARANCES, 1984 - 1988

INDEX CRIMES	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Murder	323	344	421	398	416
Forcible Rape	1,002	2,154	1,178	1,010	1,172
Robbery	2,712	11,345	3,677	3,756	4,894
Aggravated Assault	9,374	13,511	8,581	7,764	9,942
Burglary	9,775	19,395	13,442	13,450	15,120
Larceny/Theft	26,052	37,853	38,549	40,676	43,423
Motor Vehicle Theft	4,113	6,784	4,643	5,012	6,465
Arson	268	252	346	253	241
Total	53,619	91,638	70,837	72,319	81,673

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 20

INDEX CRIME CLEARANCES
FIVE YEAR TREND, 1984-1988

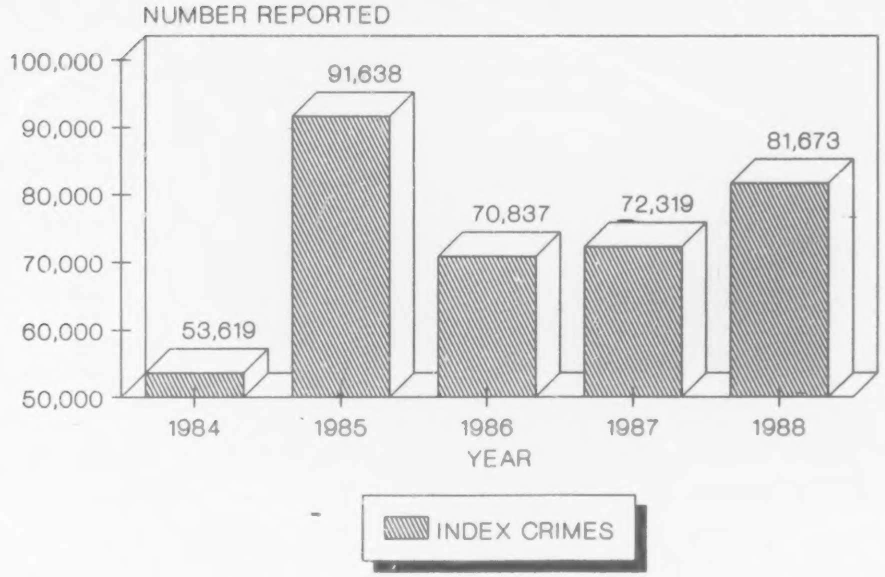


Table 36

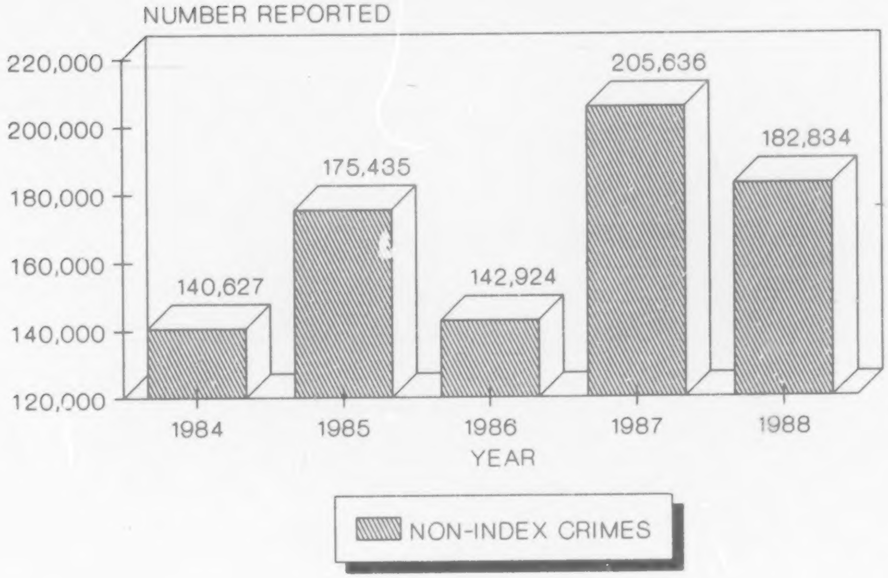
REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME CLEARANCES, 1984 - 1988

NON-INDEX CRIMES	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Other Assault	14,076	18,886	19,567	27,274	27,376
Forgery/Counterfeiting	3,610	3,211	3,406	4,395	4,690
Fraud	7,621	9,209	9,012	8,943	6,599
Embezzlement	366	715	867	646	941
Stolen Property	842	819	784	2,022	1,621
Vandalism	9,427	11,914	9,922	8,468	7,823
Weapons Violation	1,229	1,460	1,503	1,094	1,780
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	123	151	161	142	103
Other Sex Offense	1,524	2,828	2,274	2,205	2,356
Narcotic Drug Laws	7,070	1,053	11,474	8,809	12,707
Gambling	147	103	88	48	167
Family Offense	2,398	4,142	2,187	1,703	2,053
DUI	44,353	60,840	*	55,291	62,975
Liquor Laws	1,433	2,251	1,844	1,995	2,304
Drunkenness	12,652	977	1,147	507	461
Public Disturbance	10,101	12,049	10,651	12,576	13,020
Vagrancy	7	44	7	47	40
Other Offense	21,034	42,006	66,347	67,596	33,382
Curfew/Loitering	87	159	217	250	235
Runaway	2,527	2,618	1,466	1,625	2,201
Total	**140,627**	**175,435**	**142,924**	**205,636**	**182,834**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

* Data unavailable as of print date

Figure 21



NON-INDEX CRIME CLEARANCES
FIVE YEAR TREND, 1984-1988

Table 37

CLEARANCE RATES INDEX CRIMES, 1984 - 1988

INDEX CRIMES	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Murder	57.5	57.0	64.5	55.4	59.0
Forcible Rape	39.6	76.8	41.7	35.1	38.7
Robbery	30.7	*	27.6	28.4	31.7
Aggravated Assault	57.7	80.7	44.9	39.9	42.2
Burglary	14.0	24.9	15.5	14.2	15.2
Larceny/Theft	18.3	23.1	21.7	21.1	19.8
Motor Vehicle Theft	23.3	29.7	16.7	14.8	189.2
Arson	25.1	19.9	26.1	23.6	19.3
Total	**20.7**	**30.9**	**21.5**	**20.2**	**20.6**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center - Uniform Crime Reporting Data Base

* Data unavailable

Table 38

CLEARANCE RATES NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1984 - 1988

NON-INDEX CRIMES	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Other Assault	50.1	59.5	55.0	68.6	55.6
Forgery/Counterfeiting	50.8	38.9	34.5	41.9	37.2
Fraud	48.4	51.3	60.2	66.5	41.9
Embezzlement	25.1	34.4	36.8	24.3	33.4
Stolen Property	57.7	55.1	39.3	89.4	52.5
Vandalism	21.0	23.0	19.9	16.8	12.9
Weapons Violation	*	*	*	*	37.0
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Sex Offense	34.7	55.1	44.0	41.5	39.8
Narcotic Drug Laws	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gambling	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family Offense	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DUI	100.0	100.0	**	100.0	100.0
Liquor Laws	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Drunkenness	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	13.4
Public Disturbance	*	*	*	*	38.2
Vagrancy	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Offense	41.5	60.0	76.1	71.2	48.4
Curfew/Loitering	*	*	*	*	34.6
Runaway	*	*	*	*	33.5
Total	**54.4**	**65.1**	**60.9**	**69.6**	**54.9**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center - Uniform Crime Reporting Data Base

*Weapons Violation, Public Disturbance and Curfew/Loitering are included in Other Offense.

** Data unavailable

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES

Index crime profiles for counties, shown in Table 41A, were developed from 1987 and 1988 incident reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by participating law enforcement agencies. Also included are Non-Index county crime profiles for 1987 and 1988 (See Table 41B). County totals are actual numbers reported; estimates for unreported crime are not included. In addition, some agencies did not consistently submit crime reports for these years which, in effect, lowered county totals.

County Rankings

Fulton, DeKalb, Cobb, Gwinnett and Chatham counties accounted for more than one-half of all the Index crimes reported in Georgia in 1988. Tables 39 and 40 list Georgia's 159 counties ranked by total Index crimes reported and Index crime rates, respectively. Care should be exercised in any effort to interpret these data, due to the existence of disparate reporting processes in some counties. However, in a majority of counties at least one law enforcement agency submitted reports to the Georgia Crime Information Center in accordance with established laws. Consequently, these data provide a useful ranking of Index crimes and Index crime rates for individual counties, to the extent that reporting and non-reporting practices of law enforcement agencies are consistent from year to year.

Table 39

RANKING OF COUNTIES BY NUMBER OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES, 1988

County	Reported Index Crimes	County	Reported Index Crimes	County	Reported Index Crimes
Fulton	102,206	Stephens	784	Jenkins	215
Dekalb	48,946	Monroe	734	Bleckley	209
Cobb	25,003	Haralson	733	Gilmer	205
Gwinnett	16,554	Mitchell	713	Tattnall	200
Chatham	15,596	Murray	693	Seminole	200
Richmond	14,374	Chattooga	662	Pulaski	194
Clayton	14,149	Elbert	628	McDuffie	178
Bibb	12,197	Worth	584	Habersham	175
Muscogee	11,525	Cook	571	McIntosh	172
Dougherty	9,749	Effingham	561	Turner	171
Glynn	5,771	Emanuel	542	Telfair	164
Clarke	5,542	Harris	536	Brantley	160
Hall	5,279	Burke	501	Randolph	155
Houston	5,239	Bryan	500	Wilkinson	146
Lowndes	5,222	Grady	497	Lincoln	146
Whitfield	4,215	Wayne	468	Pike	143
Floyd	3,851	Washington	453	Charlton	142
Spalding	3,594	Appling	425	Banks	130
Troup	3,465	Dawson	424	Oconee	121
Carroll	3,362	Macon	414	Meriwether	109
Rockdale	2,947	Lamar	393	Pickens	103
Douglas	2,944	Fannin	383	Calhoun	100
Tift	2,762	Berrien	383	Union	99
Thomas	2,301	Bacon	379	Crawford	96
Ware	2,251	Hart	368	Chattahoochee	92
Newton	2,196	Toombs	363	Heard	90
Cherokee	2,169	Franklin	358	Taylor	87
Baldwin	1,944	Morgan	351	Long	82
Crisp	1,932	Dodge	347	Atkinson	79
Laurens	1,903	Early	343	Jasper	77
Henry	1,819	Peach	325	Candler	75
Bulloch	1,784	Irwin	323	Twiggs	74
Walker	1,706	Butts	321	Wilcox	70
Liberty	1,683	Jones	307	Johnson	67
Forsyth	1,658	Jefferson	305	Stewart	61
Bartow	1,624	Lee	293	Evans	55
Sumter	1,564	White	291	Wheeler	51
Coweta	1,553	Dade	291	Schley	45
Columbia	1,536	Screven	286	Montgomery	45
Colquitt	1,509	Madison	283	Miller	45
Catoosa	1,458	Pierce	281	Clinch	34
Fayette	1,395	Lumpkin	279	Taliaferro	30
Coffee	1,288	Terrell	274	Towns	29
Gordon	1,259	Wilkes	266	Clay	28
Walton	1,116	Jeff Davis	258	Marion	26
Paulding	1,051	Greene	253	Hancock	22
Decatur	1,018	Putnam	253	Webster	16
Ben Hill	918	Brooks	251	Echols	11
Barrow	864	Rabun	241	Talbot	3
Camden	854	Dooly	231	Baker	1
Polk	827	Oglethorpe	226	Warren	1
Jackson	819	Lanier	218	Glascock	0
Upson	802	Treutlen	216	Quitman	0

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 40

RANKING OF COUNTIES BY INDEX CRIME RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1988

County	Index Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons	County	Index Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons	County	Index Crime Rate Per 100,000 Persons
Fulton	16,183.2	Irwin	3,323.7	Calhoun	1,809.3
Glynn	9,786.8	Liberty	3,215.8	Lee	1,701.5
Dekalb	9,230.0	Paulding	3,176.0	Turner	1,664.1
Crisp	9,156.8	Elbert	3,153.1	Gilmer	1,653.0
Dougherty	8,635.6	Mitchell	3,063.4	Charlton	1,648.9
Tattnall	8,492.6	Cherokee	3,057.6	Jefferson	1,556.8
Clayton	7,711.8	Walton	2,979.2	Taliaferro	1,556.8
Bibb	7,642.9	Chattooga	2,968.3	Brooks	1,514.2
Dawson	7,639.6	Lamar	2,955.8	Jones	1,508.7
Tift	7,469.7	Upson	2,946.5	Long	1,499.4
Chatham	7,168.9	Jackson	2,920.7	Peach	1,479.2
Richmond	7,093.6	Walker	2,884.2	Brantley	1,476.8
Cobb	6,949.2	Harris	2,844.9	Randolph	1,468.4
Clarke	6,946.1	Worth	2,830.0	Toombs	1,444.4
Lowndes	6,830.1	Murray	2,785.4	Telfair	1,393.5
Spalding	6,713.4	Macon	2,711.4	Madison	1,359.5
Troup	6,411.0	Morgan	2,692.5	Banks	1,331.3
Muscogee	6,355.3	Columbia	2,661.3	Pike	1,329.9
Hall	6,145.3	Berrien	2,596.4	Wilkinson	1,282.5
Gwinnett	6,124.2	White	2,537.5	Atkinson	1,215.2
McDuffie	6,100.1	Effingham	2,533.0	Schley	1,206.8
Houston	5,916.0	Fannin	2,492.0	Heard	1,204.2
Whitfield	5,841.8	Fayette	2,489.8	Taylor	1,070.8
Ware	5,649.8	Appling	2,442.1	Stewart	1,062.3
Camden	5,647.4	Early	2,437.5	Crawford	978.6
Thomas	5,539.8	Polk	2,432.4	Candler	922.5
Newton	5,444.7	Emanuel	2,375.5	Wheeler	907.0
Rockdale	5,342.6	Burke	2,351.9	Union	904.5
Carroll	5,235.0	Lumpkin	2,338.3	Wilcox	851.2
Ben Hill	4,981.3	Grady	2,316.8	Jasper	836.0
Sumter	4,910.8	Oglethorpe	2,296.5	Pickens	802.8
Baldwin	4,862.7	Wilkes	2,267.3	Clay	733.2
Bulloch	4,772.2	Jenkins	2,258.9	Johnson	721.3
Laurens	4,671.7	Washington	2,218.1	Oconee	718.7
Floyd	4,659.9	Franklin	2,184.0	Twiggs	711.3
Forsyth	4,520.4	Dade	2,136.1	Webster	651.7
Coffee	4,319.5	Putnam	2,125.0	Habersham	635.4
Monroe	4,222.3	Terrell	2,117.8	Montgomery	610.8
Colquitt	3,999.6	Rabun	2,090.4	Evans	599.8
Cook	3,963.1	Wayne	2,043.1	Miller	593.0
Douglas	3,769.3	Pierce	2,033.3	Clinch	492.6
Haralson	3,732.4	Butts	2,032.0	Meriwether	477.0
Gordon	3,703.8	Pulaski	2,010.2	Towns	471.9
Bryan	3,641.1	Jeff Davis	2,006.4	Marion	469.1
Henry	3,622.8	Greene	2,002.5	Echols	430.4
Decatur	3,619.2	Dooly	1,996.2	Chattahoochee	396.6
Lanier	3,589.7	McIntosh	1,985.9	Bacon	343.8
Bartow	3,558.8	Lincoln	1,963.2	Hancock	213.8
Barrow	3,513.9	Dodge	1,955.4	Talbot	44.1
Stephens	3,501.7	Seminole	1,909.9	Baker	25.0
Coweta	3,495.1	Bleckley	1,877.3	Warren	14.6
Catoosa	3,455.5	Screven	1,844.6	Glascock	0.0
Treutlen	3,350.4	Hart	1,842.6	Quitman	0.0

Source: Office of Planning and Budget, Population Estimates; Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 41A

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, INDEX CRIMES, 1987-1988

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Appling											
1987	366	30	336	1	6	8	15	112	190	34	0
1988	425	32	393	0	1	5	26	119	262	12	0
Atkinson											
1987	39	3	36	1	0	0	2	19	14	3	0
1988	79	12	67	1	0	5	6	33	16	17	1
Bacon											
1987	342	32	310	1	1	8	22	109	176	25	0
1988	379	40	339	2	2	10	26	107	211	20	1
Baker											
1987	5	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0
1988	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Baldwin											
1987	1,689	170	1,519	6	15	20	129	542	902	72	3
1988	1,944	236	1,708	2	15	62	157	570	1,069	64	5
Banks											
1987	92	6	86	0	0	3	3	40	41	5	0
1988	130	5	125	0	0	0	5	57	54	12	2
Barrow											
1987	924	53	871	0	3	11	39	327	481	59	4
1988	864	65	799	3	8	6	48	272	458	65	4
Bartow											
1987	1,235	68	1,167	2	4	12	50	396	633	130	8
1988	1,624	86	1,538	1	7	34	44	575	798	160	5
Ben Hill											
1987	858	75	783	0	3	28	44	252	496	29	6
1988	918	86	832	1	5	17	63	276	504	48	4
Berrien											
1987	326	33	293	1	2	3	27	101	179	13	0
1988	383	38	345	0	4	6	28	93	222	23	7
Bibb											
1987	11,250	792	10,458	17	85	232	458	2,677	7,073	673	35
1988	12,197	1,073	11,124	22	91	340	620	2,881	7,486	727	30
Bleckley											
1987	79	10	69	0	1	1	8	18	49	2	0
1988	209	25	184	0	0	4	21	98	80	6	0
Brantley											
1987	156	11	145	1	0	0	10	61	79	4	1
1988	160	14	146	0	1	1	12	37	92	13	4
Brooks											
1987	92	16	76	0	0	3	13	36	35	5	0
1988	251	38	213	2	2	11	23	96	105	12	0
Bryan											
1987	416	52	364	1	4	14	33	112	237	15	0
1988	500	54	446	0	2	17	35	136	287	22	1

Table 41A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Bulloch											
1987	1,427	112	1,315	3	6	29	74	307	951	50	7
1988	1,784	168	1,616	0	7	31	130	394	1,160	54	8
Burke											
1987	541	74	467	3	1	17	53	193	250	21	3
1988	501	70	431	0	6	17	47	158	246	25	2
Butts											
1987	273	26	247	2	0	5	19	117	117	12	1
1988	321	21	300	1	4	2	14	109	156	34	1
Calhoun											
1987	75	12	63	0	3	1	8	30	31	1	1
1988	100	12	88	0	1	1	10	47	36	3	2
Camden											
1987	869	72	797	0	9	14	49	229	489	75	4
1988	854	86	768	0	9	16	61	207	485	65	11
Candler											
1987	57	1	56	0	1	0	0	23	27	6	0
1988	75	9	66	0	0	2	7	37	27	2	0
Carroll											
1987	3,149	242	2,907	10	21	42	169	886	1,825	187	9
1988	3,362	242	3,120	3	18	33	188	874	2,027	202	17
Catoosa											
1987	1,203	63	1,140	2	5	10	46	347	674	110	9
1988	1,458	73	1,385	1	14	17	41	325	943	108	9
Charlton											
1987	166	20	146	0	0	3	17	52	78	16	0
1988	142	14	128	0	0	8	6	43	73	11	1
Chatham											
1987	15,629	1,476	14,153	30	123	722	601	4,332	9,107	643	71
1988	15,596	1,350	14,246	26	156	566	602	3,990	9,474	703	79
Chattahoochee											
1987	73	6	67	0	0	0	6	20	43	2	2
1988	92	4	88	0	0	0	4	33	51	3	1
Chattooga											
1987	545	42	503	5	2	3	32	159	288	51	5
1988	662	36	626	1	0	9	26	176	366	80	4
Cherokee											
1987	2,378	173	2,205	4	9	22	138	618	1,386	190	11
1988	2,169	140	2,029	4	15	16	105	646	1,184	194	5
Clarke											
1987	4,171	446	3,725	8	43	135	260	1,335	2,178	191	21
1988	5,542	430	5,112	2	55	106	267	1,640	3,199	250	23
Clay											
1987	19	4	15	0	1	0	3	7	8	0	0
1988	28	6	22	1	0	1	4	2	15	4	1
Clayton											
1987	11,197	783	10,414	12	68	318	385	2,677	6,671	1,020	46
1988	14,149	1,050	13,099	11	82	415	542	3,029	8,689	1,354	27

Table 41A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Clinch											
1987	59	4	55	1	3	0	0	29	25	1	0
1988	34	3	31	0	0	1	2	15	14	2	0
Cobb											
1987	21,069	1,069	20,000	13	117	530	409	5,219	12,490	2,214	77
1988	25,003	1,666	23,337	32	171	654	809	6,304	14,371	2,578	84
Coffee											
1987	1,316	147	1,169	4	14	32	97	280	802	86	1
1988	1,288	166	1,122	6	14	27	119	249	760	101	12
Colquitt											
1987	1,610	182	1,428	8	10	67	97	580	771	70	7
1988	1,509	190	1,319	7	16	57	110	534	705	74	6
Columbia											
1987	1,597	100	1,497	9	7	27	57	533	899	59	6
1988	1,536	139	1,397	3	15	40	81	476	833	83	5
Cook											
1987	499	79	420	2	8	20	49	179	220	21	0
1988	571	73	498	4	3	33	33	169	298	29	2
Coweta											
1987	1,748	81	1,667	3	4	22	52	616	962	81	8
1988	1,553	81	1,472	4	6	22	49	476	910	82	4
Crawford											
1987	159	19	140	1	4	3	11	55	76	9	0
1988	96	8	88	0	1	2	5	39	42	7	0
Crisp											
1987	1,716	258	1,458	5	19	48	186	427	940	79	12
1988	1,932	298	1,634	2	11	49	236	462	1,085	76	11
Dade											
1987	187	16	171	1	2	2	11	40	99	31	1
1988	291	30	261	2	3	6	19	93	129	37	2
Dawson											
1987	300	28	272	0	3	1	24	88	163	20	1
1988	424	32	392	1	0	3	28	150	202	39	1
Decatur											
1987	882	132	750	4	8	22	98	243	466	35	6
1988	1,018	133	885	1	4	23	105	335	509	39	2
Dekalb											
1987	45,387	2,560	42,827	33	323	1,483	721	11,737	25,324	5,688	78
1988	48,946	3,219	45,727	31	328	1,917	943	11,502	28,228	5,901	96
Dodge											
1987	238	19	219	0	1	3	15	90	116	13	0
1988	347	40	307	0	4	7	29	113	173	18	3
Dooly											
1987	254	30	224	1	4	6	19	112	103	8	1
1988	231	29	202	2	0	2	25	92	96	13	1
Dougherty											
1987	8,183	1,227	6,956	22	95	470	640	2,680	3,846	403	27
1988	9,749	1,027	8,722	29	98	450	450	3,615	4,696	378	33

Table 41A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Douglas											
1987	2,852	227	2,625	1	11	45	170	771	1,595	241	18
1988	2,944	172	2,772	6	23	51	92	854	1,660	243	15
Early											
1987	297	57	240	5	2	2	48	94	131	14	1
1988	343	82	261	1	3	8	70	84	165	12	0
Echols											
1987	8	0	8	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	0
1988	11	5	6	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	0
Effingham											
1987	432	56	376	2	3	4	47	155	197	17	7
1988	561	54	507	0	4	5	45	177	294	30	6
Elbert											
1987	435	44	391	2	1	3	38	103	264	22	2
1988	628	49	579	2	3	3	41	226	326	23	4
Emanuel											
1987	480	70	410	2	14	11	43	183	203	23	1
1988	542	102	440	4	16	22	60	177	228	30	5
Evans											
1987	74	9	65	1	4	3	1	22	40	3	0
1988	55	6	49	0	0	0	6	15	30	4	0
Fannin											
1987	362	24	338	4	1	2	17	186	126	20	6
1988	383	36	347	1	1	3	31	136	176	24	11
Fayette											
1987	1,293	44	1,249	0	3	11	30	448	731	67	3
1988	1,395	59	1,336	1	8	7	43	394	878	58	6
Floyd											
1987	3,623	215	3,408	7	17	55	136	1,129	2,038	219	22
1988	3,851	272	3,579	8	18	86	160	1,175	2,103	279	22
Forsyth											
1987	1,540	79	1,461	4	7	6	62	459	847	148	7
1988	1,658	69	1,589	3	6	1	59	391	1,058	131	9
Franklin											
1987	274	40	234	6	7	6	21	84	131	18	1
1988	358	52	306	2	3	3	44	123	148	34	1
Fulton											
1987	96,470	15,215	81,255	238	924	6,176	7,877	22,006	44,897	14,297	55
1988	102,206	18,149	84,057	243	888	6,989	10,029	20,668	51,489	11,802	98
Gilmer											
1987	201	6	195	1	0	0	5	96	90	9	0
1988	205	9	196	0	0	5	4	72	94	29	1
Glascock											
1987	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glynn											
1987	4,194	470	3,724	8	32	107	323	1,062	2,485	169	8
1988	5,771	838	4,933	7	82	228	521	1,569	3,002	341	21

Table 41A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Gordon											
1987	1,164	71	1,093	1	13	15	42	321	656	107	9
1988	1,259	52	1,207	5	7	12	28	373	703	124	7
Grady											
1987	421	31	390	1	3	10	17	203	171	13	3
1988	497	68	429	1	6	11	50	217	184	22	6
Greene											
1987	194	16	178	2	2	0	12	78	93	7	0
1988	253	21	232	2	3	6	10	111	109	6	6
Gwinnett											
1987	14,483	757	13,726	4	56	229	468	3,357	9,148	1,143	78
1988	16,554	777	15,777	2	78	197	500	3,790	10,562	1,337	88
Habersham											
1987	92	8	84	1	1	2	4	17	57	10	0
1988	175	11	164	0	0	3	8	34	117	13	0
Hall											
1987	4,270	306	3,964	4	35	58	209	952	2,699	300	13
1988	5,279	336	4,943	4	21	77	234	1,187	3,308	425	23
Hancock											
1987	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	8	7	0	0
1988	22	2	20	0	1	0	1	9	11	0	0
Haralson											
1987	603	76	527	3	4	8	61	197	287	42	1
1988	733	92	641	1	4	12	75	236	335	70	0
Harris											
1987	425	45	380	1	3	9	32	194	169	17	0
1988	536	33	503	1	4	8	20	222	249	32	0
Hart											
1987	289	30	259	2	0	0	28	106	139	12	2
1988	368	53	315	0	5	2	46	142	154	15	4
Heard											
1987	106	3	103	0	0	1	2	63	38	2	0
1988	90	1	89	0	0	1	0	61	23	5	0
Henry											
1987	1,518	78	1,440	3	9	16	50	434	900	103	3
1988	1,819	97	1,722	6	10	30	51	494	1,087	139	2
Houston											
1987	5,120	419	4,701	6	30	135	248	1,444	2,967	275	15
1988	5,239	570	4,669	7	32	148	383	1,240	3,137	279	13
Irwin											
1987	305	33	272	1	0	5	27	95	166	11	0
1988	323	50	273	0	4	9	37	72	186	12	3
Jackson											
1987	567	74	493	1	6	7	60	167	284	40	2
1988	819	97	722	2	8	4	83	253	380	79	10
Jasper											
1987	83	4	79	1	0	0	3	48	29	2	0
1988	77	9	68	1	0	6	2	38	27	2	1

Table 41A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Jeff Davis											
1987	245	11	234	0	0	9	2	135	92	7	0
1988	258	13	245	0	0	4	9	92	146	6	1
Jefferson											
1987	227	55	172	2	11	9	33	80	76	13	3
1988	305	47	258	2	2	10	33	124	117	15	2
Jenkins											
1987	180	19	161	0	1	12	6	86	72	3	0
1988	215	23	192	0	1	5	17	74	116	2	0
Johnson											
1987	77	15	62	0	0	1	14	21	38	1	2
1988	67	22	45	3	1	0	18	21	18	4	2
Jones											
1987	327	15	312	1	4	2	8	172	122	18	0
1988	307	25	282	2	3	6	14	131	128	22	1
Lamar											
1987	307	47	260	1	4	0	42	89	160	10	1
1988	393	78	315	3	9	5	61	99	189	24	3
Lanier											
1987	196	26	170	4	1	5	16	60	106	4	0
1988	218	38	180	2	1	6	29	70	102	7	1
Laurens											
1987	1,454	184	1,270	2	11	35	136	324	889	54	3
1988	1,903	241	1,662	1	8	86	146	387	1,191	73	11
Lee											
1987	200	13	187	0	0	5	8	60	104	23	0
1988	293	28	265	0	2	2	24	114	140	11	0
Liberty											
1987	2,025	176	1,849	3	19	31	123	476	1,255	110	8
1988	1,683	150	1,533	5	14	31	100	359	1,076	92	6
Lincoln											
1987	103	9	94	3	1	0	5	32	60	2	0
1988	146	7	139	1	0	1	5	72	65	2	0
Long											
1987	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
1988	82	2	80	1	0	0	1	33	35	12	0
Lowndes											
1987	6,890	661	6,229	10	71	172	408	2,224	3,680	303	22
1988	5,222	396	4,826	13	39	131	213	1,389	3,167	254	16
Lumpkin											
1987	194	12	182	0	1	2	9	80	80	19	3
1988	279	24	255	1	2	0	21	115	117	22	1
McDuffie											
1987	217	6	211	1	1	2	2	69	129	11	2
1988	178	6	172	1	0	3	2	61	96	15	0
McIntosh											
1987	199	12	187	1	0	2	9	86	86	13	2
1988	172	12	160	0	1	3	8	71	83	6	0

Table 41A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Macon											
1987	319	39	280	2	0	2	35	134	137	6	3
1988	414	59	355	2	1	12	44	153	182	20	0
Madison											
1987	290	9	281	2	1	0	6	105	160	16	0
1988	283	9	274	0	1	1	7	122	133	19	0
Marion											
1987	45	10	35	0	0	0	10	27	8	0	0
1988	26	6	20	0	1	1	4	9	8	3	0
Meriwether											
1987	116	4	112	0	0	4	0	57	49	5	1
1988	109	5	104	0	0	2	3	47	51	6	0
Miller											
1987	34	2	32	0	0	1	1	17	15	0	0
1988	45	8	37	0	0	1	7	14	19	4	0
Mitchell											
1987	634	86	548	1	6	18	61	193	322	29	4
1988	713	85	628	2	4	18	61	201	384	43	0
Monroe											
1987	663	83	580	4	6	8	65	151	388	38	3
1988	734	89	645	1	6	10	72	158	439	47	1
Montgomery											
1987	10	1	9	1	0	0	0	4	5	0	0
1988	45	5	40	1	0	2	2	25	13	1	1
Morgan											
1987	218	23	195	1	3	13	6	83	93	18	1
1988	351	25	326	0	2	8	15	139	165	21	1
Murray											
1987	384	22	362	0	6	0	16	126	193	42	1
1988	693	19	674	1	1	2	15	206	389	76	3
Muscogee											
1987	9,518	701	8,817	19	72	297	313	2,354	5,903	524	36
1988	11,525	891	10,634	21	66	449	355	3,053	6,852	669	60
Newton											
1987	2,004	152	1,852	5	14	32	101	495	1,257	90	10
1988	2,196	187	2,009	5	9	48	125	602	1,306	87	14
Oconee											
1987	149	15	134	1	2	5	7	74	42	18	0
1988	121	8	113	0	2	1	5	63	41	8	1
Oglethorpe											
1987	134	10	124	2	1	1	6	59	57	5	3
1988	226	14	212	1	1	0	12	82	118	9	3
Paulding											
1987	820	70	750	8	2	3	57	338	340	67	5
1988	1,051	70	981	0	7	6	57	423	440	113	5
Peach											
1987	367	36	331	0	3	6	27	119	187	25	0
1988	325	36	289	0	5	6	25	87	180	22	0

Table 41A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Pickens											
1987	72	2	70	0	0	0	2	23	34	12	1
1988	103	2	101	0	0	0	2	44	46	10	1
Pierce											
1987	216	24	192	4	2	3	15	70	114	7	1
1988	281	25	256	0	1	6	18	94	148	13	1
Pike											
1987	76	5	71	1	1	1	2	31	35	4	1
1988	143	6	137	1	3	0	2	73	59	5	0
Polk											
1987	856	45	811	1	1	9	34	321	417	69	4
1988	827	67	760	1	8	12	46	359	328	68	5
Pulaski											
1987	202	21	181	1	1	2	17	51	123	7	0
1988	194	23	171	2	1	3	17	55	102	11	3
Putnam											
1987	155	14	141	2	1	0	11	78	61	2	0
1988	253	16	237	0	0	4	12	119	113	5	0
Quitman											
1987	9	2	7	0	0	0	2	0	7	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabun											
1987	262	15	247	0	0	1	14	115	108	16	8
1988	241	21	220	1	1	0	19	107	88	24	1
Randolph											
1987	103	9	94	0	0	3	6	34	54	6	0
1988	155	22	133	0	5	3	14	51	78	3	1
Richmond											
1987	10,960	917	10,043	28	75	451	363	3,595	5,746	668	34
1988	14,374	1,457	12,917	32	114	757	554	4,699	7,206	974	38
Rockdale											
1987	2,639	224	2,415	4	16	44	160	657	1,583	167	8
1988	2,947	226	2,721	[illegible]	17	41	165	717	1,846	151	7
Schley											
1987	54	8	46	1	0	1	6	20	23	3	0
1988	45	12	33	0	1	0	11	15	14	4	0
Screven											
1987	229	33	196	0	4	5	24	79	101	14	2
1988	286	24	262	0	4	1	19	82	163	15	2
Seminole											
1987	185	30	155	0	0	9	21	44	107	1	3
1988	200	29	171	1	0	4	24	41	122	8	0
Spalding											
1987	3,203	330	2,873	11	28	81	210	798	1,878	184	13
1988	3,594	352	3,242	13	23	79	237	888	2,158	190	6
Stephens											
1987	525	39	486	0	9	5	25	134	298	52	2
1988	784	58	726	1	10	5	42	264	409	51	2

Table 41A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Stewart											
1987	100	27	73	2	1	4	20	19	50	3	1
1988	61	14	47	1	1	0	12	21	22	4	0
Sumter											
1987	1,493	200	1,293	1	16	22	151	381	867	40	5
1988	1,564	199	1,365	2	9	41	147	376	940	37	12
Talbot											
1987	34	3	31	0	0	0	3	8	20	3	0
1988	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Taliaferro											
1987	25	2	23	0	0	1	1	14	9	0	0
1988	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	17	11	2	0
Tattnall											
1987	186	12	174	0	2	0	10	85	74	14	1
1988	200	19	181	2	1	4	12	86	80	13	2
Taylor											
1987	102	32	70	5	0	0	27	39	26	3	2
1988	87	22	65	1	0	2	19	31	28	5	1
Telfair											
1987	188	19	169	0	3	2	14	88	73	8	0
1988	164	5	159	1	0	0	4	75	69	15	0
Terrell											
1987	223	20	203	3	1	1	15	95	99	9	0
1988	274	28	246	1	2	7	18	101	136	4	5
Thomas											
1987	2,162	184	1,978	6	16	52	110	658	1,235	69	16
1988	2,301	238	2,063	5	9	77	147	602	1,326	127	8
Tift											
1987	2,367	440	1,927	6	32	111	291	494	1,308	115	10
1988	2,762	483	2,279	7	42	119	315	715	1,435	118	11
Toombs											
1987	268	42	226	3	1	5	33	100	111	15	0
1988	363	32	331	3	2	7	20	114	201	15	1
Towns											
1987	32	3	29	0	0	0	3	15	13	1	0
1988	29	0	29	0	0	0	0	22	4	3	0
Treutlen											
1987	116	9	107	1	0	1	7	35	66	5	1
1988	216	36	180	0	2	5	29	76	92	6	6
Troup											
1987	3,476	338	3,138	9	16	61	252	843	2,132	158	5
1988	3,465	329	3,136	10	13	54	252	875	2,110	144	7
Turner											
1987	191	25	166	0	1	3	21	68	89	9	0
1988	171	29	142	0	0	8	21	42	91	8	1
Twiggs											
1987	71	5	66	1	1	0	3	41	22	3	0
1988	74	2	72	0	0	0	2	38	29	5	0

Table 41A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Union											
1987	41	1	40	0	0	0	1	20	15	5	0
1988	99	3	96	1	0	1	1	39	51	6	0
Upson											
1987	670	95	575	1	3	1	90	171	357	43	4
1988	802	83	719	2	5	10	66	230	445	42	2
Walker											
1987	1,557	118	1,439	0	19	17	82	635	665	129	10
1988	1,706	120	1,586	3	10	13	94	518	902	152	14
Walton											
1987	1,127	67	1,060	4	4	19	40	410	588	57	5
1988	1,116	76	1,040	6	8	18	44	389	577	68	6
Ware											
1987	2,038	226	1,812	9	16	100	101	525	1,201	76	10
1988	2,251	252	1,999	4	11	87	150	545	1,378	62	14
Warren											
1987	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
1988	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Washington											
1987	427	52	375	1	7	9	35	121	228	24	2
1988	453	66	387	0	5	14	47	110	259	16	2
Wayne											
1987	353	16	337	1	2	3	10	108	198	30	1
1988	468	34	434	1	1	3	29	160	259	14	1
Webster											
1987	39	7	32	2	0	0	5	16	12	3	1
1988	16	2	14	0	0	0	2	5	7	1	1
Wheeler											
1987	40	4	36	0	0	0	4	16	16	4	0
1988	51	10	41	1	0	0	9	19	20	0	2
White											
1987	211	12	199	2	1	0	9	70	110	18	1
1988	291	11	280	1	1	0	9	90	168	22	0
Whitfield											
1987	3,619	250	3,369	3	24	37	186	982	2,042	330	15
1988	4,215	307	3,908	2	20	53	232	1,055	2,454	387	12
Wilcox											
1987	53	5	48	1	0	0	4	29	16	1	2
1988	70	10	60	0	0	7	3	38	15	4	3
Wilkes											
1987	259	28	231	0	0	5	23	78	140	10	3
1988	266	23	243	3	3	2	15	99	130	14	0
Wilkinson											
1987	121	7	114	1	1	0	5	56	52	6	0
1988	146	19	127	1	0	1	17	58	64	4	1
Worth											
1987	478	23	455	1	5	7	10	174	261	20	0
1988	584	54	530	3	6	14	31	192	318	18	2

Table 41A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
State Agency											
1987	1,438	397	1,041	0	102	143	152	642	265	74	60
1988	1,444	391	1,053	2	84	133	172	538	307	155	53
Total											
1987	358,842	36,273	322,569	719	2,879	13,222	19,453	94,955	192,755	33,785	1,074
1988	397,129	42,734	354,395	705	3,029	15,443	23,557	99,711	219,367	34,071	1,246

Table 41B

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON INDEX CRIMES, 1987 - 1988

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Appling											
1987	290	7	6	3	2	0	109	0	0	0	6
1988	372	19	9	9	3	0	145	3	0	2	11
Atkinson											
1987	32	1	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	2
1988	61	9	4	6	1	0	2	0	0	2	4
Bacon											
1987	292	75	19	9	2	1	78	0	0	3	1
1988	317	38	20	7	5	3	86	1	1	2	11
Baker											
1987	16	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1988	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baldwin											
1987	2,520	299	109	679	26	7	361	0	0	15	58
1988	3,104	345	123	1,009	36	25	398	21	0	10	68
Banks											
1987	76	1	6	1	1	1	7	0	0	1	2
1988	77	3	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Barrow											
1987	942	43	37	15	4	2	236	0	0	19	63
1988	1,120	72	62	20	8	3	289	5	0	26	68
Bartow											
1987	727	45	59	12	3	1	303	0	0	17	29
1988	1,131	65	84	7	9	4	381	6	0	16	44
Ben Hill											
1987	777	88	53	41	6	12	185	0	0	9	45
1988	1,064	155	91	61	19	4	259	7	0	6	126
Berrien											
1987	319	33	4	7	3	0	113	0	0	5	8
1988	367	15	2	19	2	1	77	7	0	4	21
Bibb											
1987	10,332	1,718	522	140	0	95	731	0	1	124	553
1988	13,441	1,745	662	175	124	107	2,435	263	7	137	830
Bleckley											
1987	150	19	8	0	0	1	18	0	0	2	1
1988	163	29	1	10	2	1	33	0	0	2	4
Brantley											
1987	225	14	1	2	0	0	50	0	0	5	10
1988	252	26	0	2	1	0	63	0	0	2	11
Brooks											
1987	205	9	14	1	0	0	11	0	0	4	9
1988	339	24	20	1	1	7	46	3	0	13	41
Bryan											
1987	321	22	4	10	1	2	62	0	0	5	17
1988	532	63	9	44	0	3	121	0	2	12	10
Bulloch											
1987	1,150	127	65	26	11	4	316	0	0	22	47
1988	1,247	155	72	32	7	5	355	6	0	12	42

Table 41B - Continued

COUNTY CRIME PROFILES, NON INDEX CRIMES, 1987 - 1988

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Appling										
1987	0	7	102	0	0	0	0	41	0	7
1988	0	3	102	0	0	12	0	46	0	8
Atkinson										
1987	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
1988	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
Bacon										
1987	0	2	35	0	0	0	0	64	0	3
1988	0	1	81	3	0	1	0	56	0	1
Baker										
1987	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Baldwin										
1987	0	18	560	13	0	0	0	362	0	13
1988	0	25	571	35	0	103	0	317	1	17
Banks										
1987	0	0	51	1	0	0	0	4	0	0
1988	0	1	61	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Barrow										
1987	1	16	343	9	0	0	0	143	0	11
1988	1	35	403	0	0	55	0	64	2	7
Bartow										
1987	0	1	197	4	0	0	0	53	0	3
1988	0	4	388	18	0	25	0	71	0	9
Ben Hill										
1987	9	7	206	8	0	0	0	102	0	6
1988	3	23	134	31	0	51	0	90	0	4
Berrien										
1987	0	4	102	4	0	0	0	34	0	2
1988	0	3	132	7	0	25	0	43	1	8
Bibb										
1987	8	189	918	134	206	0	38	4,827	0	128
1988	17	257	998	92	171	1,213	38	3,884	83	203
Bleckley										
1987	0	3	80	0	0	0	0	14	0	4
1988	0	6	47	0	0	13	0	14	0	1
Brantley										
1987	1	0	117	1	0	0	0	21	0	3
1988	0	0	111	0	0	10	0	24	0	2
Brooks										
1987	6	1	81	5	0	0	0	64	0	0
1988	0	0	79	5	0	62	0	37	0	0
Bryan										
1987	0	14	116	0	0	0	0	60	0	8
1988	1	13	113	6	0	39	0	73	4	19
Bulloch										
1987	1	0	313	4	0	0	0	208	0	6
1988	0	4	285	30	0	24	0	204	4	10

Table 41B - Continued

County	NON INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Burke											
1987	501	73	5	14	0	2	105	0	0	8	21
1988	410	43	18	8	0	0	103	2	0	10	15
Butts											
1987	432	12	8	8	0	0	44	0	0	0	26
1988	386	19	15	4	0	0	58	0	0	3	10
Calhoun											
1987	156	19	5	3	1	0	14	0	0	0	2
1988	203	25	25	13	3	2	9	2	0	1	13
Camden											
1987	1,577	160	26	21	9	14	224	0	0	16	56
1988	1,473	143	52	22	13	17	271	5	0	12	55
Candler											
1987	20	1	1	1	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
1988	42	1	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	4
Carroll											
1987	2,940	301	175	90	11	2	577	0	0	81	154
1988	3,574	453	372	86	28	14	380	21	0	51	161
Catoosa											
1987	1,378	150	34	65	24	6	373	0	1	21	51
1988	1,971	240	35	182	24	9	459	3	1	41	43
Charlton											
1987	319	26	2	1	1	0	36	0	0	4	31
1988	329	40	1	6	1	1	23	2	0	0	36
Chatham											
1987	30,861	3,847	470	942	791	81	3,951	0	57	370	1,174
1988	31,422	5,149	691	1,125	672	135	3,732	545	22	343	1,476
Chattahoochee											
1987	100	7	0	29	5	1	4	0	0	1	3
1988	86	5	2	23	1	0	12	3	0	3	9
Chattooga											
1987	728	10	0	5	0	0	257	0	1	2	7
1988	724	16	2	1	1	0	178	4	0	4	82
Cherokee											
1987	3,641	481	77	167	88	11	447	0	4	57	87
1988	3,282	418	78	124	54	2	331	8	0	57	71
Clarke											
1987	2,439	258	226	120	12	3	170	0	0	41	39
1988	2,294	153	319	88	36	5	257	18	1	33	83
Clay											
1987	29	5	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	5
1988	39	4	0	1	0	3	4	2	0	0	2
Clayton											
1987	8,277	1,491	197	238	58	40	1,495	0	0	210	297
1988	11,476	2,108	220	308	72	94	2,122	67	0	237	537
Clinch											
1987	32	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
1988	33	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	1

Table 41B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Burke										
1987	0	3	206	14	0	0	0	47	0	3
1988	0	1	172	2	0	5	0	28	0	3
Butts										
1987	0	6	295	0	0	0	0	32	0	1
1988	0	3	231	5	0	17	0	16	0	5
Calhoun										
1987	0	1	37	6	0	0	0	68	0	0
1988	1	4	37	12	0	7	0	48	0	1
Camden										
1987	0	24	645	22	0	0	0	346	0	14
1988	0	23	576	15	0	89	0	151	1	28
Candler										
1987	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1988	0	0	19	0	0	6	0	2	0	0
Carroll										
1987	1	58	882	49	0	0	0	548	0	11
1988	1	77	832	26	0	333	0	722	9	8
Catoosa										
1987	0	37	397	0	0	0	0	186	0	33
1988	0	54	421	9	0	49	0	341	0	60
Charlton										
1987	0	2	185	1	0	0	0	26	0	4
1988	0	2	183	6	0	2	0	26	0	0
Chatham										
1987	19	347	1,985	276	0	0	0	16,342	0	209
1988	9	424	2,005	295	0	9,105	0	5,425	18	251
Chattahoochee										
1987	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
1988	0	0	21	0	0	1	0	6	0	0
Chattooga										
1987	0	4	369	1	0	0	0	58	0	14
1988	0	14	340	12	0	16	0	39	0	15
Cherokee										
1987	1	348	368	48	0	0	0	1,371	0	86
1988	0	325	319	19	0	655	0	714	36	71
Clarke										
1987	6	9	1,029	75	0	0	0	448	0	3
1988	0	13	1,092	46	10	43	0	92	5	0
Clay										
1987	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
1988	1	0	12	1	0	0	0	7	0	2
Clayton										
1987	8	66	1,504	15	0	0	0	2,341	0	317
1988	1	98	2,132	64	0	872	0	2,109	36	399
Clinch										
1987	0	0	27	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1988	0	0	17	0	0	2	0	1	0	0

Table 41B - Continued

County	NON INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Cobb											
1987	15,422	1,975	1,165	861	61	34	3,068	0	1	294	268
1988	24,184	3,711	1,284	1,001	68	57	5,552	112	21	661	525
Coffee											
1987	1,444	212	125	34	12	4	181	0	0	15	107
1988	1,709	258	101	39	22	2	267	17	1	23	201
Colquitt											
1987	1,172	38	77	18	1	11	326	0	0	25	79
1988	985	36	53	14	1	11	339	8	0	14	80
Columbia											
1987	1,619	191	28	39	21	1	346	0	0	25	78
1988	1,709	243	43	48	13	6	400	11	0	33	149
Cook											
1987	1,196	86	118	141	17	18	77	0	0	11	125
1988	848	73	71	49	6	22	77	13	0	5	57
Coweta											
1987	1,618	71	46	42	8	2	395	0	1	21	65
1988	1,463	67	60	16	9	1	402	17	3	15	113
Crawford											
1987	154	13	8	0	0	0	32	0	0	4	8
1988	164	13	1	1	1	0	50	0	0	10	10
Crisp											
1987	1,119	275	29	19	15	1	447	0	0	7	48
1988	1,537	397	34	26	11	0	485	6	0	29	73
Dade											
1987	601	15	5	11	1	4	54	0	1	4	43
1988	555	7	19	42	2	8	75	4	0	9	63
Dawson											
1987	452	51	0	22	3	7	89	0	0	8	40
1988	453	20	2	14	2	7	108	2	0	1	67
Decatur											
1987	675	54	29	9	7	0	179	0	0	12	36
1988	800	104	68	15	7	5	189	6	0	18	41
Dekalb											
1987	21,793	4,443	497	1,605	121	378	1,546	0	4	448	669
1988	28,689	5,251	684	1,924	82	531	1,675	462	5	544	930
Dodge											
1987	241	22	7	6	3	0	63	0	0	4	8
1988	214	11	4	8	0	0	76	0	0	2	3
Dooly											
1987	205	14	22	15	0	6	26	0	0	1	16
1988	259	15	23	7	1	8	30	3	2	3	53
Dougherty											
1987	8,019	2,572	321	143	34	18	1,480	0	1	133	505
1988	8,253	1,945	414	159	21	44	1,574	123	1	165	507
Douglas											
1987	3,541	315	177	402	42	11	569	0	0	49	191
1988	3,588	398	178	510	23	17	518	25	2	95	235

Table 41B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Cobb										
1987	5	330	4,011	231	0	0	0	2,885	0	233
1988	9	631	3,504	701	144	2,642	0	2,866	19	676
Coffee										
1987	0	8	294	84	0	0	0	354	0	14
1988	0	12	369	121	0	79	0	187	1	9
Colquitt										
1987	0	11	340	30	0	0	0	201	0	15
1988	0	2	261	28	0	59	0	65	2	12
Columbia										
1987	0	12	524	3	0	0	0	338	0	13
1988	0	14	469	5	0	56	0	210	0	9
Cook										
1987	0	20	346	21	0	0	0	214	0	2
1988	0	4	282	16	0	27	0	143	0	3
Coweta										
1987	0	19	644	12	0	0	0	290	0	2
1988	0	8	511	5	0	52	0	171	0	13
Crawford										
1987	0	4	34	2	0	0	0	46	0	3
1988	0	1	46	1	0	9	0	18	0	3
Crisp										
1987	0	6	99	7	0	0	0	161	0	5
1988	3	20	143	11	0	141	0	142	1	15
Dade										
1987	0	4	392	1	0	0	0	56	0	10
1988	0	5	267	2	0	8	0	37	0	7
Dawson										
1987	0	21	72	4	0	0	0	124	0	11
1988	0	33	66	3	0	47	0	70	8	3
Decatur										
1987	1	6	187	40	0	0	0	107	0	8
1988	0	4	205	34	0	32	0	64	0	8
Dekalb										
1987	2	760	931	40	10	0	36	9,483	0	820
1988	9	815	4,121	44	19	1,336	2	9,297	5	953
Dodge										
1987	0	2	98	2	0	0	0	26	0	0
1988	0	0	76	1	0	14	0	19	0	0
Dooly										
1987	0	4	80	1	0	0	0	19	0	1
1988	1	0	83	0	0	2	0	25	1	2
Dougherty										
1987	8	93	729	256	0	0	0	1,713	0	13
1988	1	109	705	271	0	1,119	0	1,075	4	16
Douglas										
1987	0	53	762	22	0	0	0	781	0	167
1988	0	78	503	18	5	187	0	615	1	180

Table 41B - Continued

County	NON INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Early											
1987	368	38	9	4	0	3	47	0	0	7	11
1988	350	55	21	7	0	1	60	3	0	5	12
Echols											
1987	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1988	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham											
1987	551	40	9	11	3	1	124	0	1	9	25
1988	889	97	16	19	1	3	136	4	0	16	40
Elbert											
1987	784	69	27	161	15	4	147	0	1	8	36
1988	932	87	20	218	7	9	168	6	0	8	46
Emanuel											
1987	396	31	58	21	6	6	70	0	0	5	36
1988	428	34	40	21	4	5	85	4	0	6	36
Evans											
1987	132	12	4	1	0	0	12	0	0	1	0
1988	118	5	0	2	1	0	13	0	0	1	1
Fannin											
1987	254	12	5	1	0	1	83	0	0	5	1
1988	343	18	12	3	0	1	85	0	0	4	6
Fayette											
1987	1,848	125	45	66	10	5	517	0	0	16	87
1988	2,216	150	51	58	27	9	689	10	1	24	111
Floyd											
1987	2,857	105	159	36	6	10	869	0	0	20	172
1988	3,099	140	108	53	10	10	882	38	1	48	211
Forsyth											
1987	1,045	119	20	13	3	2	341	0	0	8	54
1988	1,263	153	35	14	3	6	359	4	1	19	43
Franklin											
1987	478	30	2	3	4	1	70	0	0	3	14
1988	611	55	16	8	5	3	66	14	0	6	30
Fulton											
1987	63,799	8,505	942	2,252	339	1,065	11,994	0	855	1,655	4,193
1988	69,382	10,321	759	2,822	378	1,242	13,698	1,709	436	1,351	5,705
Gilmer											
1987	330	13	4	4	1	0	30	0	0	0	21
1988	372	16	20	4	0	1	51	3	0	3	19
Glascock											
1987	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glynn											
1987	3,619	706	173	224	84	15	622	0	1	56	211
1988	5,300	971	400	125	25	24	1,043	57	0	132	343
Gordon											
1987	1,386	70	57	20	9	4	374	0	1	24	65
1988	1,248	81	63	25	2	3	381	11	0	23	79

Table 41B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Early										
1987	1	18	104	9	0	0	0	114	0	3
1988	0	17	85	3	0	44	0	36	0	1
Echols										
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham										
1987	0	10	214	6	0	0	0	87	0	11
1988	0	50	213	7	0	107	0	148	2	30
Elbert										
1987	0	16	190	3	0	0	0	104	0	3
1988	0	19	177	5	0	50	0	102	2	8
Emanuel										
1987	0	1	48	6	0	0	0	108	0	0
1988	0	3	68	3	0	79	0	39	0	1
Evans										
1987	0	3	83	0	0	0	0	16	0	0
1988	0	2	82	2	0	3	0	6	0	0
Fannin										
1987	0	2	120	0	0	0	0	21	0	3
1988	0	3	188	0	0	2	0	17	0	4
Fayette										
1987	0	26	492	49	0	0	0	395	0	15
1988	0	46	473	62	0	229	0	225	0	51
Floyd										
1987	4	24	962	46	0	0	0	418	0	26
1988	5	22	1,010	60	0	230	0	253	1	17
Forsyth										
1987	0	9	243	4	0	0	0	221	0	8
1988	0	22	343	9	0	66	0	178	1	7
Franklin										
1987	0	2	272	14	0	0	0	62	0	1
1988	0	5	307	5	0	23	0	65	0	3
Fulton										
1987	117	324	8,342	2,097	3,462	0	0	16,616	0	1,041
1988	63	486	8,119	1,313	3,031	5,936	2	10,482	140	1,389
Gilmer										
1987	0	1	192	26	0	0	0	32	0	6
1988	0	4	125	32	0	19	0	70	2	3
Glascock										
1987	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glynn										
1987	0	72	467	28	0	0	0	940	0	20
1988	0	49	573	13	2	364	0	1,120	55	4
Gordon										
1987	0	21	579	2	0	0	0	155	0	5
1988	0	20	445	3	0	32	0	76	0	4

Table 41B - Continued

County	NON INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Grady											
1987	487	31	48	53	1	6	64	0	0	2	45
1988	686	78	47	25	2	4	104	5	0	4	55
Greene											
1987	244	7	5	3	0	1	20	0	0	1	4
1988	253	12	3	5	0	1	28	0	0	2	8
Gwinnett											
1987	12,727	1,545	233	598	119	49	1,967	0	5	264	506
1988	14,217	1,981	386	671	144	70	2,343	60	6	300	530
Habersham											
1987	390	2	3	0	0	0	26	0	0	0	0
1988	376	10	2	14	1	0	38	2	0	1	4
Hall											
1987	3,745	381	221	91	16	8	572	0	2	51	177
1988	4,026	504	169	78	24	16	726	30	0	74	201
Hancock											
1987	127	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
1988	108	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2
Haralson											
1987	650	85	23	13	3	3	156	0	0	8	14
1988	748	95	20	23	1	5	228	3	0	22	23
Harris											
1987	323	31	5	21	2	2	65	0	0	4	21
1988	327	25	10	25	4	0	80	0	0	7	17
Hart											
1987	306	55	0	2	7	1	83	0	0	1	4
1988	392	76	6	10	3	0	91	2	0	1	8
Heard											
1987	95	1	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
1988	69	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Henry											
1987	1,939	81	92	42	11	6	253	0	0	20	50
1988	1,993	125	92	49	9	3	387	5	1	25	75
Houston											
1987	4,353	530	156	83	15	14	1,308	0	0	46	173
1988	5,733	1,014	279	179	34	38	1,226	43	0	62	347
Irwin											
1987	137	22	27	3	0	0	39	0	0	0	3
1988	228	48	18	8	6	0	67	0	0	1	4
Jackson											
1987	829	120	50	14	2	3	159	0	0	9	29
1988	1,069	160	42	21	3	0	209	8	0	19	37
Jasper											
1987	85	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
1988	94	2	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1
Jeff Davis											
1987	214	4	9	8	2	0	39	0	0	2	9
1988	249	18	6	5	2	1	60	1	0	0	5

Table 41B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Grady										
1987	0	1	181	1	0	0	0	54	0	0
1988	0	3	218	28	0	54	0	59	0	0
Greene										
1987	0	0	185	0	0	0	0	15	0	3
1988	0	2	172	0	0	9	0	10	1	0
Gwinnett										
1987	3	208	3,352	167	0	0	0	3,262	0	449
1988	0	321	3,030	182	0	713	0	2,850	7	623
Habersham										
1987	0	0	345	0	0	0	0	13	0	1
1988	0	1	288	1	0	1	0	8	1	4
Hall										
1987	0	90	1,440	11	0	0	0	594	0	91
1988	0	135	1,278	13	0	180	0	469	2	127
Hancock										
1987	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	96	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
Haralson										
1987	0	36	173	0	0	0	0	127	0	9
1988	0	32	154	1	0	43	0	88	1	9
Harris										
1987	0	14	72	0	0	0	0	77	0	9
1988	0	14	81	4	0	11	0	45	0	4
Hart										
1987	0	2	114	4	0	0	0	31	0	2
1988	0	10	129	6	0	15	0	30	1	4
Heard										
1987	0	0	77	3	0	0	0	8	0	0
1988	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
Henry										
1987	9	15	1,002	8	0	0	0	278	0	72
1988	0	23	883	5	0	75	0	203	0	33
Houston										
1987	0	25	928	37	0	0	0	980	0	58
1988	1	51	732	82	0	564	0	1,023	14	44
Irwin										
1987	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	9	0	1
1988	0	2	56	0	0	3	0	10	0	5
Jackson										
1987	0	7	313	3	0	0	0	116	0	4
1988	0	20	345	3	0	60	0	124	1	17
Jasper										
1987	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1988	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Jeff Davis										
1987	0	4	106	0	0	0	0	31	0	0
1988	0	3	126	1	0	0	0	21	0	0

Table 41B - Continued

County	NON INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Jefferson											
1987	274	7	5	4	3	0	39	0	0	8	13
1988	329	13	21	2	1	4	50	3	0	8	26
Jenkins											
1987	99	8	17	4	1	0	23	0	0	0	6
1988	140	9	7	4	1	2	39	2	0	0	13
Johnson											
1987	151	39	0	2	0	0	21	0	0	2	8
1988	184	32	4	5	0	1	13	0	0	0	5
Jones											
1987	250	4	1	4	0	0	31	0	0	4	6
1988	259	8	4	6	1	0	73	3	0	0	13
Lamar											
1987	436	77	16	34	5	0	74	0	0	1	21
1988	596	147	13	32	5	1	93	7	0	4	19
Lanier											
1987	149	18	4	3	0	0	12	0	0	1	5
1988	258	41	26	6	0	1	46	3	0	1	5
Laurens											
1987	1,253	174	59	35	2	4	384	0	0	17	34
1988	1,577	195	101	31	6	4	447	21	0	20	50
Lee											
1987	184	5	14	4	1	0	42	0	0	3	1
1988	235	33	1	2	2	0	33	1	0	10	19
Liberty											
1987	3,007	664	46	260	23	7	470	0	1	76	103
1988	3,275	532	106	275	25	3	446	12	1	64	102
Lincoln											
1987	153	10	1	10	1	0	17	0	0	1	13
1988	152	26	3	22	2	0	20	0	0	0	15
Long											
1987	75	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
1988	43	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Lowndes											
1987	6,176	534	412	113	7	11	1,111	0	0	27	228
1988	4,219	319	313	76	0	36	751	61	0	32	483
Lumpkin											
1987	284	22	4	15	3	3	30	0	0	7	26
1988	320	29	3	12	5	4	32	1	0	3	50
McDuffie											
1987	198	2	0	1	0	0	43	0	1	1	8
1988	178	0	0	1	0	1	45	0	0	0	4
McIntosh											
1987	180	13	0	2	1	1	20	0	0	0	10
1988	153	9	2	1	2	1	30	1	0	0	3
Macon											
1987	321	38	9	4	0	0	70	0	1	1	3
1988	402	51	3	9	1	1	76	2	1	8	8

Table 41B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Jefferson										
1987	0	0	184	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
1988	0	2	161	1	0	14	0	21	0	2
Jenkins										
1987	0	0	36	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
1988	0	1	46	0	0	1	0	13	0	2
Johnson										
1987	4	0	55	2	0	0	0	18	0	0
1988	0	0	99	0	0	2	0	22	0	1
Jones										
1987	0	0	176	2	0	0	0	15	0	7
1988	0	8	104	5	0	15	0	15	0	4
Lamar										
1987	0	7	142	1	0	0	0	54	0	4
1988	0	9	175	10	0	22	0	59	0	0
Lanier										
1987	0	2	76	0	0	0	0	24	0	4
1988	0	2	63	9	0	17	0	32	2	4
Laurens										
1987	1	28	210	24	0	0	0	266	0	15
1988	0	35	225	31	0	171	0	186	14	40
Lee										
1987	0	1	77	4	0	0	0	32	0	0
1988	0	0	89	8	0	11	0	25	0	1
Liberty										
1987	0	93	305	27	2	0	0	870	0	60
1988	0	77	500	80	0	421	0	527	10	94
Lincoln										
1987	0	5	73	1	0	0	0	21	0	0
1988	0	7	37	0	0	3	0	16	0	1
Long										
1987	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1988	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lowndes										
1987	0	14	627	31	135	0	0	2,860	0	66
1988	0	15	469	97	30	589	0	885	0	63
Lumpkin										
1987	0	2	131	2	0	0	0	39	0	0
1988	0	3	118	8	0	5	0	45	0	2
McDuffie										
1987	0	0	101	4	0	0	0	37	0	0
1988	0	0	110	0	0	12	0	5	0	0
McIntosh										
1987	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	21	0	2
1988	0	1	87	0	0	6	0	10	0	0
Macon										
1987	0	5	113	0	0	0	0	77	0	0
1988	0	3	138	2	0	40	0	58	0	1

Table 41B - Continued

County	NON INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Madison											
1987	162	10	0	1	4	0	16	0	0	0	0
1988	149	3	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Marion											
1987	106	14	0	0	1	2	14	0	0	0	4
1988	71	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
Meriwether											
1987	234	1	2	2	0	3	6	0	0	0	0
1988	249	5	2	4	0	0	15	0	0	0	2
Miller											
1987	99	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1
1988	39	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Mitchell											
1987	720	55	28	11	2	1	129	0	0	8	44
1988	783	69	35	6	2	0	171	9	0	7	29
Monroe											
1987	976	100	32	55	3	5	130	0	0	6	54
1988	1,189	141	28	74	3	5	166	8	0	14	85
Montgomery											
1987	48	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1988	95	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	1
Morgan											
1987	123	12	1	3	0	0	43	0	0	0	1
1988	226	9	12	1	0	5	75	0	0	1	10
Murray											
1987	712	44	13	57	2	0	69	0	0	8	43
1988	591	59	14	26	3	6	116	2	1	4	29
Muscogee											
1987	14,706	363	394	143	66	21	168	0	69	136	554
1988	14,519	312	364	238	92	40	213	185	38	111	688
Newton											
1987	1,438	147	138	30	19	7	309	0	0	16	43
1988	1,717	221	148	50	22	9	325	8	0	23	80
Oconee											
1987	88	2	3	1	1	0	16	0	0	0	3
1988	91	11	3	0	0	1	24	1	0	1	5
Oglethorpe											
1987	109	5	1	0	0	0	18	0	0	1	3
1988	147	2	1	1	0	0	41	0	0	2	8
Paulding											
1987	939	82	28	11	2	1	268	0	0	9	14
1988	1,208	110	27	14	6	3	376	7	0	16	28
Peach											
1987	386	38	22	35	3	4	68	0	0	5	21
1988	387	31	47	10	1	2	68	2	0	3	22
Pickens											
1987	114	2	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	1
1988	176	3	0	0	1	0	45	0	0	0	2

Table 41B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Madison										
1987	0	2	120	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
1988	0	1	127	1	0	2	0	6	0	0
Marion										
1987	0	1	52	4	0	0	0	14	0	0
1988	0	0	47	1	0	0	0	15	0	0
Meriwether										
1987	0	0	218	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1988	0	1	212	1	0	2	0	3	0	2
Miller										
1987	0	0	77	0	0	0	0	15	0	1
1988	0	0	22	1	0	8	0	0	0	0
Mitchell										
1987	0	18	128	21	0	0	0	273	0	2
1988	0	12	117	33	0	216	0	76	0	1
Monroe										
1987	3	33	318	11	0	0	0	208	0	18
1988	0	42	312	32	0	105	0	149	2	23
Montgomery										
1987	0	0	45	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1988	5	0	60	0	0	9	0	6	1	0
Morgan										
1987	0	2	50	0	0	0	0	11	0	0
1988	0	0	74	3	0	13	0	20	0	3
Murray										
1987	0	7	258	2	0	0	0	204	0	5
1988	0	8	204	3	0	15	0	74	0	27
Muscogee										
1987	9	20	2,039	361	15	0	0	10,290	0	58
1988	1	15	175	383	20	740	0	10,736	106	62
Newton										
1987	0	16	333	1	0	0	0	371	0	8
1988	0	6	363	7	0	142	0	288	11	14
Oconee										
1987	0	0	54	1	0	0	0	5	0	2
1988	0	1	31	0	0	2	0	6	2	3
Oglethorpe										
1987	0	4	63	0	0	0	0	12	0	2
1988	0	4	56	6	0	5	0	20	0	1
Paulding										
1987	0	19	291	3	0	0	0	209	0	2
1988	0	53	272	1	0	157	0	128	9	1
Peach										
1987	1	3	156	1	0	0	0	29	0	0
1988	0	0	148	2	0	15	0	33	0	3
Pickens										
1987	0	0	71	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
1988	0	1	114	0	0	3	0	6	0	1

Table 41B - Continued

County	NON INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Pierce											
1987	310	29	25	4	3	0	32	0	0	4	8
1988	320	24	39	11	14	3	37	0	0	1	7
Pike											
1987	169	5	2	12	0	1	20	0	0	16	6
1988	136	7	6	3	0	0	25	0	0	0	6
Polk											
1987	713	80	6	9	6	2	254	0	0	5	15
1988	734	102	24	14	16	5	215	2	0	11	29
Pulaski											
1987	289	35	3	10	0	3	59	0	0	6	10
1988	382	26	8	21	1	2	59	1	0	5	59
Putnam											
1987	197	31	6	7	0	0	10	0	0	0	8
1988	233	28	21	13	3	0	30	4	0	5	12
Quitman											
1987	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1988	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabun											
1987	255	8	10	2	0	1	43	0	0	3	7
1988	315	3	7	1	0	1	82	1	0	1	11
Randolph											
1987	81	5	1	1	0	0	17	0	0	0	3
1988	137	17	0	6	0	0	18	1	0	0	4
Richmond											
1987	7,647	856	265	255	85	43	1,203	0	25	97	570
1988	9,354	1,194	475	277	98	53	1,825	232	12	99	446
Rockdale											
1987	3,035	676	92	74	22	11	552	0	2	56	44
1988	3,029	701	62	68	26	6	506	15	0	46	58
Schley											
1987	54	6	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	2
1988	38	11	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Screven											
1987	318	21	12	6	1	3	43	0	1	4	37
1988	335	24	35	12	0	1	53	4	0	7	36
Seminole											
1987	318	17	9	22	4	1	20	0	0	1	36
1988	342	20	31	19	0	0	36	6	0	2	52
Spalding											
1987	3,062	360	172	441	37	8	546	0	0	41	97
1988	3,253	429	208	409	33	15	582	18	1	35	103
Stephens											
1987	509	20	92	2	4	2	130	0	0	2	31
1988	586	30	81	17	21	5	127	5	0	7	52
Stewart											
1987	125	17	2	15	0	0	17	0	0	1	5
1988	157	16	7	5	0	0	16	1	0	0	9

Table 41B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Pierce										
1987	0	3	157	0	0	0	0	45	0	0
1988	0	1	145	1	0	11	0	26	0	0
Pike										
1987	0	0	85	5	0	0	0	15	0	2
1988	0	1	67	6	0	5	0	10	0	0
Polk										
1987	0	5	262	2	0	0	0	66	0	1
1988	0	9	204	1	0	30	0	68	0	4
Pulaski										
1987	0	1	60	0	0	0	0	101	0	1
1988	0	12	69	6	0	55	0	55	0	3
Putnam										
1987	0	2	104	3	0	0	0	26	0	0
1988	0	4	79	1	0	3	0	30	0	0
Quitman										
1987	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabun										
1987	0	3	154	3	0	0	0	20	0	1
1988	0	2	194	2	0	2	0	7	0	1
Randolph										
1987	0	3	22	1	0	0	0	26	0	2
1988	0	0	19	6	2	48	0	15	0	1
Richmond										
1987	1	30	1,859	12	0	0	0	2,283	0	63
1988	5	33	1,913	16	0	1,213	0	1,335	1	127
Rockdale										
1987	1	62	413	17	0	0	0	889	0	124
1988	0	40	423	5	0	378	0	564	5	126
Schley										
1987	0	2	19	0	0	0	0	16	0	1
1988	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	7	0	2
Screven										
1987	0	9	97	3	0	0	0	76	0	5
1988	0	8	85	16	0	14	0	36	0	4
Seminole										
1987	0	3	169	0	0	0	0	36	0	0
1988	0	1	130	0	0	5	0	38	0	2
Spalding										
1987	12	144	399	46	0	0	0	720	0	39
1988	0	148	433	18	0	192	0	546	1	82
Stephens										
1987	0	6	178	3	0	0	0	35	0	4
1988	0	4	175	2	0	10	0	29	0	21
Stewart										
1987	1	3	32	0	0	0	0	32	0	0
1988	0	1	70	2	0	19	0	11	0	0

Table 41B - Continued

County	NON INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Sumter											
1987	1,972	285	176	398	27	6	288	0	0	22	110
1988	1,886	340	147	316	21	6	353	6	1	30	81
Talbot											
1987	69	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
1988	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taliaferro											
1987	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Tattnall											
1987	275	8	2	0	3	1	30	0	0	0	20
1988	220	7	21	4	1	1	40	1	0	4	2
Taylor											
1987	155	34	6	19	3	0	18	0	0	1	6
1988	149	23	11	35	1	1	14	0	0	0	7
Telfair											
1987	170	9	14	0	0	1	16	0	0	1	0
1988	170	14	6	7	2	3	20	0	0	1	4
Terrell											
1987	209	8	7	1	2	0	53	0	0	7	7
1988	262	19	8	7	0	0	68	6	0	3	6
Thomas											
1987	1,219	92	130	19	3	0	345	0	0	16	15
1988	1,466	105	96	21	5	3	463	14	0	25	44
Tift											
1987	2,882	416	182	257	47	19	587	0	0	20	233
1988	3,488	709	181	252	93	18	684	19	0	31	196
Toombs											
1987	518	29	10	4	2	0	45	0	0	4	17
1988	661	26	12	9	5	0	77	3	0	2	19
Towns											
1987	93	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
1988	96	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Treutlen											
1987	128	1	0	3	0	0	24	0	0	1	7
1988	209	8	2	0	2	2	45	4	0	3	23
Troup											
1987	4,649	656	160	333	70	25	840	0	0	32	292
1988	4,939	792	236	370	68	28	769	35	1	60	296
Turner											
1987	132	28	11	1	3	2	51	0	0	0	1
1988	146	22	4	2	3	3	34	3	0	1	8
Twiggs											
1987	55	2	0	1	0	0	10	0	0	1	2
1988	35	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	6
Union											
1987	127	1	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	2
1988	129	3	0	0	1	1	22	0	0	0	3

Table 41B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Sumter										
1987	0	15	255	10	0	0	0	359	0	21
1988	1	16	189	9	0	55	0	286	0	29
Talbot										
1987	0	0	61	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1988	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taliaferro										
1987	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Tattnall										
1987	0	1	183	4	0	0	0	21	0	2
1988	0	3	106	1	0	13	0	14	0	2
Taylor										
1987	0	5	43	1	0	0	0	19	0	0
1988	0	3	36	0	0	2	0	16	0	0
Telfair										
1987	0	2	112	0	0	0	0	15	0	0
1988	0	0	98	0	0	11	0	4	0	0
Terrell										
1987	0	2	35	13	0	0	0	71	0	3
1988	0	2	42	12	0	50	0	37	0	2
Thomas										
1987	0	7	253	81	0	0	0	256	0	2
1988	1	23	265	78	0	148	0	156	6	13
Tift										
1987	2	60	499	16	0	0	0	522	0	22
1988	8	94	478	38	0	162	0	479	12	34
Toombs										
1987	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	46	0	0
1988	0	22	347	8	0	55	0	65	2	9
Towns										
1987	0	0	86	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
1988	0	0	89	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Treutlen										
1987	0	0	79	1	0	0	0	10	0	2
1988	0	4	78	6	0	9	0	20	0	3
Troup										
1987	13	65	537	88	0	0	0	1,497	0	41
1988	6	88	498	62	0	752	0	840	7	31
Turner										
1987	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
1988	0	0	50	2	0	7	0	7	0	0
Twiggs										
1987	0	0	26	1	0	0	0	12	0	0
1988	0	0	14	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
Union										
1987	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
1988	0	1	86	2	0	0	0	8	1	1

Table 41B - Continued

County	NON INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Upson											
1987	525	75	10	10	4	2	153	0	1	6	39
1988	717	106	26	22	6	1	205	5	0	13	46
Walker											
1987	1,472	116	28	18	8	0	436	0	0	27	27
1988	1,634	196	46	18	7	7	515	10	0	53	81
Walton											
1987	786	26	47	16	4	3	176	0	0	5	20
1988	1,007	37	67	16	6	4	216	2	0	9	78
Ware											
1987	1,920	269	125	42	37	7	319	0	0	22	121
1988	2,279	341	226	55	40	12	502	14	1	37	143
Warren											
1987	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington											
1987	693	85	57	157	4	2	62	0	0	22	43
1988	726	80	67	195	8	5	55	5	0	3	44
Wayne											
1987	295	11	5	2	3	6	48	0	0	3	31
1988	424	12	8	4	0	3	107	3	0	1	23
Webster											
1987	36	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1988	37	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Wheeler											
1987	162	2	0	5	2	1	2	0	0	0	17
1988	163	11	1	13	0	1	7	1	0	1	7
White											
1987	275	7	8	11	0	0	52	0	0	0	5
1988	426	11	6	2	0	0	68	4	0	3	27
Whitfield											
1987	3,972	375	183	605	41	15	734	0	1	88	165
1988	5,055	674	220	669	45	11	730	24	0	109	250
Wilcox											
1987	65	11	3	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	1
1988	100	4	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	5	40
Wilkes											
1987	297	34	26	33	2	0	30	0	0	3	18
1988	334	43	7	96	5	2	46	2	0	1	6
Wilkinson											
1987	94	6	0	1	0	0	27	0	0	1	1
1988	113	10	0	0	1	0	42	0	0	1	2
Worth											
1987	269	7	55	7	4	1	21	0	0	3	19
1988	454	24	93	7	8	4	66	7	0	2	55

Table 41B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Upson										
1987	2	10	134	3	0	0	0	76	0	0
1988	0	8	154	5	0	13	0	106	0	1
Walker										
1987	0	38	386	1	0	0	0	313	0	74
1988	0	32	222	8	0	129	0	225	1	84
Walton										
1987	0	1	403	10	0	0	0	71	0	4
1988	0	8	482	1	0	19	0	55	1	6
Ware										
1987	0	9	473	26	0	0	0	431	0	39
1988	10	37	454	36	2	107	0	220	1	41
Warren										
1987	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington										
1987	0	15	93	6	0	0	0	143	0	4
1988	0	3	94	2	0	73	0	81	0	11
Wayne										
1987	0	4	112	0	0	0	0	68	0	2
1988	0	1	152	0	9	6	1	93	0	1
Webster										
1987	0	1	30	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1988	0	1	21	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
Wheeler										
1987	0	0	108	0	0	0	0	25	0	0
1988	0	2	78	0	0	3	0	38	0	0
White										
1987	0	1	170	2	0	0	0	17	0	2
1988	0	7	260	5	0	8	0	18	0	7
Whitfield										
1987	2	84	660	77	0	0	0	851	0	91
1988	0	73	869	112	0	132	0	1,018	8	111
Wilcox										
1987	0	0	38	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
1988	3	0	36	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Wilkes										
1987	0	5	101	1	0	0	0	43	0	1
1988	0	5	78	2	0	1	0	40	0	0
Wilkinson										
1987	0	1	44	1	0	0	0	12	0	0
1988	0	1	40	0	0	9	0	6	0	1
Worth										
1987	0	0	102	3	0	0	0	45	0	2
1988	0	5	87	26	0	7	0	61	0	2

Table 41B - Continued

County	NON INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen Property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
State Agency											
1987	7,433	42	129	42	13	34	30	0	1	125	1,827
1988	13,424	70	136	73	9	131	45	181	1	134	2,793
Total											
1987	317,771	39,759	10,500	13,458	2,657	2,261	50,299		1,041	5,314	16,250
1988	367,991	49,214	12,600	15,743	2,819	3,089	60,478	4,813	573	5,915	21,986

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
State Agency										
1987	19	36	4,809	189	0	0	0	134	0	3
1988	14	30	8,280	80	0	6	0	1,421	4	16
Total										
1987	282	4,372	62,724	5,102	3,830	0	74	94,986	0	4,862
1988	181	5,554	66,033	5,148	3,445	34,088	43	69,021	680	6,568

* Weapons Violation, Public Disturbance and Curfew were reported as Other Offense during 1987.

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES

Profiles of the current law enforcement employee workforce are based on reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center at the end of 1988. County totals are based upon a compilation of the submitting agencies' employment figures.

County Rankings

For comparative purposes, a law enforcement employee rate (employees per 100,000 persons) was calculated. Camden County topped the rankings with 760 employees per 100,000 persons, well above the state average of 206. Care should be exercised in making detailed comparisons. However, these figures may be useful in making general manpower assessments.

Note: Data on file at the Georgia Criminal Justice Coordinating Council reflects the employment of 17,196 certified officers by Georgia law enforcement agencies. Tables 42 and 43 reflect only the data reported to GCIC in Annual Reports of Law Enforcement Agency Employees.

Table 42

FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES, 1988

	Sworn Officers		Civilian		Total		Grand	Employees Per
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	100,00 Persons
Appling	10	0	0	0	10	0	10	57
Atkinson	5	0	4	1	9	1	10	154
Bacon	14	0	1	5	15	5	20	195
Baker	6	1	0	0	6	1	0	0
Baldwin	83	9	11	35	94	44	138	345
Banks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barrow	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	8
Bartow	7	0	0	1	7	1	8	18
Ben Hill	34	0	4	4	38	4	42	228
Berrien	20	0	5	5	25	5	30	203
Bibb	125	11	7	14	132	25	157	98
Bleckley	9	1	0	1	9	2	11	99
Brantley	3	0	3	3	6	3	9	83
Brooks	15	0	1	4	16	4	20	121
Bryan	19	4	0	12	19	16	35	255
Bulloch	51	5	4	9	55	14	69	185
Burke	17	2	0	0	17	2	19	89
Butts	23	2	3	6	26	8	34	215
Calhoun	7	4	0	0	7	4	11	199
Camden	67	24	9	15	76	39	115	760
Candler	7	1	0	1	7	2	9	11
Carroll	69	9	8	15	77	24	101	157
Catoosa	49	10	12	9	61	19	80	190
Charlton	11	0	2	4	13	4	17	197
Chatham	438	93	30	111	468	204	672	309
Chattahoochee	5	0	0	4	5	4	9	39
Chattooga	36	7	0	0	36	7	43	193
Cherokee	32	3	3	6	35	9	44	62
Clarke	114	12	9	28	123	40	163	204
Clay	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	105
Clayton	196	37	49	50	245	87	332	181
Clinch	4	0	0	1	4	1	5	72
Cobb	438	46	14	104	452	150	602	167
Coffee	52	4	12	10	64	14	78	262
Colquitt	39	1	1	7	40	8	48	127
Columbia	79	8	5	9	84	17	101	175
Cook	23	1	2	6	25	7	32	222
Coweta	60	8	8	10	68	18	86	194
Crawford	9	0	0	7	9	7	16	163
Crisp	25	1	1	6	26	7	33	156
Dade	14	2	0	0	14	2	16	117
Dawson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Decatur	3	0	0	1	3	1	4	14
DeKalb	767	118	17	66	784	184	968	183
Dodge	8	0	3	1	11	1	12	68
Dooly	14	1	1	1	15	2	17	147
Dougherty	252	45	15	27	267	72	339	300
Douglas	22	2	1	5	23	7	30	38
Early	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	14
Echols	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effingham	23	1	4	7	27	8	35	158
Elbert	13	0	2	1	15	1	16	80
Emanuel	39	4	23	5	62	9	71	311
Evans	11	0	5	3	16	3	19	207

Table 42 - Continued

	Sworn Officers		Civilian		Total		Grand	Employees Per
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	100,000 Persons
Fannin	9	0	5	1	14	1	15	98
Fayette	17	0	4	4	21	4	25	45
Floyd	102	10	1	11	103	21	124	150
Forsyth	45	5	10	11	55	16	71	194
Franklin	22	1	3	3	25	4	29	177
Fulton	891	219	34	121	925	340	1,265	200
Gilmer	8	0	2	3	10	3	13	105
Glascock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glynn	131	16	6	27	137	43	180	305
Gordon	29	3	0	1	29	4	33	97
Grady	25	0	5	8	30	8	38	177
Greene	27	9	0	3	27	12	39	309
Gwinnett	328	24	15	84	343	108	451	167
Habersham	46	0	0	1	46	1	47	171
Hall	80	6	3	10	83	16	99	115
Hancock	6	3	1	2	7	5	12	117
Haralson	23	1	6	3	29	4	33	168
Harris	22	1	7	2	29	3	32	170
Hart	24	1	8	2	32	3	35	175
Heard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Henry	118	10	3	18	121	28	149	297
Houston	27	1	1	2	28	3	31	35
Irwin	14	1	1	4	15	5	20	206
Jackson	40	4	4	8	44	12	56	200
Jasper	14	0	0	8	14	8	22	239
Jeff Davis	14	1	1	4	15	5	20	156
Jefferson	24	6	0	3	24	9	33	168
Jenkins	11	0	0	2	11	2	13	137
Johnson	5	2	0	0	5	2	7	75
Jones	18	2	4	5	22	7	29	143
Lamar	17	6	0	1	17	7	24	181
Lanier	11	0	1	3	12	3	15	247
Laurens	59	6	4	17	63	23	86	211
Lee	13	1	3	0	16	1	17	99
Liberty	62	7	16	23	78	30	108	206
Lincoln	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Long	10	0	0	5	10	5	15	274
Lowndes	96	9	3	18	99	27	126	165
Lumpkin	6	0	0	1	6	1	7	59
McDuffie	10	1	0	2	10	3	13	62
McIntosh	10	0	1	4	11	4	15	173
Macon	18	4	2	8	20	12	32	210
Madison	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	10
Marion	2	0	3	1	5	1	6	108
Meriwether	26	3	5	10	31	13	44	193
Miller	6	0	4	0	10	0	10	132
Mitchell	9	1	0	5	9	6	15	64
Monroe	19	5	5	0	24	5	29	167
Montgomery	5	0	3	1	8	1	9	122
Morgan	9	0	1	3	10	3	13	100
Murray	9	1	0	3	9	4	13	52
Muscogee	111	23	10	15	121	38	159	88
Newton	37	1	12	5	49	6	55	136
Oconee	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	24
Oglethorpe	7	0	4	0	11	0	11	112

Table 42 - Continued

	Sworn Officers		Civilian		Total		Grand	Employees Per
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total	100,000 Persons
Paulding	63	8	1	11	0	19	19	57
Peach	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pickens	18	0	4	5	22	5	27	210
Pierce	17	0	3	2	20	2	22	159
Pike	8	1	2	2	10	3	13	121
Polk	50	5	10	13	60	18	78	229
Pulaski	14	0	2	5	16	5	21	218
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quitman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rabun	27	1	7	1	34	2	36	312
Randolph	19	1	1	3	20	4	24	227
Richmond	376	73	6	21	382	94	476	235
Rockdale	101	18	6	23	107	41	148	268
Schley	4	0	0	0	4	0	4	107
Screven	8	5	0	0	8	5	13	84
Seminole	12	1	4	7	16	8	24	229
Spalding	107	12	5	19	112	31	143	267
Stephens	33	1	3	6	36	7	43	192
Stewart	10	0	1	3	11	3	14	244
Sumter	44	8	1	9	45	17	62	195
Talbot	7	0	1	2	8	2	10	12
Taliaferro	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	104
Tattnall	16	1	7	5	23	6	29	142
Taylor	5	3	0	0	5	3	8	98
Telfair	9	0	2	2	11	2	13	110
Terrell	17	1	0	4	17	5	22	170
Thomas	23	2	5	6	28	8	36	87
Tift	60	2	13	18	73	20	93	252
Toombs	20	1	0	4	20	5	25	99
Towns	2	0	3	1	5	1	6	98
Treutlen	9	0	4	4	13	4	17	264
Troup	103	17	6	15	109	32	141	261
Turner	4	0	4	1	8	1	9	88
Twiggs	10	0	0	3	10	3	13	125
Union	6	0	3	1	9	1	10	91
Upson	46	8	4	4	50	12	62	228
Walker	25	0	2	7	27	7	34	57
Walton	76	12	0	19	76	31	107	286
Ware	55	8	10	27	65	35	100	251
Warren	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wayne	19	2	2	4	21	6	27	118
Webster	2	0	2	2	4	2	6	244
Wheeler	8	0	0	1	8	1	9	160
White	22	0	0	4	22	4	26	227
Whitfield	112	14	11	11	123	25	148	205
Wilcox	9	0	1	4	10	4	14	170
Wilkes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wilkinson	10	0	1	4	11	4	15	132
Worth	21	3	5	5	26	8	34	165
State Agency	1,292	49	330	843	1,392	825	2,217	
Total	8,952	1,130	952	2,227	9,610	3,290	12,893	206

Table 43

RANKING OF COUNTIES BY FULL TIME LAW ENFORCEMENT EMPLOYEES PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1988

County	Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Persons	County	Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Persons	County	Law Enforcement Employees Per 100,000 Persons
Camden	760	Catoosa	190	Morgan	100
Baldwin	345	Bulloch	185	Toombs	99
Rabun	312	DeKalb	183	Bleckley	99
Emanuel	311	Clayton	181	Lee	99
Chatham	309	Lamar	181	Taylor	98
Greene	309	Grady	177	Bibb	98
Glynn	305	Franklin	177	Towns	98
Dougherty	300	Hart	175	Fannin	98
Henry	297	Columbia	175	Gordon	97
Walton	286	McIntosh	173	Union	91
Long	274	Habersham	171	Burke	89
Rockdale	268	Wilcox	170	Muscogee	88
Spalding	267	Terrell	170	Turner	88
Treutlen	264	Harris	170	Thomas	87
Coffee	262	Jefferson	168	Screven	84
Troup	261	Haralson	168	Brantley	83
Bryan	255	Cobb	167	Elbert	80
Tift	252	Gwinnett	167	Johnson	75
Ware	251	Monroe	167	Clinch	72
Lanier	247	Lowndes	165	Dodge	68
Webster	244	Worth	165	Mitchell	64
Stewart	244	Crawford	163	McDuffie	62
Jasper	239	Wheeler	160	Cherokee	62
Richmond	235	Pierce	159	Lumpkin	59
Polk	229	Effingham	158	Walker	57
Seminole	229	Carroll	157	Appling	57
Ben Hill	228	Crisp	156	Paulding	57
Upson	228	Jeff Davis	156	Murray	52
Randolph	227	Atkinson	154	Fayette	45
White	227	Floyd	150	Chattahoochee	39
Cook	222	Dooly	147	Douglas	38
Pulaski	218	Jones	143	Houston	35
Butts	215	Tattnall	142	Oconee	24
Laurens	211	Jenkins	137	Bartow	18
Pickens	210	Newton	136	Decatur	14
Macon	210	Miller	132	Early	14
Evans	207	Wilkinson	132	Talbot	12
Liberty	206	Colquitt	127	Candler	11
Irwin	206	Twiggs	125	Madison	10
Whitfield	205	Montgomery	122	Barrow	8
Clarke	204	Pike	121	Echols	0
Berrien	203	Brooks	121	Dawson	0
Fulton	200	Wayne	118	Peach	0
Jackson	200	Dade	117	Banks	0
Calhoun	199	Hancock	117	Washington	0
Charlton	197	Hall	115	Baker	0
Bacon	195	Oglethorpe	112	Heard	0
Sumter	195	Telfair	110	Wilkes	0
Forsyth	194	Marion	108	Warren	0
Coweta	194	Schley	107	Glascock	0
Chattooga	193	Gilmer	105	Lincoln	0
Meriwether	193	Clay	105	Putnam	0
Stephens	192	Taliaferro	104	Quitman	0

Source: Office of Planning and Budget Population Estimates; Georgia Crime Information Center

IN MEMORIAM

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation joins the criminal justice community of the state of Georgia in extending sincere sympathy to the families of the following law enforcement officers who gave their lives while protecting and serving the citizens of their community during 1988.

GREGORY L. DAVIS, OFFICER
Atlanta Bureau of Police Services

Shot by a suspect while answering a prowling call.

HERBERT LEE EVANS, JR., PRIVATE
Augusta Police Department

Accidently shot by a fellow officer.

ROBERT M. (BOB) KIRK, SPECIAL AGENT
Georgia Bureau of Investigation

Shot with a handgun while attempting to question a suspect.

DOREEN E. McCUMBERS, SENIOR PATROL OFFICER
Chatham County Police Department

Struck by a vehicle while directing traffic.

OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED

Statistics compiled in Table 44 are taken from reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies.

The most serious assaults committed against officers resulted in 21 deaths during the period 1984 - 1988. The five year trend shows a peak of 6 deaths in 1986, followed by a sharp decrease in 1987. The 1988 total is again more consistent with the years 1984 - 1986.

Yearly changes in the total number of officers assaulted has remained fairly consistent showing an increase of only 6.0% during the five year period. Changes in the individual type of activities that define assaults on law enforcement officers are as varied as the activities themselves. They have not followed the same pattern as the total number over the last five years. However, the ranking of activities by the number of assaults occurring has remained fairly constant. In 1988, "attempting other arrests" resulted in the highest number of assaults, but in 1987 the category of "all others" was reported for most of the assaults.

Another area of interest is the type of weapon used during assaults. In contrast to the weapon types most frequently used in the commission of aggravated assaults (See Figure 6B), officers were most frequently assaulted by hands, fists or feet.

The number of reported personal injuries sustained by law enforcement personnel during assaults over the five year period increased from 1984-1987 but decreased in 1988. Most of the injuries were sustained between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.

Table 44

REPORTED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
NUMBER OF OFFICERS KILLED	5	4	6	2	4
OFFICERS ASSAULTED					
Type of activity					
Attempting other arrests	351	334	357	375	381
Responding to disturbance calls	213	203	201	299	305
Traffic pursuits and other stops	68	85	111	165	123
Handling, transporting and custody	144	141	107	125	83
All others	325	330	336	416	372
Yearly total	**1,101**	**1,093**	**1,112**	**1,380**	**1,264**
Type of weapon					
Firearm	77	43	83	95	107
Knife or cutting instrument	33	39	40	36	40
Other dangerous weapons	72	88	83	94	94
Hands, fist or feet	919	923	906	1,155	1,023
Yearly total	**1,101**	**1,093**	**1,112**	**1,380**	**1,264**
Injury					
Officers with personal injuries	332	327	310	460	389
Officers without personal injuries	769	766	802	920	875
Yearly total	**1,101**	**1,093**	**1,112**	**1,380**	**1,264**
Type of assignment					
Alone	479	477	461	511	453
Assisted	622	616	651	869	811
Yearly total	**1,101**	**1,093**	**1,112**	**1,380**	**1,264**
Time of Assaults					
Daytime(6:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.)	329	278	286	374	431
Nighttime(6:00 p.m.-6:00 a.m.)	772	815	826	1,006	833
Yearly total	**1,101**	**1,093**	**1,112**	**1,380**	**1,264**
Total number cleared	**1,051**	**1,011**	**1,025**	**1,199**	**1,114**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 22A

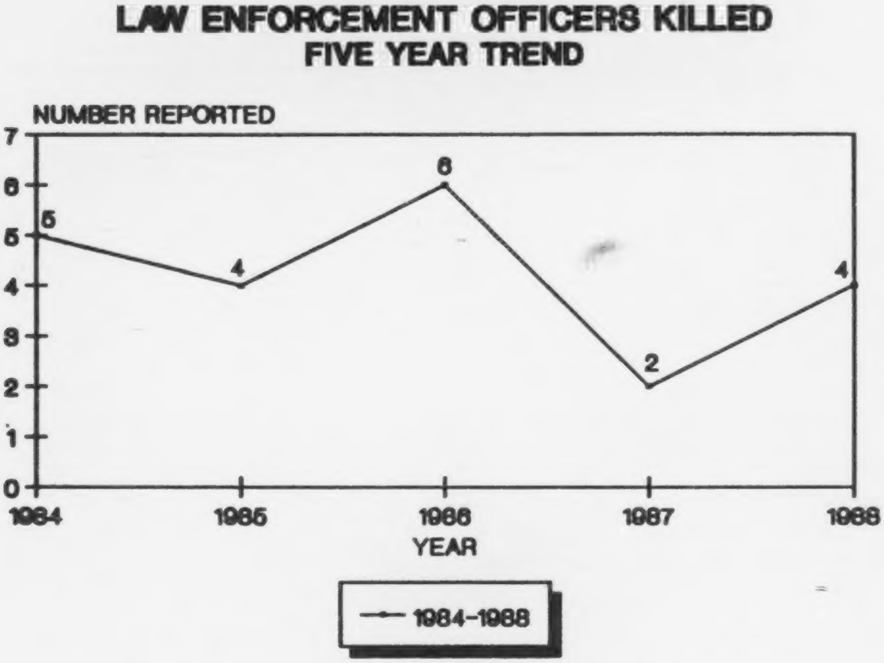
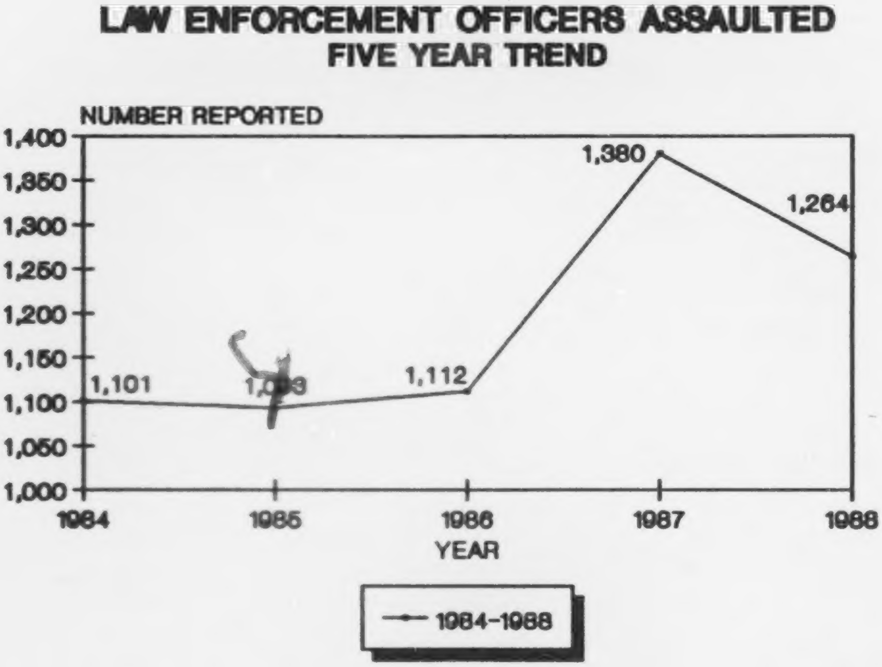


Figure 22B



PROFILE OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES

Comprehensive data on traffic fatalities are available from the Georgia Department of Public Safety Accident Reporting data base. Figures indicate that in 1988 more traffic fatalities occurred than in any of the previous four years. Total fatalities increased by 250 over 1984 figures, while DUI related fatalities decreased by 17.

The effect of alcohol use while driving has received much media attention in recent years. Tables 45 and 46 provide data on fatal accidents and fatalities caused by DUI (blood alcohol content of .10 or greater).

Additional data are provided for fatalities by month, location and type (Table 47) and holiday traffic deaths in 1987 and 1988 (Table 48). Holiday traffic deaths normally account for a large proportion of deaths on our highways. In 1988, Thanksgiving was the most costly with a total of 33 fatalities in 102 hours.

Figure 23

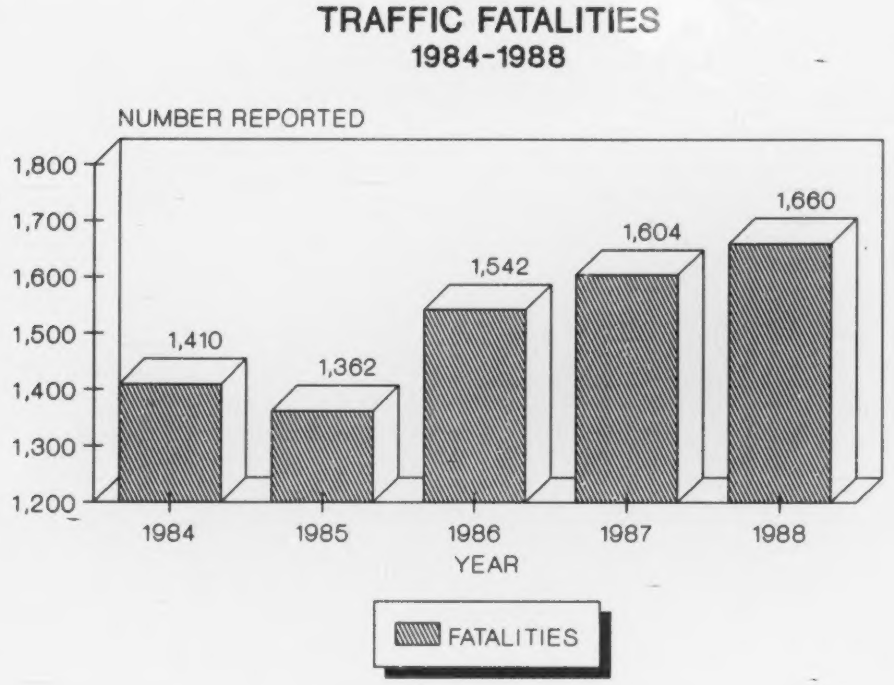


Figure 24

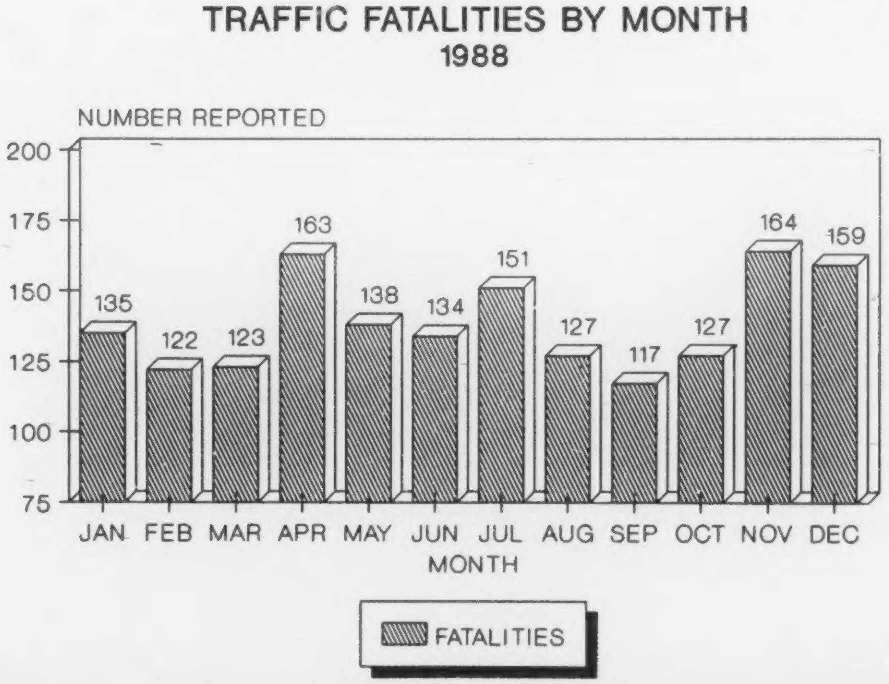


Table 45

FATAL ACCIDENTS* INVOLVING DUI, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total Fatal Accidents	1,260	1,224	1,387	1,446	1,493
DUI Related Fatal Accidents	452	369	478	426	429
% of Fatal Accidents - DUI Related	35.9%	30.1%	34.5%	29.5%	28.7%

* Accidents involving driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedalcylist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .10 or above.

Source: Department of Public Safety

Table 46

FATALITIES* INVOLVING DUI, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Total Fatalities	1,410	1,362	1,542	1,604	1,660
DUI Related Fatalities	515	424	539	479	498
% of Fatalities - DUI Related	36.5%	31.1%	35.0%	29.9%	30.0%

* The actual number of persons killed in accidents involving the driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedalcyclist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .10 or above.

Table 47

TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY MONTH, LOCATION, & TYPE
1987 - 1988

Month	Rural 1987	Rural 1988	Urban 1987	Urban 1988	Total 1987	Total 1988	Pedestrian 1987	Pedestrian 1988	Motorcycle 1987	Motorcycle 1988	Other Vehicles 1987	Other Vehicles 1988	Total 1987	Total 1988
January	92	107	20	28	112	135	15	25	2	1	95	109	112	135
February	68	95	16	27	84	122	14	18	4	0	66	104	84	122
March	95	101	25	22	120	123	26	18	3	6	91	99	120	123
April	97	135	22	28	119	163	12	18	6	6	101	139	119	163
May	124	113	29	25	153	138	19	19	4	7	130	112	153	138
June	124	112	28	22	152	134	22	11	15	6	115	117	152	134
July	104	134	21	17	125	151	15	12	2	10	108	129	125	151
August	117	105	30	22	147	127	16	18	5	7	126	102	147	127
September	132	94	13	23	145	117	15	17	4	1	126	99	145	117
October	100	99	43	28	143	127	16	26	7	3	120	98	143	127
November	127	127	34	37	161	164	28	21	4	5	129	138	161	164
December	114	134	29	25	143	159	19	23	5	5	119	131	143	159
Total	1,294	1,356	310	304	1,604	1,660	217	226	61	57	1,326	1,377	1,604	1,660

Source: Department of Public Safety

Table 48

HOLIDAY TRAFFIC TOLL, 1987 - 1988

Holiday	**Accidents 1987**	**Accidents 1988**	**Injuries 1987**	**Injuries 1988**	**Fatalities 1987**	**Fatalities 1988**	**Hours 1987**	**Hours 1988**
Memorial Day	1,678	1,552	725	691	22	13	78	78
Fourth of July	1,915	1,696	829	738	12	11	78	78
Labor Day	2,160	2,314	888	833	24	16	78	78
Thanksgiving	2,560	2,349	9,919	940	13	33	102	102
Christmas	2,502	1,582	938	691	17	22	102	78
New Years	2,331	1,852	731	655	17	13	102	78
Total	**13,146**	**11,345**	**14,030**	**4,548**	**105**	**108**	**540**	**492**

1987 - One fatality every 5.1 holiday hours.
1988 - One fatality every 4.5 holiday hours.

Source: Department of Public Safety

GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation was created in 1937. The initial charter authorized the establishment of a State Bureau of Identification to maintain fingerprint and criminal history information and the employment of individuals trained as criminal investigators to assist local law enforcement officers throughout the State. Today, the G.B.I. provides a wide variety of law enforcement services statewide, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to changing crime patterns and needs of the law enforcement community in this State and in neighboring states.

The GBI has four operating divisions:

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

This division is charged with conducting investigations at the request of Superior Court Judges, District Attorneys, Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs, or at the direction of the Governor into violations of State laws. The division is heavily involved in the investigation of drug traffic and organized crime, in addition to its work with local law enforcement agencies in the investigation of traditional crimes, such as robbery, burglary, homicide, etc The division is headed by a G.B.I. Deputy Director and is divided into three main sections: Special Operations, consisting of specialized squads based in Atlanta; Field Operations, consisting of 13 regional offices; and the Drug Enforcement Section consisting of four Regional Drug Enforcement Offices and specialized squads based in Atlanta.

GEORGIA CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

The Georgia Crime Information Center maintains the computerized repository of criminal history information, and manages the statewide communications network used by criminal justice agencies throughout the state and is the interface with the National Crime Information Center. Reports of criminal investigations and crimes are forwarded to the Georgia Crime Information Center. GCIC computers enable law enforcement agencies to check for criminal reports on suspects, check for stolen items, such as guns, equipment, motor vehicles, etc., and to transmit lookouts and other important messages from agency to agency or to all agencies quickly.

GCIC assists both state and local law enforcement agencies in ongoing criminal investigations by developing suspect lists through access to computerized criminal justice data.

During fiscal year 1990, GCIC will fully implement the Georgia Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). AFIS technology will permit experts to search single latent fingerprints found at crime scenes against the master fingerprint file which contains all fingerprint and criminal history information for known criminal offenders in Georgia.

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

The Division of Forensic Sciences provides support for all law enforcement agencies in the areas of criminalistics, serology, drug identification, questioned documents, pathology, firearms identification, latent prints, implied consent, and toxicology. The division has branch laboratories in Augusta, Columbus, Macon, Moultrie, and Savannah.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Administrative Division furnishes financial, logistic, and personnel support services for the entire Bureau.

Table 49

GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION PRODUCTIVITY DATA - 1988

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION	
Criminal Investigations	5,331
Assistance Rendered Cases	4,041
Total Cases	9,372
Polygraph Examinations Conducted	3,794
Arrests	4,664
Value of Stolen Property Recovered	$5,052,974
Contraband Seized	$154,529,216

GEORGIA CRIME INFORMATION CENTER	
Criminal Justice Agency Audits Completed	401
Terminal Operators Certified/Recertified	5,341
Active Mainframe Computer Programs	864
Program/System Developments & Modifications	105
Fingerprint Processing Time (Days)	13
Criminal Fingerprint Cards Processed	274,590
Civil Fingerprint Cards Processed	56,891
CCH Records Initiated/Updated	557,956
CCH Records Disseminated	239,523
UCR Reports Received	1,469,291
Blank Forms Distributed	3,410,680
State/Local Agency Assistance Projects	4,845
TrainingHours Presented	1,335
Personnel Trained	4,312
CJIS Network Transactions	58,316,269
Terminal Response Time (Seconds)	22

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES	
Number of Cases:	
Atlanta	51,154
Savannah	5,658
Columbus	5,175
Augusta	4,352
Moultrie	5,490
Macon	5,098
Total	76,927
Court Appearances:	
Hours reported	8,078
Crime Scene Processed:	
Hours reported	781
Types of Cases:	
Pathology	1,439
Handwriting	2,351
Criminalistics	6,520
Serology	3,449
Drug ID	30,019
Toxicology	10,021
Latent Prints	3,418
Implied consent	4,685
Non-Lab	4,845
Number of Autopsies Performed:	830

II COURTS

INTRODUCTION

The judicial powers of the State of Georgia are vested exclusively in seven classes of courts: magistrate, probate, juvenile, state, superior, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The magistrate, probate, juvenile and state courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. Additionally, the Constitution provides that the General Assembly may establish or authorize the establishment of municipal courts which have jurisdiction over ordinance violations and other offenses as may be provided by law. The courts of Georgia comprise a unified judicial system.

Superior Courts

The superior court is Georgia's court of general jurisdiction, having exclusive jurisdiction over felony cases and cases involving divorce, equity, and questions of land title. With the exception of certain probate and juvenile matters, the superior courts exercise concurrent jurisdiction in other cases with the limited jurisdiction courts located in the same county or circuit. Each of the state's 159 counties has a superior court, such courts being organized by single or multiple county judicial circuits. Currently there are 137 superior court judges serving in 45 circuits divided into ten administrative districts, with an Administrative Judge and Court Administrator for each. Prosecution of cases before a superior court is conducted by a District Attorney elected on a circuit-wide basis.

State Courts

State courts exercise jurisdiction over trials of misdemeanor criminal cases and have general civil jurisdiction over the trial of all general civil actions, regardless of the amount claimed, unless exclusive jurisdiction is vested in the superior courts. The state courts' jurisdiction also includes hearing applications for and issuing search and arrest warrants, holding courts of inquiry and punishing contempts by fine and/or imprisonment. As of July 1, 1988, 63 state courts operated in 62 counties (Cherokee and Forsyth counties are served by one court). Of the 86 judges presiding, 36 were full time state court judges; 2 were full time associate judges and 48 served part time. Prosecution of cases before a state court is conducted by a Solicitor elected on a county-wide basis.

Probate Courts

The probate courts exercise jurisdiction in the probate of wills, administration of estates, appointment of guardians and the involuntary hospitalization of incapacitated adults and other dependent individuals. Other duties for which the probate judges may be responsible, depending on the particular county, include holding habeas corpus hearings, acting as a court of inquiry, hearing traffic cases, and trying violations of state game and fish laws. There are 159 probate judges, each serving a single county.

Juvenile Courts

Juvenile courts have exclusive original jurisdiction in cases involving delinquent children alleged to have committed noncapital offenses, unruly children under the age of 17, deprived children under the age of 18, and juvenile traffic offenders under the age of 16. With the exception of the juvenile court judge in Floyd County, who is an elected official, juvenile court judges are generally appointed for six year terms by their counties' superior court judges. As of July 1, 1988, there were 11 full time juvenile court judges and 40 part time judges serving the state's 62 counties having separate juvenile courts. Where no separate juvenile court has been established, a judge of the superior court serves as judge of the juvenile court.

Magistrate Courts

The 1983 Constitution of the State of Georgia established magistrate courts to replace justice of the peace courts and small claims courts. A magistrate court exists in each county of the state and serves as a court of limited jurisdiction. They serve as courts of inquiry, may issue arrest and search warrants, try violations of county ordinances, punish for contempt, and grant bail in all cases where the granting of bail is not exclusively committed to some other court or officer. As of July 1, 1988 there were 159 chief magistrates and 267 magistrates: 36 also serve probate, juvenile, civil or municipal courts.

Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction in all cases where exclusive jurisdiction does not rest with the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals is composed of nine judges and is divided into three panels of three judges each. The Court of Appeals is authorized to correct errors in cases on appeal except where the Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction. Examples of cases appealable to the Court of Appeals include claims for damages, criminal cases other than capital felonies, and compensation and insurance claims. Caseload data are collected by the Court on an annual basis and include numbers of cases docketed; however, the numbers do not provide data on specific criminal appeals.

Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of Georgia has seven justices, who elect one of their number to be the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court is the final court of review in the State and has exclusive appellate jurisdiction in constitutional questions and contests. It has appellate jurisdiction in all habeas corpus cases, and all cases in which a sentence of death was imposed or could be imposed. It also has jurisdiction over a variety of civil matters.

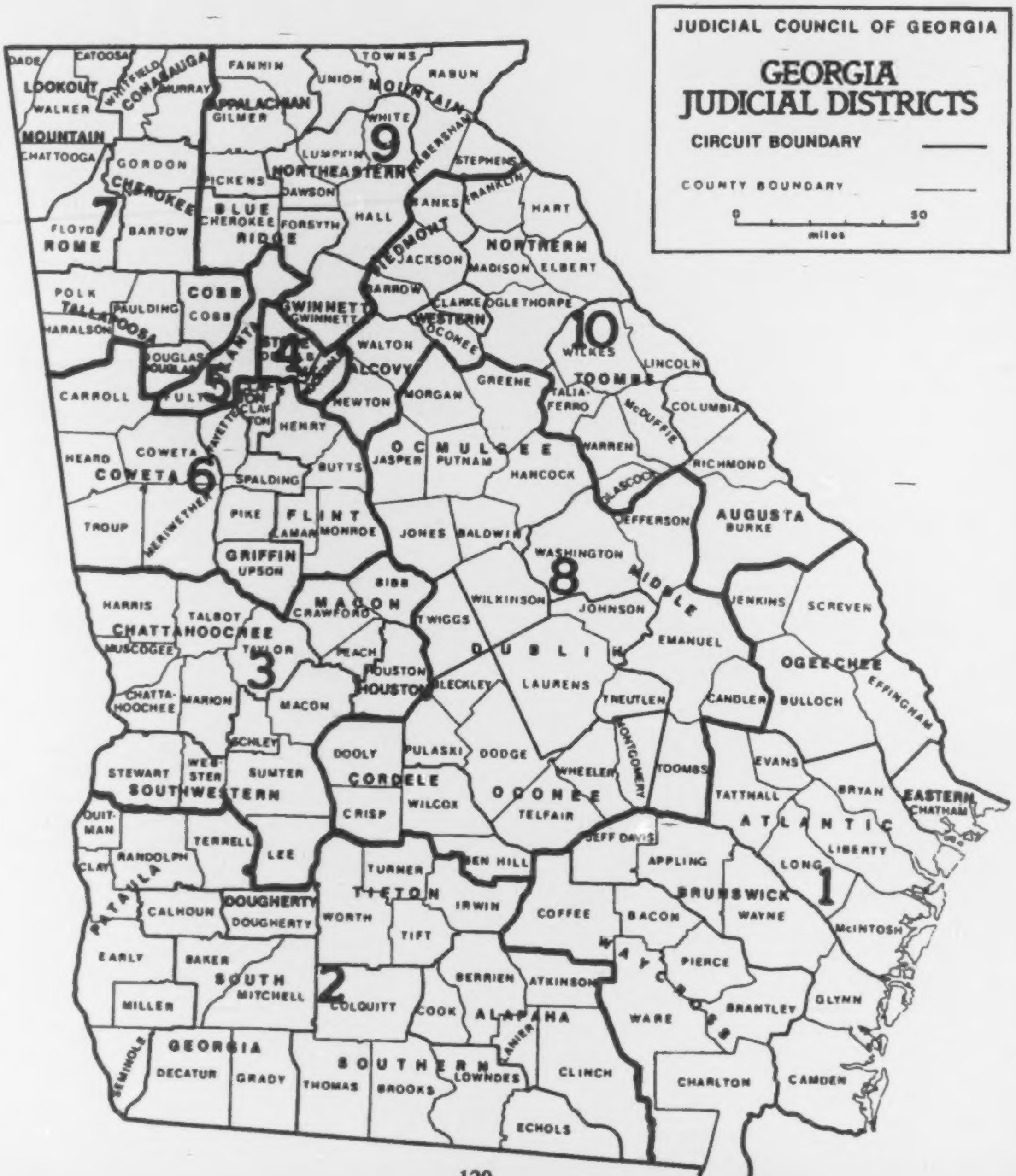
Courts Data

The Administrative Office of the Courts, an arm of the Supreme Court and the staff of the Judicial Council of Georgia, collects, processes and maintains caseload information on the principal courts of the state. The data are critical in making decisions concerning the creation of judgeships and the boundaries of existing judicial circuits. Caseload data are collected by the Administrative Office of the Courts for the superior, state, probate, juvenile, and magistrate courts. The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals collect their own caseload data. With few exceptions, data collected and compiled for the courts reflect only workload factors and do not readily allow qualitative analysis of the functions of the courts.

Note: In 1985 AOC began compiling statistics according to calendar year. Some tables reflect this change.

Figure 25

Georgia Judicial Administrative Districts



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF GEORGIA
GEORGIA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
CIRCUIT BOUNDARY
COUNTY BOUNDARY
0
50
miles
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN
CONASAUGA
APPALACHIAN
MOUNTAIN
NORTHEASTERN
CHEROKEE
BLUE RIDGE
ROME
PIEDMONT
NORTHERN
COBB
TALLAPOOSA
GWINNETT
WESTERN
ALCOVY
STONE MOUNTAIN
ATLANTA
CLAYTON
TOOMBS
OCMULGEE
COWETA
FLINT
GRIFFIN
AUGUSTA
MIDDLE
MACON
CHATTAHOOCHEE
DUBLIN
OGEECHEE
EASTERN
SOUTHWESTERN
CORDELE
OCONEE
ATLANTIC
PATAULA
DOUGHERTY
TIFTON
BRUNSWICK
WAYCROSS
SOUTH GEORGIA
ALAPAHA
SOUTHERN
DADE
CATOOSA
WHITFIELD
MURRAY
WALKER
CHATTOOGA
FANNIN
GILMER
UNION
TOWNS
RABUN
WHITE
LUMPKIN
HABERSHAM
STEPHENS
GORDON
PICKENS
DAWSON
HALL
BANKS
FRANKLIN
HART
FLOYD
BARTOW
CHEROKEE
FORSYTH
JACKSON
MADISON
ELBERT
POLK
PAULDING
HARALSON
BARROW
CLARKE
OGLETHORPE
OCONEE
WALTON
WILKES
LINCOLN
DOUGLAS
FULTON
NEWTON
MORGAN
GREENE
TALIAFERRO
McDUFFIE
COLUMBIA
CARROLL
HENRY
FAYETTE
WARREN
RICHMOND
HEARD
JASPER
PUTNAM
HANCOCK
GLASCOCK
SPALDING
BUTTS
JEFFERSON
BURKE
TROUP
MERIWETHER
PIKE
LAMAR
MONROE
JONES
BALDWIN
WASHINGTON
UPSON
BIBB
WILKINSON
JOHNSON
JENKINS
SCREVEN
HARRIS
TALBOT
CRAWFORD
TWIGGS
MUSCOGEE
TAYLOR
PEACH
EMANUEL
HOUSTON
BLECKLEY
LAURENS
TREUTLEN
CANDLER
BULLOCH
EFFINGHAM
CHATTAHOOCHEE
MARION
MACON
SCHLEY
PULASKI
DODGE
MONTGOMERY
STEWART
WEBSTER
SUMTER
DOOLY
WHEELER
TOOMBS
EVANS
BRYAN
CHATHAM
CRISP
WILCOX
TELFAIR
TATTNALL
QUITMAN
TERRELL
LEE
JEFF DAVIS
APPLING
LONG
LIBERTY
CLAY
RANDOLPH
TURNER
BEN HILL
CALHOUN
WORTH
IRWIN
COFFEE
BACON
WAYNE
McINTOSH
TIFT
EARLY
BAKER
BERRIEN
ATKINSON
PIERCE
MILLER
MITCHELL
COLQUITT
COOK
WARE
BRANTLEY
GLYNN
SEMINOLE
DECATUR
GRADY
THOMAS
BROOKS
LANIER
LOWNDES
CLINCH
CHARLTON
CAMDEN
ECHOLS

Figure 26

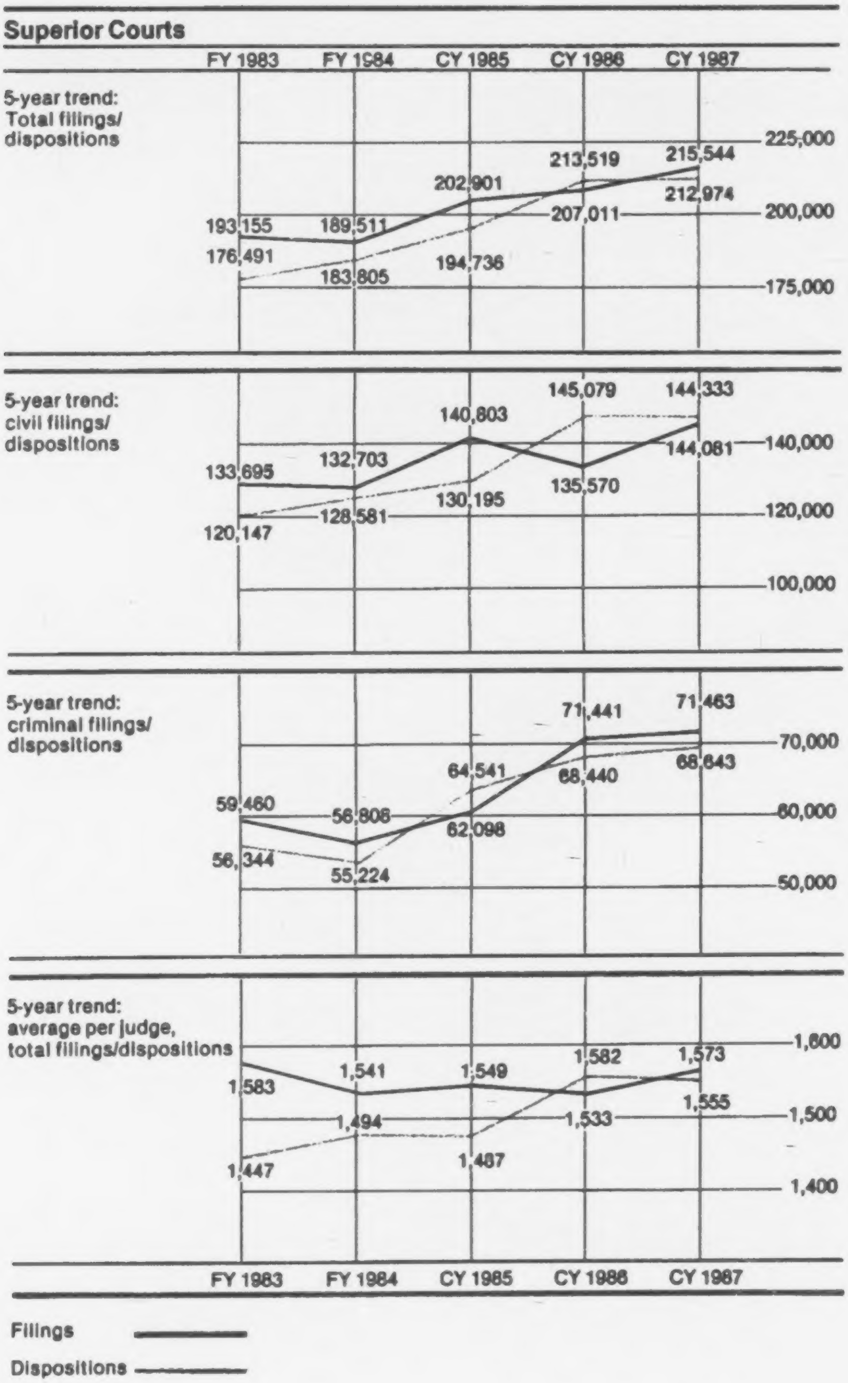

Superior Courts
FY 1983
FY 1984
CY 1985
CY 1986
CY 1987
5-year trend: Total filings/ dispositions
225,000
200,000
175,000
193,155
189,511
202,901
213,519
215,544
176,491
183,805
194,736
207,011
212,974
5-year trend: civil filings/ dispositions
140,000
120,000
100,000
133,695
132,703
140,803
145,079
144,333
120,147
128,581
130,195
135,570
144,081
5-year trend: criminal filings/ dispositions
70,000
60,000
50,000
59,460
56,808
64,541
71,441
71,463
56,344
55,224
62,098
68,440
68,643
5-year trend: average per judge, total filings/dispositions
1,600
1,500
1,400
1,583
1,541
1,549
1,582
1,573
1,447
1,494
1,487
1,533
1,555
FY 1983
FY 1984
CY 1985
CY 1986
CY 1987
Filings
Dispositions

Table 50

CY 1987 Superior Court Caseload (Docket entries)

Circuit	Total Criminal Filed	Total Criminal Disposed	Felony Filed	Felony Disposed	Misdemeanor Filed	Misdemeanor Disposed
Alapaha	3,388	3,188	1,142	875	2,246	2,313
Alcovy	2,566	2,146	961	875	1,605	1,271
Appalachian	839	782	245	226	594	556
Atlanta	7,577	7,166	7,537	7,126	40	40
Atlantic	1,935	1,870	858	790	1,077	1,080
Augusta	1,663	1,476	1,177	1,047	485	429
Blue Ridge	560	574	502	512	58	62
Brunswick	1,575	1,239	1,222	925	353	314
Chattahoochee	1,981	1,967	1,363	1,372	614	595
Cherokee	1,378	1,359	726	683	652	676
Clayton	1,368	1,604	1,368	1,604	0	0
Cobb	2,193	2,450	1,973	2,281	220	169
Conasauga	1,935	1,765	666	571	1,269	1,194
Cordele	1,223	1,181	610	570	613	611
Coweta	1,361	1,321	1,086	1,049	275	272
Dougherty	913	842	911	840	2	2
Douglas	1,227	1,384	514	531	713	853
Dublin	1,057	1,103	287	285	770	818
Eastern	1,575	1,560	1,575	1,560	0	0
Flint	1,149	1,039	541	489	608	550
Griffin	2,164	1,929	1,297	1,178	867	751
Gwinnett	1,276	1,216	1,169	1,107	107	109
Houston	389	380	319	310	70	70
Lookout Mountain	3,263	3,141	965	984	2,298	2,157
Macon	1,270	1,316	1,135	1,196	133	120
Middle	768	643	724	614	44	29
Mountain	738	820	436	454	302	366
Northeastern	1,946	1,731	833	678	1,113	1,053
Northern	1,026	1,079	563	513	463	566
Ocmulgee	2,651	2,616	1,087	1,054	1,564	1,562
Oconee	1,009	907	453	396	554	511
Ogeechee	910	957	871	915	39	42
Pataula	1,069	819	646	460	423	359
Piedmont	839	786	432	423	407	363
Rockdale	803	844	285	268	516	576
Rome	1,898	2,028	489	399	1,409	1,629
South Georgia	630	555	528	474	102	81
Southern	1,561	1,505	1,269	1,194	292	311
Southwestern	1,048	1,032	640	638	407	394
Stone Mountain	3,345	3,086	3,345	3,086	0	0
Tallapoosa	1,656	1,578	482	434	1,172	1,144
Tifton	990	779	650	462	340	317
Toombs	1,145	1,217	341	305	804	912
Waycross	1,015	1,014	690	690	325	324
Western	591	649	542	594	49	55
TOTALS	71,463	68,643	45,455	43,037	25,994	25,606
AVERAGE PER JUDGE*	522	501	332	314	190	187

*Based on 137 superior court judges.

Table 50

CY 1987 Superior Court Caseload (Docket entries)

Total Civil		General Civil		Domestic Relations		Total Caseload		Total Open Caseload
Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	
1,296	1,142	739	610	557	532	4,684	4,330	1,456
2,340	2,387	1,085	972	1,255	1,415	4,906	4,533	3,076
1,116	1,243	482	583	634	660	1,955	2,025	1,300
9,659	9,689	3,841	4,147	5,818	5,542	17,236	16,855	7,258
3,314	3,249	956	1,063	2,358	2,186	5,249	5,119	1,113
6,469	9,219	1,706	1,744	4,763	7,475	8,132	10,695	5,274
2,333	2,298	674	651	1,659	1,647	2,893	2,872	1,533
3,903	3,549	1,613	1,503	2,290	2,046	5,478	4,788	3,161
5,963	6,044	1,583	1,572	4,380	4,472	7,944	8,011	2,948
2,644	2,829	1,191	1,297	1,453	1,532	4,022	4,188	2,369
3,106	3,241	663	644	2,443	2,597	4,474	4,845	2,656
8,677	9,338	2,290	2,428	6,387	6,910	10,870	11,788	4,951
3,207	3,416	1,102	1,289	2,105	2,127	5,142	5,181	1,724
1,654	1,584	770	765	884	819	2,877	2,765	1,166
4,472	4,247	1,554	1,343	2,918	2,904	5,833	5,568	3,161
2,347	1,910	725	600	1,622	1,310	3,260	2,752	2,060
2,056	2,094	1,299	1,215	757	879	3,283	3,478	2,766
2,195	2,090	836	746	1,359	1,344	3,252	3,193	1,219
4,702	3,229	2,496	1,734	2,206	1,495	6,277	4,789	4,197
2,592	2,111	1,488	1,135	1,104	976	3,741	3,150	2,998
3,369	3,289	1,608	1,496	1,761	1,793	5,533	5,218	2,928
5,354	5,996	1,310	1,344	4,044	4,652	6,630	7,212	2,512
1,726	2,118	550	574	1,176	1,544	2,115	2,498	1,121
3,683	3,861	965	1,091	2,718	2,770	6,946	7,002	3,258
4,139	4,165	1,460	1,182	2,679	2,983	5,409	5,481	2,407
2,453	2,311	992	955	1,461	1,356	3,221	2,954	1,810
1,749	1,614	667	600	1,082	1,014	2,487	2,434	1,143
2,700	2,670	985	950	1,715	1,720	4,646	4,401	2,290
1,812	1,746	744	656	1,068	1,090	2,838	2,825	1,790
3,337	3,149	1,843	1,758	1,494	1,391	5,988	5,765	2,797
1,527	1,389	704	635	823	754	2,536	2,296	830
2,372	2,558	746	870	1,626	1,688	3,282	3,515	728
1,529	1,298	616	508	913	790	2,598	2,115	1,173
1,753	1,827	772	752	981	1,075	2,592	2,613	1,451
1,399	1,409	698	746	701	663	2,202	2,253	888
2,512	3,052	999	1,256	1,513	1,796	4,410	5,080	2,448
2,300	2,167	779	810	1,521	1,357	2,930	2,722	1,020
4,259	3,880	1,615	1,434	2,644	2,446	5,820	5,385	2,542
1,974	2,078	904	903	1,070	1,175	3,022	3,110	868
8,869	9,246	2,046	2,063	6,823	7,183	12,214	12,332	7,684
2,686	2,398	1,392	1,082	1,294	1,316	4,342	3,976	2,793
2,000	1,533	823	558	1,177	975	2,990	2,312	2,162
1,750	1,036	1,162	440	588	596	2,895	2,253	1,261
2,986	2,859	1,256	1,216	1,730	1,643	4,001	3,873	1,883
1,798	1,775	723	717	1,075	1,058	2,389	2,424	1,410
144,081	144,333	53,452	50,637	90,629	93,696	215,544	212,974	107,563
1,052	1,054	390	370	662	684	1,573	1,555	785

Table 51

CY 1987 State Court Caseload (Docket entries)

County	Misdemeanor Filed	Misdemeanor Disposed	Traffic Filed	Traffic Disposed	Civil Filed	Civil Disposed	Total Filed	Total Disposed
Bibb	4,402	4,471	3,527	3,330	1,003	722	8,932	8,523
Bryan	90	94	1,096	1,276	91	50	1,277	1,420
Carroll	935	765	6,931	4,667	0	0	7,866	5,432
Chatham	1,073	1,606	986	1,477	5,403	5,244	7,462	8,327
Chattooga	738	765	2,621	2,944	41	118	3,400	3,827
Cobb	5,268	4,370	68,819	47,008	29,425	19,745	103,512	71,123
Colquitt	1,034	868	1,346	1,249	61	32	2,441	2,149
Coweta	429	640	3,395	3,491	364	236	4,188	4,367
DeKalb*	6,924	4,156	5,898	3,401	62,358	55,657	75,180	63,214
Fulton	20,030	19,397	23,115	23,115	51,653	33,821	94,798	76,333
Habersham	804	645	1,409	1,205	119	59	2,332	1,909
Houston	1,227	3,753	6,688	6,148	1,407	1,164	9,322	11,065
Lowndes	2,371	1,544	11,879	9,058	193	90	14,443	10,692
Miller	160	160	892	892	2	2	1,054	1,054
Muscogee	2,528	1,705	2,761	2,133	639	251	5,928	4,089
Pierce**	267	218	641	586	17	14	925	818
Richmond	2,197	2,069	4,798	6,554	500	227	7,495	8,850
Spalding	1,415	2,105	2,815	4,316	189	244	4,419	6,665
Stephens	866	846	975	982	232	191	2,073	2,019
Sumter	1,307	1,129	1,455	1,328	77	63	2,839	2,520
Tift	1,676	1,176	6,199	4,648	203	104	8,078	5,928
Treutlen	250	243	2,870	2,654	7	2	3,127	2,899
Washington	472	300	489	386	18	13	979	699
Worth	276	215	2,482	2,259	78	57	2,836	2,531

*Criminal dispositions are for the period 1-1-87 to 9-30-87.

**Data is for the period 1-1-87 to 9-30-87.

Table 52A

CY 1987 Probate Court Civil Caseload (Docket entries)

County	Administration	No Administration Necessary	Probate		Guardianship	Year's Support	Hospitalization	Habeas Corpus	Licenses		Total Civil
			Common	Solemn					Marriage	Pistol	
Atkinson	8	1	2	14	11	3	7	0	72	59	177
Bacon	18	4	4	18	14	4	18	0	182	58	320
Baldwin	32	12	11	81	81	2	168	0	356	247	990
Banks	20	5	0	36	29	9	0	0	126	95	320
Barrow	13	6	1	52	29	5	43	0	241	101	491
Ben Hill	8	5	2	53	10	4	15	0	174	50	321
Berrien	13	9	1	12	11	12	10	2	99	21	190
Bibb	72	17	20	406	90	34	128	1	1,568	202	2,538
Bleckley	3	4	0	22	5	2	0	0	117	103	256
Brantley	7	7	2	17	9	7	0	0	120	58	227
Bryan	10	1	1	24	21	2	21	0	69	82	231
Bulloch	18	4	2	87	28	3	38	0	289	94	563
Butts	7	3	0	43	16	3	6	0	131	74	283
Candler	12	1	1	20	12	0	3	0	61	7	117
Charlton	6	2	0	8	7	2	6	0	1,350	7	1,388
Cherokee	26	9	11	137	39	19	23	0	589	272	1,125
Clarke	59	9	17	159	78	13	91	2	686	184	1,298
Clayton	78	33	14	278	256	65	100	0	2,379	636	3,839
Clinch	7	2	1	16	5	6	0	0	61	17	115
Cobb	138	48	26	755	266	75	117	3	4,580	1,238	7,244
Coffee	24	11	3	65	19	5	0	0	321	102	550
Colquitt	14	15	1	75	12	10	22	0	385	66	600
Cook*	7	0	0	19	5	1	18	0	116	33	199
Coweta	38	15	5	124	47	24	74	0	543	164	1,034
Crawford	4	0	1	15	5	0	0	0	60	65	150
Crisp	10	13	1	52	13	2	19	0	178	63	351
Dawson	8	5	0	14	11	0	8	0	75	67	188
Decatur	4	3	5	19	3	0	0	0	116	48	198
DeKalb	168	131	182	1,000	442	157	232	15	5,349	1,418	9,094
Dodge	7	9	2	16	5	2	5	0	71	7	124
Dougherty	34	11	14	208	88	7	81	0	1,145	298	1,886
Douglas*	22	8	0	78	47	22	17	0	614	238	1,046
Early	8	0	0	33	2	0	15	0	66	28	152
Echols	1	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	7	1	13
Emanuel	55	40	10	139	56	5	133	0	450	666	1,554
Evans	12	5	0	17	6	0	7	0	94	40	181
Fannin	16	3	3	23	7	8	0	0	120	77	257
Fayette*	2	5	0	22	8	2	1	0	125	42	207
Floyd	47	22	13	243	46	16	196	0	737	190	1,510
Forsyth	37	7	2	214	52	9	0	0	1,197	842	2,360
Fulton	394	319	238	1,524	1,059	130	34	0	7,190	1,981	12,869
Gilmer	32	10	6	21	13	10	50	0	169	126	437
Glynn	62	11	12	166	66	29	87	0	773	296	1,502
Grady	17	5	1	45	19	4	33	9	182	47	362
Greene	6	2	3	31	11	0	13	0	94	32	192
Gwinnett	88	36	12	361	201	40	73	0	3,012	955	4,778
Habersham	13	4	3	62	20	2	28	0	201	56	389
Hall	48	18	8	225	50	19	52	0	896	315	1,631
Haralson	27	1	0	52	14	3	43	0	296	143	579
Harris	7	6	3	40	10	11	0	0	170	134	381
Hart	14	7	3	57	5	10	0	0	118	92	306
Heard	5	3	3	26	2	2	8	0	57	30	136
Houston	22	15	3	170	67	5	0	0	919	320	1,521
Jackson	25	6	2	67	22	16	24	0	270	128	560
Jasper	1	0	3	10	1	1	0	0	34	13	63
Jefferson	9	8	7	40	10	10	0	0	91	60	235
Jenkins	5	3	0	31	27	0	8	0	68	29	171
Jones	5	3	5	26	12	9	14	0	171	86	331
Lanier	1	2	0	15	6	0	8	0	41	17	90
Laurens	18	19	8	83	24	11	55	0	334	146	698
Lee	4	2	0	23	19	0	6	2	114	46	216
Liberty*	50	3	0	25	72	4	26	0	464	40	684
Lowndes	52	16	6	161	38	18	32	0	1,074	243	1,640
Macon	11	4	4	39	11	0	28	0	106	32	235
Mitchell	7	5	0	44	10	0	0	0	136	59	261

Table 52A

CY 1987 Probate Court Civil Caseload (Docket entries)

County	Administration	No Administration Necessary	Probate		Guardianship	Year's Support	Hospitalization	Habeas Corpus	Licenses		Total Civil
			Common	Solemn					Marriage	Pistol	
Morgan	6	10	10	48	10	4	24	3	157	37	309
Murray	11	4	0	48	13	7	17	0	232	76	408
Muscogee	181	24	18	485	235	80	88	0	2,183	310	3,604
Newton	22	13	6	110	57	13	62	0	469	380	1,132
Oglethorpe	5	8	3	27	8	7	5	0	81	58	202
Paulding*	14	2	1	50	21	7	0	0	293	103	491
Peach	8	2	1	41	6	1	0	0	63	27	149
Pickens	12	8	2	39	3	2	39	0	161	115	381
Pike	2	3	0	28	2	2	2	0	84	36	159
Putnam	7	4	4	28	7	3	13	0	115	50	231
Quitman	6	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	23	9	44
Rabun	5	13	1	54	24	1	0	0	108	51	257
Randolph	7	1	3	30	2	0	0	0	60	32	135
Richmond	128	45	33	370	145	106	180	0	1,442	839	3,288
Rockdale	14	26	13	96	80	10	4	0	549	271	1,063
Schley	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	44	10	62
Seminole	3	7	0	26	5	1	13	2	802	31	890
Spalding	24	17	3	136	44	16	54	1	602	158	1,055
Stewart	4	0	1	11	1	0	0	0	34	0	51
Tattnall	12	3	1	30	14	4	23	0	163	68	318
Taylor	4	1	3	18	0	1	36	0	54	27	144
Telfair	8	1	6	19	4	2	2	0	89	48	179
Terrell	6	2	3	28	11	0	0	0	78	57	185
Thomas	19	7	4	115	22	1	454	0	463	79	1,164
Tift	12	7	4	74	18	4	33	0	392	94	638
Towns	1	5	1	20	8	1	0	0	60	78	174
Treutlen	8	4	2	8	3	3	7	0	65	28	128
Troup	39	23	11	164	32	12	83	0	526	186	1,076
Turner	15	4	1	35	19	2	6	0	64	29	175
Union	8	4	0	19	13	3	0	0	112	113	272
Upson	20	20	2	85	15	7	35	2	252	107	545
Walker	17	20	11	157	68	28	46	0	241	104	692
Walton	22	14	14	90	24	17	52	0	293	145	671
Ware	20	10	3	119	18	18	51	0	397	139	775
Warren	3	5	0	22	7	0	7	0	40	19	103
Washington	7	8	4	41	11	3	10	0	166	50	300
Webster	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	19	25	52
Wheeler	2	3	0	6	2	0	0	0	45	12	70
White	6	5	0	32	7	3	12	0	118	74	257
Wilkinson	7	4	0	19	4	1	21	0	89	96	241
Worth	13	4	0	50	17	5	11	0	200	65	365

*Data is for period 1-1-87 to 9-30-87.

Table 52B

CY 1987 Probate Court Criminal Caseload (Docket entries)

County	Misdemeanor		Traffic		Total Caseload	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Atkinson	0	0	639	639	639	639
Bacon	74	60	922	872	996	932
Banks	317	323	1,253	1,225	1,570	1,548
Barrow	0	0	1,448	1,419	1,448	1,419
Ben Hill	50	45	721	599	771	644
Bleckley	0	0	658	658	658	658
Brantley	101	101	857	860	958	961
Butts	62	62	635	635	697	697
Charlton	0	0	2,039	2,227	2,039	2,227
Cook*	60	60	2,987	2,609	3,047	2,669
Crawford	53	37	1,119	609	1,172	646
Crisp	76	70	3,062	2,442	3,138	2,512
Dawson	142	133	837	788	979	921
Dodge	40	37	408	381	448	418
Echols	1	0	75	85	76	85
Fannin	134	126	770	755	904	881
Fayette*	26	26	1,458	1,458	1,484	1,484
Floyd	0	0	5,590	3,833	5,590	3,833
Gilmer	0	0	1,300	1,200	1,300	1,200
Haralson	66	33	2,409	1,792	2,475	1,825
Harris	96	96	2,245	2,053	2,341	2,149
Hart	0	0	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,042
Heard	100	111	524	522	624	633
Jasper	6	6	247	247	253	253
Lanier	0	0	282	258	282	258
Laurens	147	113	5,405	4,662	5,552	4,775
Lee	41	41	1,166	1,158	1,207	1,199
Morgan	76	76	5,081	4,733	5,157	4,809
Murray	0	0	2,888	2,888	2,888	2,888
Newton	130	122	4,022	3,698	4,152	3,820
Oglethorpe	84	84	435	422	519	506
Paulding*	25	13	814	691	839	704
Peach	0	0	798	765	798	765
Pickens	0	0	1,526	1,526	1,526	1,526
Pike	11	11	344	344	355	355
Quitman	86	86	333	334	419	420
Rabun	0	0	673	673	673	673
Randolph	54	58	1,307	1,307	1,361	1,365
Rockdale	0	0	1,664	1,707	1,664	1,707
Schley	0	0	268	244	268	244
Seminole	142	136	978	826	1,120	962
Stewart	90	90	747	697	837	787
Taylor	37	34	996	903	1,033	937
Telfair	55	49	1,276	1,018	1,331	1,067
Terrell	0	0	1,116	1,024	1,116	1,024
Towns	69	62	253	231	322	293
Turner	0	0	2,211	2,220	2,211	2,220
Union	85	77	610	518	695	595
Upson	0	0	2,172	2,390	2,172	2,390
Walton	51	51	2,968	2,968	3,019	3,019
Warren	10	8	1,063	944	1,073	952
Webster	22	20	445	402	467	422
Wheeler	9	14	1,118	1,082	1,127	1,096
White	0	0	486	443	486	443
Whitfield	0	0	4,557	5,376	4,557	5,376
Wilkinson	42	79	371	391	413	470

*Data is for period 1-1-87 to 9-30-87.

Table 53

CY 1987 Juvenile Court Caseload (Number of children)

County	Delinquent		Unruly		Traffic		Deprived		Special Proceedings		Total Caseload	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Appling	86	52	30	25	19	13	24	21	2	1	161	112
Atkinson	27	21	1	1	1	1	16	13	0	0	45	36
Bacon	21	12	8	6	0	0	18	9	1	1	48	28
Baker	2	0	3	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	7	4
Baldwin	204	193	23	23	31	31	53	0	2	2	313	249
Banks	6	5	6	6	0	0	14	14	0	0	26	25
Barrow	65	48	13	11	6	3	19	9	16	11	119	82
Bartow	289	217	58	50	118	110	140	124	170	150	775	651
Ben Hill	24	59	2	7	0	0	28	27	2	2	56	95
Berrien	37	22	15	10	6	3	18	18	0	0	76	53
Bibb	909	733	195	158	209	189	185	118	328	242	1,826	1,440
Bleckley	17	15	2	2	0	0	1	1	5	3	25	21
Brantley	9	4	2	2	0	0	25	19	1	1	37	26
Brooks	44	22	21	10	3	1	19	6	7	6	94	45
Bryan	61	57	21	19	9	7	25	21	0	0	116	104
Bulloch	139	98	21	11	28	16	13	6	4	3	205	134
Burke	76	65	2	2	5	5	11	9	5	4	99	85
Butts	36	30	6	5	9	9	18	2	4	4	73	50
Calhoun	6	5	1	0	5	5	3	2	4	4	19	16
Camden	155	114	78	52	13	5	80	68	29	24	355	263
Candler	16	13	0	0	0	0	9	8	3	3	28	24
Carroll	406	367	181	124	126	104	99	64	10	5	822	664
Catoosa	153	151	40	40	53	52	64	57	0	0	310	300
Charlton	32	28	6	5	0	0	11	9	0	0	49	42
Chatham	1,260	1,163	260	228	323	256	473	410	147	131	2,463	2,188
Chattahoochee	28	18	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	32	20
Chattooga	22	22	7	7	0	0	0	0	3	3	32	32
Cherokee	286	40	142	18	266	58	83	13	83	23	860	152
Clarke	315	310	132	129	120	117	153	151	41	41	761	748
Clay	11	11	1	1	7	7	3	3	0	0	22	22
Clayton	890	549	389	219	970	762	338	243	197	145	2,784	1,918
Clinch	8	8	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	14	14
Cobb	1,804	1,317	939	792	989	736	362	315	223	169	4,317	3,329
Coffee	66	65	5	5	12	13	15	16	0	0	98	99
Colquitt	196	183	18	17	31	27	75	64	1	0	321	291
Columbia	199	165	48	47	115	103	22	20	22	14	406	349
Cook	51	49	8	8	3	3	20	18	6	2	88	80
Coweta	223	212	107	107	99	99	95	95	39	39	563	552
Crawford	2	1	0	0	4	3	8	7	1	1	15	12
Crisp	48	37	15	10	0	0	15	15	7	7	85	69
Dade	12	12	11	11	8	8	17	17	2	2	50	50
Dawson	17	8	0	0	0	0	9	3	1	1	27	12
Decatur	105	53	24	10	17	15	48	45	4	4	198	127
DeKalb	2,587	NA	1,100	NA	1,541	NA	769	NA	106	NA	6,103	NA
Dodge	35	12	2	0	9	6	0	0	0	0	46	18
Dooly	51	37	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	54	37
Dougherty	800	791	137	135	298	295	55	55	36	36	1,326	1,312
Douglas	425	425	165	165	21	21	102	92	40	40	753	743
Early	24	24	7	7	24	23	6	2	1	1	62	57
Echols	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	5
Effingham	64	61	9	8	2	2	17	13	13	8	105	92
Elbert	58	48	3	3	28	23	17	16	3	3	109	93
Emanuel	30	89	3	6	0	0	29	102	0	0	62	197
Evans	67	57	1	0	4	4	11	11	7	7	90	79
Fannin	22	20	10	10	1	1	27	17	5	5	65	53
Fayette	218	217	77	75	178	174	64	63	0	0	537	529
Floyd	442	413	235	227	426	409	141	135	34	33	1,278	1,217
Forsyth	82	79	57	44	97	105	28	15	1	1	265	244
Franklin	31	23	14	10	12	11	9	2	2	1	68	47
Fulton	4,614	2,902	1,100	616	1,262	1,064	978	540	290	134	8,244	5,256
Gilmer	33	30	29	27	5	5	0	0	0	0	67	62
Glascock	1	1	0	0	3	3	2	2	0	0	6	6
Glynn	345	344	172	172	85	85	45	45	3	3	650	649
Gordon	169	165	78	67	11	11	87	87	28	25	373	355
Grady	43	33	12	10	14	7	17	13	1	1	87	64

Table 53

CY 1987 Juvenile Court Caseload (Number of children)

County	Delinquent Filed	Delinquent Disposed	Unruly Filed	Unruly Disposed	Traffic Filed	Traffic Disposed	Deprived Filed	Deprived Disposed	Special Proceedings Filed	Special Proceedings Disposed	Total Caseload Filed	Total Caseload Disposed
Greene	17	14	2	1	24	17	10	10	0	0	53	42
Gwinnett	1,483	1,405	425	372	1,183	1,142	353	335	123	116	3,567	3,370
Habersham	35	23	6	4	12	10	63	51	2	2	118	90
Hall	312	307	146	146	319	319	157	153	5	5	939	930
Hancock	10	1	0	0	0	0	9	6	0	0	19	7
Haralson	39	34	6	6	0	0	23	20	6	6	74	66
Harris	39	38	0	0	11	9	5	5	5	5	60	57
Hart	64	59	11	10	33	32	23	1	6	6	137	108
Heard	12	12	2	2	3	3	18	18	0	0	35	35
Henry	210	205	130	130	118	118	63	55	0	0	521	508
Houston	281	237	328	290	308	285	274	241	31	27	1,222	1,080
Irwin	16	9	4	3	0	0	5	4	0	0	25	16
Jackson	32	22	6	5	6	1	54	17	2	2	100	47
Jasper	0	0	0	0	2	2	27	27	0	0	29	29
Jeff Davis	64	0	20	0	18	0	1	0	0	0	103	0
Jefferson	38	31	3	3	0	0	7	6	1	1	49	41
Jenkins	21	15	0	0	0	0	6	6	14	14	41	35
Johnson	9	9	1	1	0	0	4	1	5	5	19	16
Jones	39	0	18	0	47	0	0	0	9	0	113	0
Lamar	61	46	9	6	32	30	19	10	10	9	131	101
Lanier	29	26	6	5	0	0	12	11	3	2	50	44
Laurens	230	229	127	126	75	75	55	37	4	4	491	471
Lee	44	39	29	29	31	28	3	3	17	16	124	115
Liberty	273	207	92	69	30	26	86	30	24	21	505	353
Lincoln	6	9	1	2	18	12	1	4	0	0	[illegible]	27
Long	20	12	4	3	0	0	4	0	6	5	34	20
Lowndes	327	265	95	61	93	39	65	45	0	0	580	410
Lumpkin	6	2	5	2	0	0	1	1	4	3	16	8
Macon	65	60	7	7	1	1	33	30	4	4	110	102
Madison	94	42	16	6	46	42	18	13	8	4	182	107
Marion	15	15	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	19	18
McDuffie	67	54	29	17	29	27	20	12	2	2	147	112
McIntosh	36	20	12	8	1	0	10	10	7	4	66	42
Meriwether	85	85	5	5	6	6	78	77	0	0	174	173
Miller	7	6	7	7	2	2	3	3	4	4	23	22
Mitchell	36	31	7	7	3	3	16	14	3	2	65	57
Monroe	59	54	36	36	51	50	31	31	9	9	186	180
Montgomery	8	6	1	1	11	10	11	11	4	4	35	32
Morgan	37	33	2	2	48	43	10	10	8	5	105	93
Murray	77	60	52	35	2	2	33	30	32	28	196	155
Muscogee	1,125	860	555	430	489	450	492	401	61	53	2,722	2,194
Newton	302	255	118	100	115	96	194	142	120	98	849	691
Oconee	7	1	1	0	1	0	2	1	7	4	18	6
Oglethorpe	16	11	2	2	10	6	9	9	0	0	37	28
Paulding	220	192	49	48	28	23	28	22	16	11	341	296
Peach	33	24	1	0	1	1	67	52	10	8	112	85
Pickens	23	13	9	9	10	6	36	20	7	7	85	55
Pierce	33	10	0	0	0	0	18	7	4	1	55	18
Pike	36	24	10	9	10	6	16	4	8	3	80	46
Polk	88	61	44	39	0	0	29	25	28	21	189	146
Pulaski	28	26	0	0	3	2	5	5	4	4	40	37
Putnam	49	48	5	5	0	0	8	8	1	1	63	62
Quitman	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	6	4
Rabun	20	17	0	0	1	1	7	7	1	1	29	26
Randolph	19	17	0	0	6	3	9	8	7	6	41	34
Richmond	1,057	937	248	235	73	45	18	18	13	12	1,409	1,247
Rockdale	206	206	92	92	185	185	68	68	4	4	555	555
Schley	19	17	0	0	2	2	10	10	0	0	31	29
Screven	43	41	0	0	2	2	3	3	0	0	48	46
Seminole	18	14	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	21	16
Spalding	330	302	97	88	72	71	136	128	37	37	672	626
Stephens	40	30	1	1	6	4	32	21	4	4	83	60
Stewart	16	12	4	4	0	0	5	5	0	0	25	21
Sumter	154	153	48	47	32	32	59	59	0	0	293	291
Talbot	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Table 53

CY 1987 Juvenile Court Caseload (Number of children)

County	Delinquent Filed	Delinquent Disposed	Unruly Filed	Unruly Disposed	Traffic Filed	Traffic Disposed	Deprived Filed	Deprived Disposed	Special Proceedings Filed	Special Proceedings Disposed	Total Caseload Filed	Total Caseload Disposed
Taliaferro	5	5	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	9	9
Tattnall	39	32	6	4	14	14	21	18	7	5	87	73
Taylor	6	5	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	15	14
Telfair	68	213	21	48	22	28	7	21	1	1	119	311
Terrell	23	23	4	4	4	4	37	37	5	5	73	73
Thomas	111	92	95	84	78	71	51	41	28	25	363	313
Tift	331	255	26	20	43	38	26	14	7	4	433	331
Toombs	88	79	1	1	4	3	71	54	9	7	173	144
Towns	5	5	0	0	3	3	2	2	0	0	10	10
Treutlen	29	26	0	0	17	17	8	4	4	4	58	51
Troup	649	645	155	155	92	92	194	192	1	1	1,091	1,085
Turner	55	35	6	5	17	15	8	2	4	3	90	60
Twiggs	33	24	8	8	9	9	6	3	2	1	58	45
Union	10	9	4	4	10	9	17	17	1	1	42	40
Upson	89	76	30	28	51	44	64	59	2	2	236	209
Walker	144	144	62	62	77	77	46	46	19	19	348	348
Walton	353	350	217	216	115	115	126	116	135	121	946	918
Ware	252	201	51	39	50	44	40	24	18	17	411	325
Warren	6	6	1	1	4	2	4	2	0	0	15	11
Washington	49	28	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	0	56	35
Wayne	70	65	23	19	9	9	92	88	19	19	213	200
Webster	3	3	2	2	1	0	2	2	0	0	8	7
Wheeler	16	11	2	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	24	19
White	13	5	6	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	21	7
Whitfield	317	272	259	241	301	242	188	164	69	55	1,134	974
Wilcox	3	2	0	0	1	1	8	5	0	0	12	8
Wilkes	22	19	1	0	14	14	1	0	10	10	48	43
Wilkinson	11	10	2	2	8	7	17	14	0	0	38	33
Worth	79	39	13	7	25	21	3	2	11	10	131	79
TOTALS	29,573	22,317*	9,988	7,441*	12,175	9,845*	9,011	6,579*	2,992	2,258*	63,739	48,440*

*Totals do not include dispositions in DeKalb County.

Table 54

FY 1988 Magistrate Court Caseload (Cases filed)

County	Warrants Issued	Bond and *Committment Hearings	County Ordinances		Civil Claims		Other Civil Cases		Total Filings	Total Hearings and Dispositions
			Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed		
Appling	781	548	260	120	438	164	150	150	1,629	982
Atkinson	232	0	1	1	195	185	66	66	494	252
Bacon*	186	0	79	0	213	0	70	70	548	70
Baker	127	93	0	0	92	42	34	34	253	169
Baldwin	2,158	364	19	98	2,476	2,100	1,955	1,955	6,608	4,517
Banks	260	13	9	5	274	154	74	74	617	246
Barrow	2,262	576	239	236	701	284	442	442	3,644	1,538
Ben Hill	1,427	136	179	150	1,405	1,208	1,127	1,127	4,138	2,621
Berrien	962	3	0	0	441	358	182	182	1,585	543
Bibb	8,768	3,979	0	0	2,346	2,169	1,227	1,227	12,341	7,375
Bleckley	646	288	32	99	246	240	126	126	1,050	753
Brantley*	61	3	8	8	74	30	11	11	154	52
Brooks	492	334	132	110	457	317	198	198	1,279	959
Bulloch	3,435	99	1	1	1,397	2,555	645	645	5,478	3,300
Burke	1,243	16	0	0	559	506	190	190	1,992	712
Butts	926	122	24	71	328	295	154	154	1,432	642
Calhoun	139	1	12	12	123	126	68	68	342	207
Camden	1,314	512	7	6	396	204	285	285	2,002	1,007
Candler*	386	124	46	0	176	85	58	58	666	267
Carroll	2,426	78	49	49	1,231	924	961	961	4,667	2,012
Catoosa	1,801	435	89	87	274	326	250	250	2,414	1,098
Charlton	428	23	23	25	134	43	74	74	659	165
Chatham	8,322	3,605	759	449	6,907	4,218	9,095	9,095	25,083	17.367
Cherokee	4,627	173	4	2	1,077	790	1,014	1,014	6,722	1,979
Clarke	9,151	2,273	58	112	1,436	1,271	2,187	2,187	12,832	5,843
Clay	161	95	0	0	50	44	6	6	217	145
Clayton*	5,628	6,277	56	44	1,170	979	6,024	6,024	12,878	13,324
Clinch	244	1	0	0	196	6	111	111	551	118
Cobb*	11,342	1,177	885	921	2,176	1,578	0	0	14,403	3,676
Coffee	4,548	85	0	0	1,468	689	718	718	6,734	1,492
Colquitt	2,266	606	0	0	2,225	200	904	904	5,395	1,710
Columbia	1,525	305	542	359	1,010	816	400	400	3,477	1,880
Cook*	271	10	0	0	76	88	55	55	402	153
Coweta	3,209	22	1,222	640	1,743	1,466	1,039	1,039	7,213	3,169
Crawford	223	46	30	19	117	63	36	36	406	164
Crisp	960	451	374	546	578	538	655	655	2,567	2,190
Dade	1,675	1,443	0	0	259	215	60	60	1,994	1,718
Dawson	414	125	3	0	396	339	53	53	866	517
Decatur	1,055	378	0	0	1,342	21	578	578	2,975	977
DeKalb	17;049	25,985	593	692	3,890	2,019	119	119	21,651	28,815
Dodge	1,385	0	0	0	355	149	186	186	1,906	335
Dooly	471	98	0	0	413	277	113	113	997	488
Dougherty	7,864	292	0	0	3,621	3,621	3,882	3,882	15,367	7,795
Douglas	3,607	710	275	299	673	466	725	725	5,280	2,200
Early	429	15	0	0	331	330	152	152	912	497
Echols	21	16	0	0	26	17	0	0	47	33
Effingham	832	107	54	54	265	260	72	72	1,223	493
Elbert	1,184	540	0	0	490	346	314	314	1,988	1,200
Emanuel	906	429	380	287	729	723	312	312	2,327	1,751
Evans	301	98	342	223	330	63	192	192	1,165	576
Fayette	925	457	418	360	689	545	338	338	2,370	1,700
Floyd	5,289	1,000	1,171	329	2,385	1,591	2,213	2,213	11,058	5,133
Franklin	733	109	96	135	535	345	163	163	1,527	752
Fulton	14,115	19,234	20,604	12,917	5,021	2,899	59,916	59,916	99,656	94,966
Gilmer*	135	90	0	0	151	191	9	9	295	290
Glynn	3,667	176	972	971	1,647	1,071	1,547	1,547	7,833	3,765
Gordon	2,821	722	143	305	649	329	368	368	3,981	1,724
Grady*	121	45	0	3	223	217	68	68	412	333
Greene	379	10	0	6	780	944	281	281	1,440	1,235
Gwinnett	9,969	5,252	92	623	2,632	2,935	7,634	7.634	20,327	16,444
Habersham*	338	112	20	20	188	136	84	84	630	352
Hall	2,189	4,142	1,613	1,302	1,645	1,348	1,617	1,617	7,064	8,409
Hancock	229	162	69	28	891	676	254	254	1,443	1,120
Haralson	534	10	282	204	265	114	93	93	1,174	421
Harris	633	125	62	23	398	321	126	126	1,219	595

Table 54

FY 1988 Magistrate Court Caseload (Cases filed)

County	Warrants Issued	Bond and Committment Hearings	County Ordinances Filed	County Ordinances Disposed	Civil Claims Filed	Civil Claims Disposed	Other Civil Cases Filed	Other Civil Cases Disposed	Total Filings	Total Hearings and Dispositions
Hart	520	143	0	0	483	235	204	204	1,207	582
Henry	1,739	2,355	570	553	1,039	1,199	509	509	3,857	4,616
Houston	6,476	2,505	0	0	1,240	1,115	1,324	1,324	9,040	4,944
Jackson	1,238	111	5	11	661	748	339	339	2,241	1,209
Jasper	297	117	0	0	177	171	115	115	589	403
Jeff Davis	974	531	386	370	464	509	248	248	2,072	1,658
Jefferson	863	268	216	216	733	733	317	317	2,129	1,534
Jenkins	419	35	0	0	491	435	220	220	1,130	690
Johnson	370	22	71	71	206	187	134	134	781	414
Jones	1,102	6	0	0	652	224	152	152	1,906	382
Lamar	647	61	0	9	351	307	259	259	1,257	636
Lanier	389	67	0	0	184	188	64	64	637	319
Laurens	2,243	2,151	798	800	901	1,623	953	953	4,895	5,527
Lee	366	72	8	5	319	267	112	112	805	456
Lincoln	151	64	59	59	332	163	100	100	642	386
Long	319	107	14	28	91	98	14	14	438	247
Lowndes	5,570	1,547	1,119	42	3,520	1,061	2,672	2,672	12,881	5,322
Lumpkin	465	200	129	45	301	279	114	114	1,009	638
Macon	785	147	150	117	468	381	317	317	1,720	962
Madison	429	346	109	0	373	294	77	77	988	717
Marion	115	52	0	0	84	104	50	50	249	206
McDuffie	1,146	234	22	15	933	647	411	411	2,512	1,307
McIntosh	477	228	0	0	216	206	82	82	775	516
Miller	175	0	0	0	280	0	42	42	497	42
Monroe	737	89	0	0	583	499	233	233	1,553	821
Morgan	421	199	115	11	419	347	161	161	1,116	718
Muscogee	0	0	0	0	818	302	4	4	822	306
Newton	2,262	1,203	1,084	986	1,227	890	644	644	5,217	3,723
Oconee*	95	0	2	2	92	75	46	46	235	123
Oglethorpe	201	35	2	6	136	137	85	85	424	263
Paulding*	1,094	528	117	173	517	523	258	258	1,986	1,482
Peach	1,432	1,260	103	119	418	280	226	226	2,179	1,885
Pickens	685	12	189	56	240	199	65	65	1,179	332
Pierce*	529	124	0	0	131	133	58	58	718	315
Pike	360	159	5	4	149	86	43	43	557	292
Pulaski	303	128	0	0	291	214	74	74	668	416
Putnam	471	618	0	0	888	769	201	201	1,560	1,588
Quitman	30	5	0	0	17	17	0	0	47	22
Rabun	385	4	0	0	287	255	36	36	708	295
Randolph	394	48	0	0	204	215	21	21	619	284
Richmond	8,407	1,409	8,122	8,122	5,822	3,933	6,277	6,277	28,628	19,741
Rockdale	2,064	1,645	1,012	802	792	901	871	871	4,739	4,219
Schley	137	125	0	0	79	71	37	37	253	233
Seminole	330	22	26	26	314	139	84	84	754	271
Spalding	3,203	1,836	448	288	2,101	1,412	2,667	2,667	8,419	6,203
Stephens	1,639	239	0	0	523	90	212	212	2,374	541
Stewart	349	38	58	58	63	63	36	36	506	195
Sumter	2,296	1,030	572	2	889	833	812	812	4,569	2,677
Tattnall	170	51	346	194	540	444	157	157	1,213	846
Taylor	262	33	10	0	159	50	18	18	449	101
Telfair	625	108	0	0	343	305	196	196	1,164	609
Terrell	498	342	83	83	349	283	174	174	1,104	882
Thomas	2,307	724	907	846	2,211	1,852	1,078	1,078	6,503	4,500
Tift	3,960	957	0	0	1,165	74	604	604	5,729	1,635
Toombs	3,250	9	525	833	1,198	878	1,495	1,495	6,468	3,215
Towns	217	3	0	0	52	44	2	2	271	49
Treutlen	395	91	0	0	112	112	55	55	562	258
Troup	1,756	51	71	7	3,946	3,033	2,990	2,990	8,763	6,081
Turner	476	269	63	50	223	227	86	86	848	632
Twiggs	258	132	3	0	176	140	74	74	511	346
Upson	886	455	185	37	529	131	356	356	1,956	979
Walker	1,287	337	53	86	642	291	400	400	2,382	1,114
Walton	1,488	363	639	585	965	848	1,228	1,228	4,320	3,024
Ware	2,116	1,444	1,355	1,355	799	799	739	739	5,009	4,337
Warren	98	0	0	0	243	214	111	111	452	325

Table 54

FY 1988 Magistrate Court Caseload (Cases filed)

County	Warrants Issued	Bond and Committment Hearings	County Ordinances		Civil Claims		Other Civil Cases		Total Filings	Total Hearings and Dispositions
			Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed		
Washington	1,046	14	143	140	1,280	1,183	508	508	2,957	1,845
Wayne	859	97	0	0	465	685	220	220	1,544	1,002
Webster*	62	38	0	0	39	39	9	9	110	86
Wheeler	199	25	0	0	152	128	57	57	408	208
White	400	337	102	95	295	357	74	74	871	863
Whitfield	5,434	57	12	1	2,090	1,695	1,479	1,479	9,015	3,232
Wilcox	202	86	22	17	343	334	108	108	675	545
Wilkes	293	99	71	44	335	302	179	179	878	624
Wilkinson	340	11	23	14	354	354	123	123	840	502
Worth	985	117	0	0	412	393	210	210	1,607	720
TOTALS	247,153	113,130	52,452	40,328	116,320	86,321	146,770	146,770	562,695	386,549

*Partial submissions for FY 1988.

Table 55

Court of Appeals Caseload: 1986 and 1987 (Docket entries)

Filed	**1986**	**1987**
Appeals	2,666	2,071
Interlocutory applications	313	391
Discretionary applications	313	342
TOTAL	**3,292**	**2,804**

Disposed	**1986**	**1987**
By opinion	1,724	1,667
By order	174	294
Interlocutory applications	328	324
Discretionary applications	319	377
TOTAL	**2,545**	**2,662**

Table 56

Supreme Court Caseload: 1986 and 1987 (Docket entries)

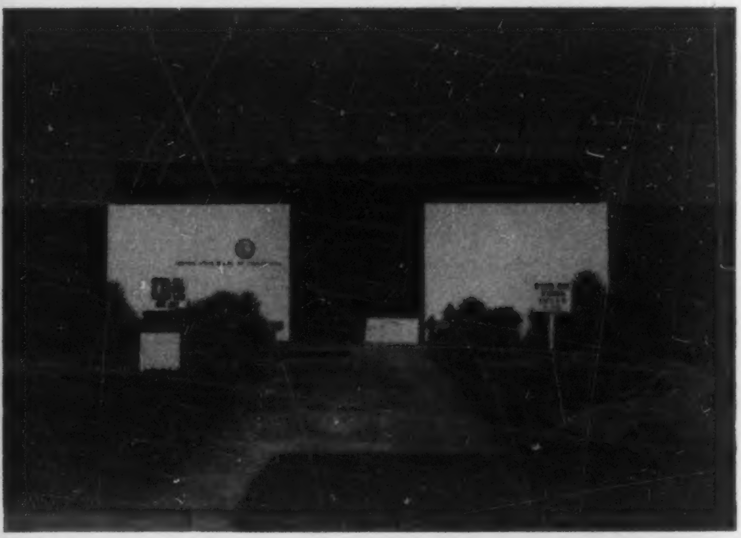
Filed	1986	1987
Direct appeals (Final)	560	538
Petitions for certiorari	560	540
Habeas corpus applications	158	203
Applications for discretionary appeal	166	183
Applications for interlocutory appeal	61	58
Attorney discipline	36	72
Original petitions/Motions	25	22
Cross appeals	0	14
Certified questions	9	8
Bar admissions	12	5
Judicial discipline	0	2
Other	7	1
TOTAL	**1,594**	**1,649**

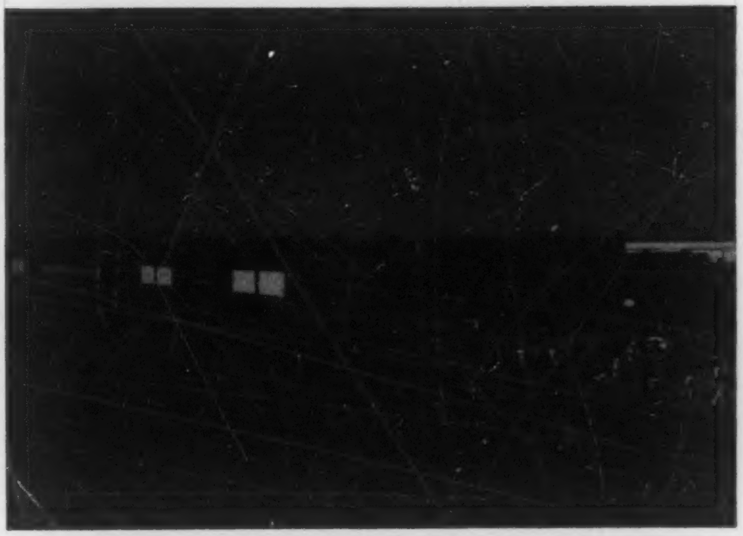
Disposed	1986	1987
By opinion	308	377
Affirmed without opinion (Rule 59)	125	131
Petitions for certiorari		
Denied	434	471
Dismissed	24	3
Habeas corpus applications		
Denied	123	145
Dismissed	0	6
Remanded	0	4
Withdrawn	2	3
Dismissed without prejudice	2	1
Denied without prejudice	1	1
Stricken and entered on general docket	2	0
Discretionary applications		
Denied	103	128
Transferred to Court of Appeals	7	6
Dismissed	6	2
Dismissed without prejudice	0	2
Withdrawn	2	2
Denied with direction	1	1
Remanded	1	0
Interlocutory applications		
Denied	31	29
Transferred to Court of Appeals	3	1
Original petitions/Motions		
Denied	9	6
Granted	2	4
Dismissed	14	6
Dismissed without prejudice	1	6
Attorney and judicial disciplinary/ Bar admissions decided by order	33	45
Other		
Transferred to Court of Appeals by order	44	31
Dismissed by order	31	46
Remanded by order	1	3
Withdrawn	27	42
Vacated by order	4	14
Stricken from docket	2	3
Certiorari granted, application granted, notice of appeal	0	5
TOTAL	**1,353 ***	**1,524****

* Total includes figures from several categories not applicable to the 1987 study.

** Companion cases were counted as one case in arriving at total.

III CORRECTIONS





INTRODUCTION

The administration of state correctional facilities and programs is a function of the Executive branch of government. All offenders sentenced by the courts to the custody of the state are either housed in facilities operated by, or under the authority of, the Department and the Board of Corrections, or are supervised by probation officers employed by the Department and the Board. As of November 30, 1988, the Department and the Board were responsible for the custody and care of 18,870 inmates institutionalized in facilities under the authority of the Department and the Board. The Department and the Board also were responsible for the supervision of 107,610 active probationers as of December 1988. The Department and the Board of Corrections have no authority over inmates released on parole. These offenders are supervised by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles and are addressed in a separate section of this publication.

Department of Corrections Facilities

The Department of Corrections is responsible for carrying out judicial sentences. In order to do so, the Department maintains four different types of facilities, has regulatory authority over another type of facility, and operates a separate division for the probation function. The Department has authority over 25 correctional institutions, 10 probation district offices and 19 diversion centers. It is authorized to employ 7,748 persons to carry out its assigned functions. It is by far the largest state criminal justice agency and one of the largest agencies in all of State government. The various programs for which the Department is responsible include:

1. **Probation Supervision** is a program operated by the Department as an alternative to incarceration. The judge may require a probationer to report to his probation supervisor on a routine basis, require community service work, require the payment of restitution to the victim, and may impose a variety of other special conditions upon the probationer's freedom. The Department employs 713 probation program employees who actually supervise offenders sentenced to state probation by the courts. As of December 1988, 107,610 active probationers were under the supervision of the Probation Division.

2. **Diversion Centers** are operated by the Department as short term residential facilities for offenders sentenced to a term of probation which includes conditions requiring confinement in a diversion center. The average stay in a diversion center is 120 days. The diversion program is designed to allow a sentencing judge to impose a more rigorous sentence than regular "street" probation, yet not as restrictive as incarceration in a prison facility. A diversion center offers a variety of educational, job training, counseling, treatment and other socialization programs to the offender. Residents of diversion centers are allowed to maintain their employment and must pay taxes, room and board, and any fines or restitution imposed by the judge. They also continue to pay for the support of their families. These centers are often referred to as "halfway-in houses". The Department is authorized to employ 285 employees to supervise offenders placed in 19 diversion centers. The current capacity of the diversion centers allows for custody of a minimum of 3,451 residents per year.

3. **Detention Centers** are operated by the Department as short term confinement facilities for certain offenders sentenced to a term of probation. These offenders include probationers whose terms of probation are revoked for technical violations; probationers convicted as habitual violators of Driving Under the Influence (DUI) laws and probationers convicted of non-violent offenses. The average stay in a detention center is 90 to 120 days. The detention program is designed for offenders to perform public works and places less emphasis on treatment programs than diversion centers although drug and alcohol treatment programs are available. The Department is authorized to employ 285 individuals to staff 5 detention centers which are to be fully operational by the middle of 1989. The capacity (220) of these centers will allow them to serve 2,450 residents per year.

4. **County Correctional Institutions** are operated by 27 counties within the state. Although the county government operates, maintains, and employs the personnel who operate these facilities, they are under the regulatory authority of the Department of Corrections. They house inmates who are sentenced to the custody of the Department for terms of confinement. These inmates are required to work in various county maintenance programs such as road repair and other public works. As of November 30, 1988, the 27 county correctional institutions housed 2,924 inmates.

5. **State Prisons** are operated by employees of the Department. These facilities offer a variety of educational, job-training, counseling, treatment, and other socialization programs to the inmates, but their primary emphasis is on maintaining custody of the inmates and security of the institution. As of November 30, 1988, there were 15,525 inmates housed in 25 state institutions. The Department is authorized to employ 5,744 individuals to staff these institutions.

6. **Transition Centers** are operated by the Department to provide an easier transition back into community life for inmates who are scheduled for release from prison in the near future. The program is designed to lessen the personal shock of going from a totally controlled and disciplined institutional setting to the free environment the average citizen enjoys. It is also directed at helping the residents secure and maintain meaningful employment. These centers are referred to as "halfway-out houses". As of November 30, 1988, there were 468 residents housed in these centers. The Department is authorized to employ 133 individuals to staff these centers.

County Jails

In Georgia, the sheriff of each county retains the English common law duty as chief jailer. He is responsible for the care, maintenance and security of all prisoners lawfully detained and awaiting trial and of all inmates sentenced to his custody by the courts. Generally, inmates confined in county jails have received sentences of 12 months or less, are awaiting transfer to a state prison facility, are awaiting trial on criminal charges, or are temporarily assigned to the county jail subject to the agreement of both the sheriff and the commissioner of the Department of Corrections, while they are working on a state Department of Corrections approved work project.

they are working on a state Department of Corrections approved work project.

Currently, there are 146 county jails funded for operation in the state's 159 counties.

Corrections Data

The data collected and published in this report are provided by the Department of Corrections Statistics Unit within the Department's evaluation and statistics component. This unit is responsible for maintaining all relevant statistical data on inmates and probationers assigned to the custody of the state. Since much of these data are critical to internal decision-making within the Department of Corrections, they are maintained primarily for such internal purposes. The Department of Corrections is, however, required by law to submit certain criminal history record information to the Georgia Crime Information Center and also provides to the State Board of Pardons and Paroles data on offender status and on offender conduct while in prison. The improved computer capabilities of this unit currently provide in-depth analyses of offender information and feedback to other criminal justice system components, especially to the judiciary.

Statistical data on inmate populations at the local level (i.e., county and city jails) are extremely difficult to maintain, since there is no central repository. The Department of Community Affairs, with the assistance of the computerized reporting capabilities of the Georgia Crime Information Center, has been collecting limited data on local jail populations since mid-1982, as noted in the narrative portion of this report.

PRISON PROFILE

Table 57 outlines population trends in the major categories of prisons from 1984 to 1988. The figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year. During that period, the overall inmate population increased from 15,731 to 18,870.

More specific data on individual institutions within the state system are available (See Table 58). Those prisons with the greatest population include the Georgia Diagnostic Classification Center (GDCC) at Jackson (1,817), Georgia Industrial Institute (GII) at Alto (1,665), Middle Ga. C.I. - Y.O. (985), Georgia State Prison (GSP) at Reidsville (976) and the Middle Georgia Correctional Institute - Rivers (950).

Note: The GDCC is operated primarily for the classification of prisoners to be reassigned to other correctional institutions. Also, Middle Ga. C.I. - Y.O. no longer houses just youthful offenders.

Table 57

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION POPULATIONS BY TYPE, 1984 - 1988

Type of Facility	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Transition Centers	399	426	469	344	443
County Correctional Institutions	2,391	2,486	2,579	2,491	2,831
State Correctional Institutions	12,897	13,347	14,293	14,684	15,583
Other*	44	40	22	106	13
Total	**15,731**	**16,299**	**17,363**	**17,625**	**18,870**

* "Other" inmates out to court on appeal.

Note: These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.

Source: GDC

Table 58

INSTITUTION POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1988

	Age			Men						Women			Grand	
Institution	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Total	%
Atlanta Adv Ctr	6	89	24	3	122	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	122	1%
Macon Trans Ctr	0	51	8	1	60	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	60	0%
Atl Women Trans Ctr	0	0	0	0	0	0%	2	59	6	0	67	7%	67	0%
New Horizons	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	46	11	0	57	6%	57	0%
Savannah Trans Ctr	5	58	13	0	76	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	76	0%
Macon Women Trans Ctr	0	0	0	0	0	0%	5	41	14	1	61	6%	61	0%
Central State Hosp	0	6	4	0	10	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	11	0%
Bulloch C.C.I.	2	58	7	1	68	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	68	0%
Carroll C.C.I.	0	86	24	1	111	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	111	1%
Clarke C.C.I.	2	68	9	4	83	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	83	0%
Colquitt C.C.I.	0	81	11	1	93	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	93	0%
Coweta C.C.I.	0	62	17	1	80	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	80	0%
Decatur C.C.I.	5	108	9	1	123	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	123	1%
Effingham C.C.I.	1	41	5	1	48	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	48	0%
Floyd C.C.I.	9	150	25	2	186	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	186	1%
Fulton C.C.I.	5	314	38	1	358	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	358	2%
Gwinnett C.C.I.	1	69	10	1	81	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	81	0%
Hall C.C.I.	6	201	30	3	240	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	240	1%
Harris C.C.I.	0	33	12	1	46	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	46	0%
Houston C.C.I.	1	69	15	1	86	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	86	0%
Jackson C.C.I.	2	59	23	0	84	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	84	0%
Jefferson C.C.I.	0	75	17	2	94	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	94	0%
Meriwether C.C.I.	2	47	7	1	57	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	57	0%
Mitchell C.C.I.	1	50	7	2	60	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	60	0%
Muscogee C.C.I.	1	172	21	1	195	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	195	1%
Richmond C.C.I.	5	216	30	0	251	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	251	1%
Screven C.C.I.	1	39	3	1	44	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	44	0%
Spalding C.C.I.	1	114	19	0	134	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	134	1%
Stewart C.C.I.	0	25	4	0	29	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	29	0%
Sumter C.C.I.	0	58	7	2	67	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	67	0%
Terrell C.C.I.	1	41	4	1	47	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	47	0%
Thomas C.C.I.	0	61	8	0	69	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	69	0%
Troup C.C.I.	1	37	9	1	48	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	48	0%
Upson C.C.I.	0	36	11	2	49	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	49	0%
Ware C.I.	0	88	14	2	104	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	104	1%
Lowndes C.I.	3	98	21	1	123	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	123	1%
Dodge C.I.	79	459	102	3	643	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	643	3%
GTDC (Buford)	10	208	31	4	253	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	253	1%
Walker C.I.	4	279	43	1	327	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	327	2%
Wayne C.I.	1	149	45	3	198	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	198	1%
GII (Alto)	1,353	311	1	0	1,665	9%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,665	9%
Montgomery C.I.	8	398	26	0	432	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	432	2%
Lee C.I.	9	540	39	2	590	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	590	3%
Putnam C.I.	2	99	20	2	123	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	123	1%
GSP (Reidsville)	3	795	164	14	976	5%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	976	5%
Middle Ga. C.I. - Men	2	219	199	186	606	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	606	3%
Metro C.I.	3	514	158	16	691	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	691	4%
GDCC (Jackson) - Diag	33	1,459	278	47	1,817	10%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,817	10%
GDCC (Jackson) - Perm	3	154	54	5	216	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	216	1%
Coastal C.I.	9	597	148	11	765	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	765	4%
Middle Ga. C.I. - Y.O.	131	804	46	4	985	5%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	985	5%
Stone Mtn C.I.	4	163	53	2	222	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	222	1%
Middle Ga C.I. - Women	0	0	0	0	0	0%	57	581	108	26	772	81%	772	4%
Middle Ga C.I. - Rivers	2	718	193	37	950	5%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	950	5%
Rutledge C.I.	4	432	116	21	573	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	573	3%
Central C.I.	2	394	101	20	517	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	517	3%
Augusta Medical C.I.	15	366	134	51	566	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	566	3%
Rogers C.I.	12	527	48	2	589	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	589	3%
Burris C.I.	85	204	14	0	303	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	303	2%
Bostic C.I.	4	416	129	28	577	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	577	3%
Unassigned	0	1	1	0	2	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	2	0%
Total	1,839	12,966	2,609	498	17,912	100%	64	728	139	27	958	100%	18,870	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. Figures represent counts taken in December of 1988.

INMATE PROFILE

In analyzing the inmate population from 1984 to 1988, sex and race variables remain constant (See Table 59). Table 60 provides more specific data concerning age, sex, and race of the 1988 inmate population.

Of frequent interest in discussing offenders is the individual prisoner's actual length of sentence. Table 62 breaks down the numbers of persons assigned each specific sentence length. Percentage changes in sentence lengths are due to the Department of Corrections changing to a new computer system in July 1987. The Offender Tracking Information System (OTIS) provides more detail on sentences and, as a result, will show an increase in the percentage of longer sentences. Also, the category of youthful offender will continue to decline due to the discontinuation of the Youthful Offender Act. There remain a few inmates still classified as youthful offenders who have not processed out of the system.

A final important area is the number of offenders awaiting execution. Though the percentages have remained constant, the actual numbers on death row have decreased from 117 in 1984 to 114 in 1988. One execution took place in 1988.

Table 59

INMATE POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1984 - 1988

	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%
White Male	6,114	38.9%	6,254	38.4%	6,569	37.8%	6,449	36.6%	6,468	34.3%
Non White Male	8,854	56.3%	9,197	56.4%	9,847	56.7%	10,302	58.5%	11,444	60.6%
White Female	292	1.9%	342	2.1%	365	2.1%	310	1.8%	347	1.8%
Non White Female	471	3.0%	506	3.1%	582	3.4%	564	3.2%	611	3.2%
Total	**15,731**	**100.0%**	**16,299**	**100.0%**	**17,363**	**100.0%**	**17,625**	**100.0%**	**18,870**	**100.0%**

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.

Source: GDC

Table 60

INMATE POPULATION BY RACE, AGE AND SEX, 1988

Race and Sex	00-21	22-39	40-54	Age 55-99	Total	%	% Total Population
White Male	639	4,335	1,224	270	6,468	36%	34%
Non White Male	1,200	8,631	1,385	228	11,444	64%	61%
Total	**1,839**	**12,966**	**2,609**	**498**	**17,912**	**100%**	
White Female	16	251	68	12	347	36%	2%
Non White Female	48	477	71	15	611	64%	3%
Total	**64**	**728**	**139**	**27**	**958**	**100%**	**100%**

Note: Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1988.
Source: GDC

Figure 27

INMATE POPULATION BY RACE & SEX, 1988

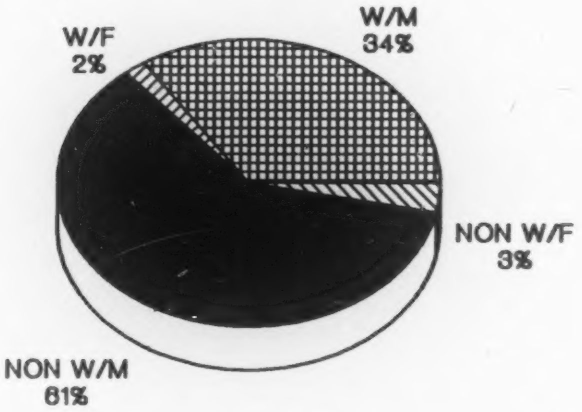


Table 61

INMATE POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, 1984 - 1988

	1984	%	1985	%	1986	1987	%	1988	%
Violent Personal	7,726	49.1%	8,077	49.6%	0	7,931	45.0%	8,583	45.5%
Non-violent Personal	140	0.9%	173	1.1%	0	40	0.2%	20	0.1%
Property	5,550	35.3%	5,554	34.1%	0	5,111	29.0%	5,236	27.8%
Drug Sales	647	4.1%	702	4.3%	0	1,058	6.0%	1,026	5.4%
Drug Possession	785	5.0%	784	4.8%	0	755	4.3%	1,024	5.4%
Victimless	44	0.3%	_	_	_	_	_	_	_
Alcohol*	_	_	115	0.7%	0	25	0.1%	1	0.0%
HTV & DUI**	_	_	_	_	_	655	3.7%	669	3.5%
Sex Offenders**	_	_	_	_	_	1,939	11.0%	2,068	11.0%
Other	839	5.3%	894	5.5%	0	111	0.6%	231	1.2%
Not Reported***	0	_	0	_	0	0	_	12	0.1%
Total Reported	**15,731**	**100.0%**	**16,299**	**100.0%**	**0**	**17,625**	**100.0%**	**18,870**	**100.0%**

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
*Beginning in 1985, a new crime type "Alcohol" was added and the crime type "Victimless" was deleted.
** Beginning in 1987, "HTV & DUI" were taken from the crime type "Alcohol" and categorized separately, also the crime type "Sex Offender" was added.
***Beginning in 1988, the category of "Not Reported" was added.

Table 62

INMATE SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS, 1984 - 1988

Sentence in Years	1984	%	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%
0-1	787	5.0%	1,010	6.2%	1,072	6.2%	662	3.8%	785	4.2%
1.1-2	852	5.4%	1,159	7.1%	1,412	8.1%	690	3.9%	740	3.9%
2.1-3	1,214	7.7%	1,287	7.9%	1,596	9.2%	1,348	7.6%	1,304	6.9%
3.1-4	742	4.7%	689	4.2%	822	4.7%	935	5.3%	968	5.1%
4.1-5	1,844	11.7%	1,966	12.1%	2,201	12.7%	1,626	9.2%	1,802	9.5%
5.1-6	633	4.0%	590	3.6%	571	3.3%	1,121	6.4%	1,341	7.1%
6.1-7	564	3.6%	564	3.5%	514	3.0%	579	3.3%	741	3.9%
7.1-8	626	4.0%	625	3.8%	600	3.5%	500	2.8%	583	3.1%
8.1-9	175	1.1%	152	0.9%	147	0.8%	622	3.5%	723	3.8%
9.1-10	1,756	11.2%	1,792	11.0%	1,862	10.7%	201	1.1%	208	1.1%
10.1-12	567	3.6%	557	3.4%	570	3.3%	2,040	11.6%	2,096	11.1%
12.1-15	1,161	7.4%	1,157	7.1%	1,213	7.0%	786	4.5%	859	4.6%
15.1-20	1,354	8.6%	1,421	8.7%	1,533	8.8%	1,491	8.5%	1,570	8.3%
20.1-over	526	3.3%	606	3.7%	671	3.9%	2,374	13.5%	2,320	12.3%
Life	2,143	13.6%	2,297	14.1%	2,387	13.7%	2,498	14.2%	2,660	14.1%
Death	117	0.7%	114	0.7%	114	0.7%	103	0.6%	114	0.6%
Youthful Offender	670	4.3%	313	1.9%	78	0.4%	49	0.3%	45	0.2%
Not Reported*	0	_	0	_	0	_	0	_	12	.1%
Total	15,731	100.0%	16,299	100.0%	17,363	100.0%	17,625	100.0%	18,870	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
These figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
* A new category of "Not Reported" began in 1988.

Source: GDC

Table 63

INMATE SENTENCE IN YEARS BY AGE AND SEX, 1988

Sentence in Years	00-21	Age 22-39	40-54	Men 55-99	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	Women 55-99	Total	%	Grand Total	%
0-1	210	451	62	11	734	4%	4	43	4	0	51	5%	785	4%
1.1-2	93	478	91	18	680	3%	7	47	6	0	60	6%	740	3%
2.1-3	168	877	146	26	1,217	6%	6	71	7	3	87	9%	1,304	6%
3.1-4	121	663	98	6	888	4%	4	71	5	0	80	8%	968	5%
4.1-5	264	1,212	170	50	1,696	9%	9	84	11	2	106	11%	1,802	9%
5.1-6	176	896	149	34	1,255	7%	9	62	12	3	86	8%	1,341	7%
6.1-7	85	528	84	5	702	3%	1	37	1	0	39	4%	741	3%
7.1-8	52	428	62	7	549	3%	3	27	4	0	34	3%	583	3%
8.1-9	84	505	82	14	685	3%	4	23	10	1	38	3%	723	3%
9.1-10	14	158	27	5	204	1%	0	3	1	0	4	0%	208	1%
10.1-12	213	1,476	246	54	1,989	11%	4	84	18	1	107	11%	2,096	11%
12.1-15	53	654	97	16	820	4%	2	24	8	5	39	4%	859	4%
15.1-20	94	1,146	233	29	1,502	8%	6	54	7	1	68	7%	1,570	8%
20.1-over	97	1,710	403	63	2,273	12%	3	35	8	1	47	4%	2,320	12%
Life	104	1,668	621	158	2,551	14%	2	60	37	10	109	11%	2,660	14%
Death	2	75	34	2	113	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	114	0%
Youthful Offender	8	37	0	0	45	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	45	0%
Not Reported*	1	4	4	0	9	0%	0	2	0	0	2	0%	12	0%
Total	1,839	12,966	2,609	498	17,912	100%	64	728	139	27	958	100%	18,870	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1988.
Sentence in years is indicated 1.1-2 meaning one year and one day to two years.
* The category "Not Reported" began in 1988.

Source: GDC

Figure 28

INMATE SENTENCE LENGTHS, 1988

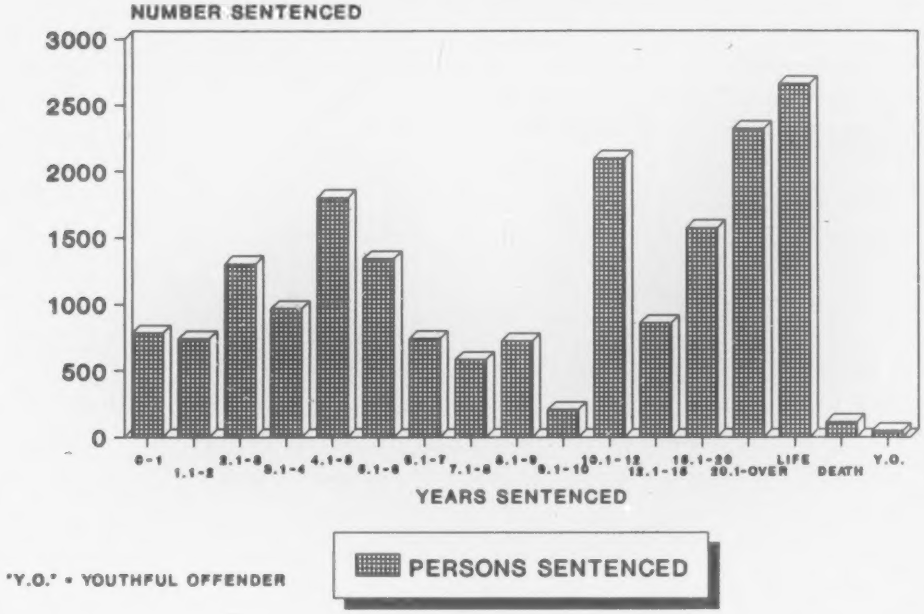


Table 64

INMATE CRIME CATEGORIES BY AGE AND SEX, 1988

Crimes by Group	Age		Men						Women				Grand	
	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Total	%
Homicide	130	1,683	629	191	2,633	14%	9	149	63	18	239	24%	2,872	15%
Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Bodily Injury & Rel Off	147	1,371	289	45	1,852	10%	6	61	9	1	77	8%	1,929	10%
Arson & Rel Off	16	94	21	3	134	0%	0	12	4	0	16	1%	150	0%
Damage of Property	11	25	3	0	39	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	40	0%
Burglary and Rel Off	574	2,314	196	14	3,098	17%	7	38	2	0	47	4%	3,145	16%
Forgery and Rel Off	36	396	57	4	493	2%	12	111	15	0	138	14%	631	3%
Theft	185	759	125	12	1,081	6%	5	84	14	2	105	10%	1,186	6%
Robbery	435	2,803	297	27	3,562	19%	11	83	5	0	99	10%	3,661	19%
Sexual Offenses	128	1,386	439	103	2,056	11%	1	6	3	0	10	1%	2,066	10%
Obscenity Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Treason & Rel Off	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Crimes Involving Govt	0	2	1	0	3	0%	0	2	0	0	2	0%	5	0%
Falsifications	0	1	0	1	2	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	2	0%
Obstruct Law Enforcement	0	30	1	1	32	0%	0	2	0	0	2	0%	34	0%
Disorderly Conduct	2	7	2	0	11	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	11	0%
Gambling & Rel Off	0	2	0	1	3	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	3	0%
Cruelty to Children	4	50	9	1	64	0%	3	18	1	0	22	2%	86	0%
Crimes with Guns	1	61	15	4	81	0%	0	4	0	0	4	0%	85	0%
Invasion Privacy	0	10	1	0	11	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	11	0%
Racketeering	0	6	4	1	11	0%	0	2	0	0	2	0%	13	0%
Drug Abuse Offenses	125	1,098	234	28	1,485	8%	3	98	14	4	119	12%	1,604	8%
Drug Trafficking	20	297	82	14	413	2%	2	23	4	2	31	3%	444	2%
Auto Crimes	3	417	169	37	626	3%	0	5	2	0	7	0%	633	3%
Revenue & Contraband	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Crimes of Other States	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Misc. Felonies	3	45	10	5	63	0%	0	1	1	0	2	0%	65	0%
Misdemeanors	18	104	21	6	149	0%	5	26	2	0	33	3%	182	0%
Total Reported	1,838	12,961	2,605	498	17,902	99%	64	726	139	27	956	99%	18,858	99%
Not Reported	1	5	4	0	10		0	2	0	0	2		12	
Total	1,839	12,966	2,609	498	17,912	100%	64	728	139	27	958	100%	18,870	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. Figures represent counts taken in December 1988.

Source: GDC

PROBATIONER PROFILE

Except for 1984, probation data are available for each of the last four years. The trend clearly indicates an increase in probationers since 1985 with a slight decrease shown in 1987 (See Table 65).

Analysis of the most serious crimes committed by probationers indicates that the greatest number of probationers were involved in property crimes rather than violent crimes (See Table 67).

As the number of probationers increased, the number of probationers on first offender status also increased. In 1988 more probationers were on first offender status than at any other time (See Table 70).

Table 65

PROBATION POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%
White Male	_	41,660	46.2%	45,221	44.8%	45,197	45.0%	47,828	44.4%
Non White Male	_	34,619	38.4%	39,860	39.5%	38,673	38.5%	41,066	38.2%
White Female	_	7,117	7.9%	8,000	7.9%	8,354	8.3%	9,262	8.6%
Non White Female	_	6,736	7.5%	7,766	7.7%	8,165	8.1%	9,453	8.8%
Not Reported	_	0		0		0		1	0.0%
Total	_	90,132	100.0%	100,847	100.0%	100,389	100.0%	107,610	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December.
Data for 1984 is unavailable.

Source: GDC

Table 66

PROBATION POPULATION BY RACE, AGE AND SEX, 1988

	Age		Men						Women				Grand	
Race and Sex	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Total	%
White Male	6,658	32,001	8,735	434	47,828	53%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	47,828	44%
Non White Male	5,048	28,305	7,401	312	41,066	46%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	41,066	38%
White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,243	6,489	1,472	58	9,262	49%	9,262	8%
Non White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	991	7,020	1,396	46	9,453	50%	9,453	8%
Total Reported	11,706	60,306	16,136	746	88,894	99%	2,234	13,509	2,868	104	18,715	100%	107,609	99%
Not Reported	0	1	0	0	1		0	0	0	0	0		1	
Total	11,706	60,307	16,136	746	88,895	100%	2,234	13,509	2,868	104	18,715	100%	107,610	100%

Note: Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December of 1988.
Source: GDC

Figure 29

PROBATION POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1988

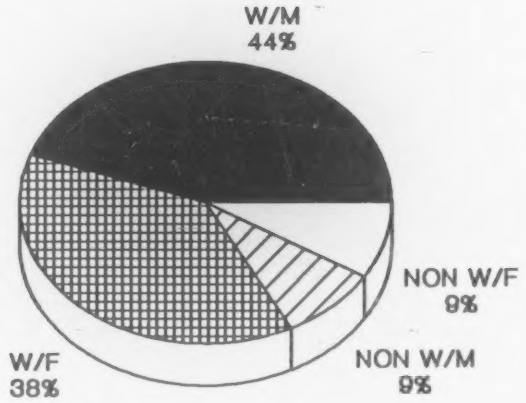


Table 67

PROBATION POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%
Violent Personal	–	7,621	8.5%	9,200	9.1%	9,533	9.5%	9,778	9.1%
Non-violent Personal	–	15,617	17.3%	16,449	16.3%	11,526	11.5%	5,759	5.4%
Property	–	29,433	32.7%	32,902	32.6%	34,744	34.6%	38,242	35.5%
Drug Sales	–	2,601	2.9%	2,623	2.6%	2,530	2.5%	2,602	2.4%
Drug Possession	–	8,946	9.9%	10,256	10.2%	11,429	11.4%	14,766	13.7%
Alcohol (except DUI)	–	19,483	21.6%	22,000	21.8%	14,350	14.3%	310	.3%
Habitual Violator/DUI	–	–	–	–	–	12,260	12.2%	24,226	22.5%
Sex Offenders	–	–	–	–	–	259	.3%	1,733	1.6%
Other	–	6,431	7.1%	7,417	7.4%	3,758	3.7%	10,194	9.5%
Total Reported	–	90,132	100.0%	100,847	100.0%	100,389	100.0%	107,610	100.0%
Not Reported	–	0		0		0		0	
Total	–	90,132	100.0%	100,847	100.0%	100,389	100.0%	107,610	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Beginning in 1985, a new crime type "Alcohol" was added.
New crime types "Habitual Violator/DUI" and "Sex Offenders" were added in 1987.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December.
Data for 1984 is unavailable.

Source: GDC

Table 68

PROBATION POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, AGE AND SEX, 1988

	Age			Men					Women				Grand	
Crime	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Total	%
Violent Personal	972	5,750	1,596	74	8,392	9%	173	986	223	4	1,386	7%	9,778	9%
Non Violent Personal	86	3,979	1,591	50	5,706	6%	6	41	5	1	53	0%	5,759	5%
Property	6,468	18,464	3,227	177	28,336	31%	1,426	7,021	1,415	44	9,906	52%	38,242	35%
Drug Sales	119	1,689	287	12	2,107	2%	20	395	76	4	495	2%	2,602	2%
Drug Possession	1,250	8,970	1,613	87	11,920	13%	185	2,244	393	24	2,846	15%	14,766	13%
Alcohol (except DUI)	37	122	93	4	256	0%	2	35	16	1	54	0%	310	0%
Habitual Violator/DUI	1,146	14,893	5,790	233	22,062	24%	154	1,559	441	10	2,164	11%	24,226	22%
Sex Offender	123	890	592	10	1,615	1%	13	94	11	0	118	0%	1,733	1%
Other	1,505	5,550	1,347	99	8,501	9%	255	1,134	288	16	1,693	9%	10,194	9%
Reported	11,706	60,307	16,136	746	88,895	100%	2,234	13,509	2,868	104	18,715	100%	107,610	100%
Not Reported	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0		0	
Total	11,706	60,307	16,136	746	88,895	100%	2,234	13,509	2,868	104	18,715	100%	107,610	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December, 1988.

Source: GDC

Figure 30

PROBATION POPULATION
BY CRIME TYPE, 1988

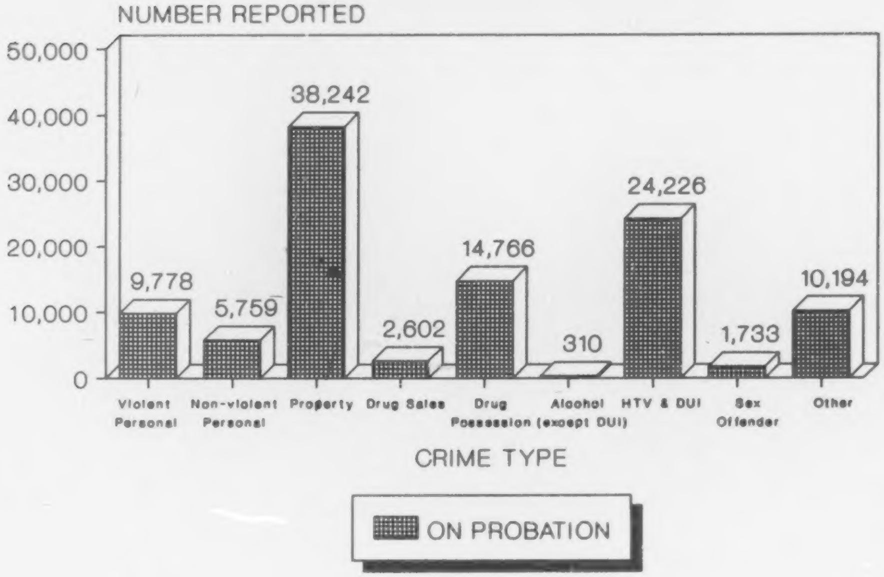


Table 69

PROBATION POPULATION BY CRIME CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX, 1988

	Age		Men				Age		Women				Grand	
Crimes by Group	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Total	%
Homicide	26	294	163	6	489	1%	4	96	45	1	146	0%	635	0%
Abortion	0	2	1	0	3	0%	0	2	0	0	2	0%	5	0%
Bodily Injury & Rel Off	288	2,226	879	19	3,412	4%	46	372	103	0	521	2%	3,933	3%
Arson & Rel Off	35	269	94	4	402	0%	5	58	23	0	86	0%	488	0%
Damage of Property	136	421	88	6	651	1%	10	48	12	0	70	0%	721	0%
Burglary and Rel Off	2,361	5,986	438	34	8,819	10%	141	373	33	3	550	2%	9,369	8%
Forgery and Rel Off	473	2,863	563	31	3,930	4%	300	1,971	247	12	2,530	13%	6,460	6%
Theft	2,174	5,567	1,212	49	9,002	10%	378	1,758	370	9	2,515	13%	11,517	10%
Robbery	262	1,205	97	16	1,580	2%	21	100	15	1	137	0%	1,717	1%
Sexual Offenses	116	851	583	9	1,559	2%	2	23	8	0	33	0%	1,592	1%
Obscenity Crimes	0	1	0	0	1	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	0%
Treason & Rel Off	1	2	0	0	3	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	3	0%
Crimes Involving Govt	0	84	73	3	160	0%	6	755	328	2	1,091	5%	1,251	1%
Falsifications	9	61	20	1	91	0%	5	38	12	2	57	0%	148	0%
Obstruct Law Enforcement	26	164	26	3	219	0%	8	33	10	0	51	0%	270	0%
Disorderly Conduct	21	81	15	1	118	0%	1	9	1	0	11	0%	129	0%
Gambling & Rel Off	1	18	75	0	94	0%	2	8	24	1	35	0%	129	0%
Cruelty to Children	13	192	67	1	273	0%	15	122	14	0	151	0%	424	0%
Crimes With Guns	51	400	166	3	620	1%	1	21	8	0	30	0%	650	0%
Invasion of Privacy	6	68	11	1	86	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	87	0%
Racketeering	1	5	14	1	21	0%	0	2	1	0	3	0%	24	0%
Drug Abuse Offenses	1,170	9,888	1,808	90	12,956	15%	172	2,466	445	25	3,108	16%	16,064	14%
Drug Trafficking	15	179	47	2	243	0%	2	36	8	2	48	0%	291	0%
Auto Crimes	101	6,699	2,949	97	9,846	11%	4	234	105	3	346	1%	10,192	9%
Revenue & Contraband	1	5	8	0	14	0%	0	2	0	0	2	0%	16	0%
Crimes of Other States	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Misc. Felonies	97	470	137	7	711	1%	14	73	31	0	118	0%	829	0%
Misdemeanors	4,322	22,306	6,602	362	33,592	38%	1,097	4,908	1,025	43	7,073	37%	40,665	37%
Reported	11,706	60,307	16,136	746	88,895	100%	2,234	13,509	2,868	104	18,715	100%	107,610	100%
Not Reported	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%		0%
Total	11,706	60,307	16,136	746	88,895	100%	2,234	13,509	2,868	104	18,715	100%	107,610	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts taken in December, 1988.
Source: GDC

Table 70

ACTIVE PROBATIONERS ON FIRST OFFENDER STATUS, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%
On 1st Off Status	–	12,544	15.7%	13,382	15.4%	14,412	16.3%	15,897	17.0%
Not on 1st Off Status	–	67,385	84.3%	73,718	84.6%	74,058	83.7%	79,525	83.3%
Total Reported	–	79,929	100.0%	87,100	100.0%	88,470	100.0%	95,422	100.0%
Not Reported	–	10,203		13,747		11,919		12,188	
TOTAL	–	**90,132**		**100,847**		**100,389**		**107,610**	

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December.
"Not Reported" indicates reports not received by GDC

Being sentenced under the First Offender Act does not necessarily imply that a probationer is a first time offender.
Any violator may ask to be sentenced under the First Offender Act as one of several different options open to them.
Occasionally, persons with one or more prior convictions will be sentenced under this act.
These data should be viewed as only an estimation of the number of first time violators of first offenders on active probation caseloads.

Source: GDC

Table 71

FIRST OFFENDER BY AGE AND SEX, 1988

	Age		Men				Age		Women				Grand
First Offender	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Total
On 1st Offender Status	3,134	7,208	1,242	56	11,640	14%	770	2,902	563	22	4,257	25%	15,897
Not on 1st Offender Status	7,394	46,234	12,879	610	67,117	85%	1,220	9,158	1,971	59	12,408	74%	79,525
Total Reported	10,528	53,442	14,121	666	78,757	100%	1,990	12,060	2,534	81	16,665	100%	95,422
Not Reported	1,178	6,865	2,015	80	10,138		244	1,449	334	23	2,050		12,188
Total	11,706	60,307	16,136	746	88,895		2,234	13,509	2,868	104	18,715		107,610

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December, 1988.
"Not Reported" indicates reports not received by GDC.

Being sentenced under the First Offender Act does not necessarily imply that a probationer is a first time offender.
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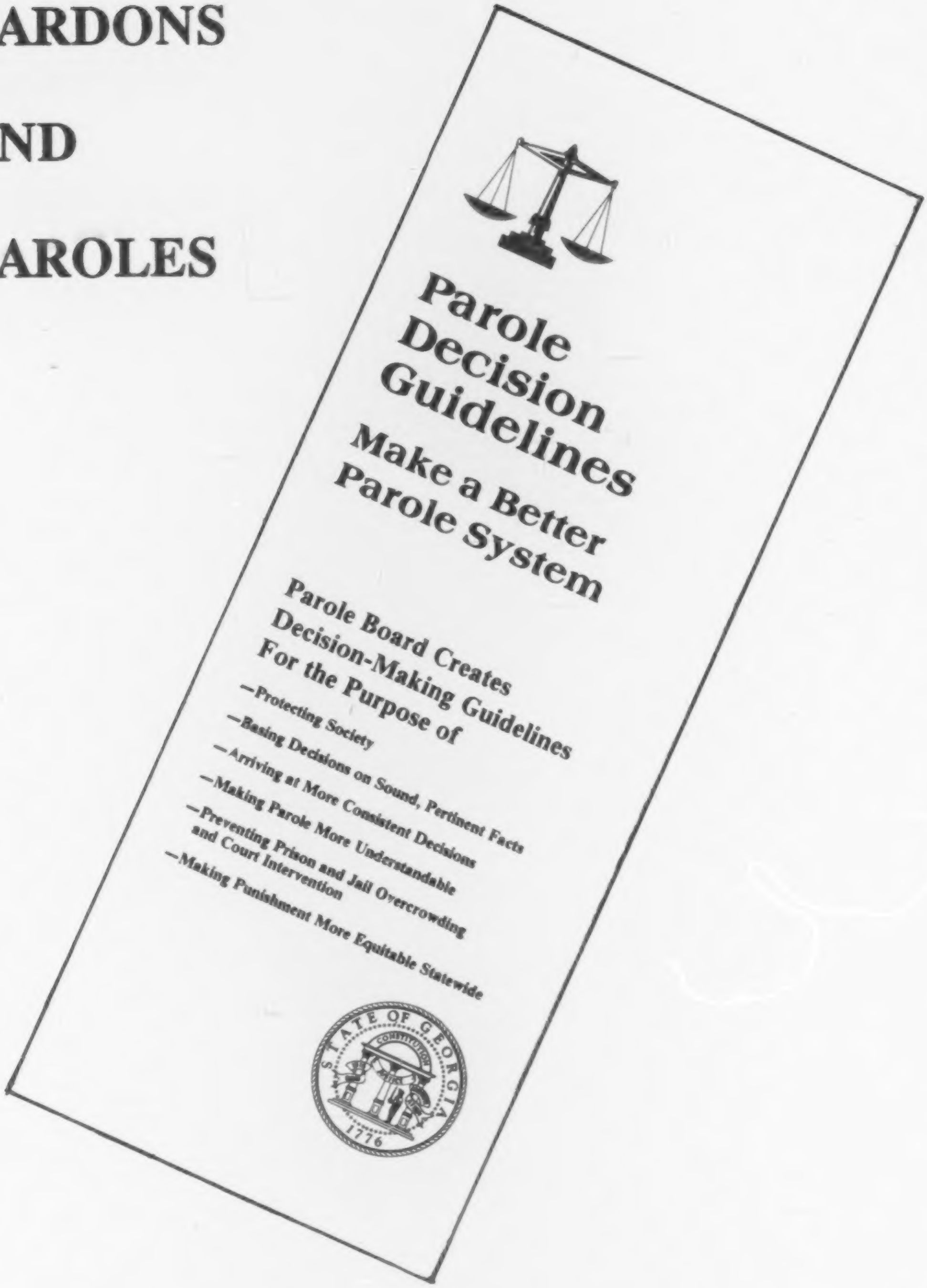
Source: GDC

IV PARDONS

AND

PAROLES



Parole Decision Guidelines

Make a Better Parole System

Parole Board Creates Decision-Making Guidelines For the Purpose of

- —Protecting Society
- —Basing Decisions on Sound, Pertinent Facts
- —Arriving at More Consistent Decisions
- —Making Parole More Understandable
- —Preventing Prison and Jail Overcrowding and Court Intervention
- —Making Punishment More Equitable Statewide

STATE OF GEORGIA

1776

INTRODUCTION

The executive clemency powers of the State of Georgia are vested exclusively in the State Board of Pardons and Paroles. The Board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for seven-year terms, subject to confirmation by the State Senate. Each year the Board elects one of its members to serve as Chairman.

The Board was established in 1943 with its authority established in the Georgia Constitution. Its existence ensures that the Executive Branch of government has a discretionary role in criminal justice. Thus in Georgia's justice system, the Board provides some of the checks and balances deemed necessary by the framers of the Constitution.

The Board is empowered to grant or deny clemency to inmates incarcerated for violation of the state's criminal laws. It has Constitutional authority to grant paroles, pardons, and reprieves; to commute and remit sentences; and to restore civil and political rights. It has authority and staff to investigate cases and to supervise persons granted conditional clemency.

Before the Board considers an inmate for parole, it conducts investigations. Detailed investigative reports become a part of the Board's case file, which is separate from files maintained by the Department of Corrections.

Initially, a parole officer studies arrest and court records and may talk with arresting officers, court officials, victims, and witnesses to prepare a legal investigation report on the details of an inmate's current offense and a summary of any prior offenses in the same county.

Subsequently, a parole officer interviews the inmate and completes a personal history statement questionnaire. The inmate is asked, among other things, where he has resided, attended school, names and locations of family members, whom he has chosen as references, where he plans to live and work, and what his own account is of his crime. A social investigation is also conducted which includes interviews with persons mentioned in the personal history statement.

Before any inmate is paroled, the Board reviews a Parole Review Summary from the Department of Corrections. The summary provides data on the inmate's behavior, attitude, physical status, mental and emotional condition, participation in activities, and performance in work and training programs while incarcerated. At it's discretion, the Board may request detailed psychological and/or psychiatric opinions before considering a case. All information generated by parole officers and other officials, which become a matter of record within the Board of Pardons and Paroles, are used to prepare summaries of Board actions.

Paroles are granted based on Parole Decision Guidelines that were established to assist the Board in making consistent and accurate assessments of the factors that will affect each prospective parolee's chances for success upon release. Excluded from guideline decisions are life sentences and sentences for armed robbery.

The Board initially identifies the crime severity level of the individual. The crime committed is ranked from Level I to VII, with VII being the most severe. Those ranked in the higher severity categories will serve longer. The next area of consideration is parole success factors. These include age at first commitment, prior convictions (juvenile and adult), prior incarceration since age 17, parole or probation failure, use, possession, or attempt to obtain heroin or opiates, whether current offenses involved burglary or forgery, whether fully employed during six months prior to current offense, and other factors.

From these weighted factors, along with the severity level, the Board calculates the individual's parole success likelihood score. This score, along with the crime severity level, is inserted into a guidelines chart which indicates the actual time the inmate should serve. The Board reviews these data, and if approved, the inmate is advised of an expected release date. The inmate is released on this date provided the Board receives no serious disciplinary reports on the individual prior to the release date. If the length of time to be served, as determined by the Board, is greater than the actual sentence length, the inmate will serve the sentence issued by the court. In no case will the Board add time to an inmate's sentence. As of November 1988 the Board employed 539 individuals with 211 of these employees engaged in actual investigation and/or supervision of 10,101 parolees. During Fiscal Year 1988, the Board released a total of 12,398 state inmates from confinement through its actions.

Board of Pardons and Paroles Data

The Board of Pardons and Paroles collects its own data, compiling it for internal function requirements, as well as making it available to the criminal justice community as needed. It reflects not only workload, but certain qualitative factors concerning the activity of the Board.

PROFILE OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

Pardon and parole data were compiled on a fiscal year basis at the end of June rather than at the end of December for 1984 through 1986. Beginning with 1987, the figures are compiled on a calendar year basis. Table 72 provides all available pardon and parole data from 1984 to 1988.

1987 and 1988 are peak years for Parole Board activity. There were 11,024 parole releases in 1987 and 11,353 in 1988, while there were 2,702 returns to prison in 1987 and 2,896 in 1988.

1984 and 1988 are peak years for pardons, with 129 and 161 pardons issued respectively.

Most of the data indicate considerable variance in the amount of activity during the five year period. One noticeable trend is the increase in the number of commutations to time served. A major factor is the increasing inmate population forcing fewer denials of parole and the release of more prisoners.

Table 72

PROFILE OF PAROLE BOARD ACTIVITY, 1984 - 1988

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Parole	5,885	6,144	7,611	7,652	6,968
Conditional Transfer to Detainer	200	249	265	238	243
Youthful Offender Conditional Release	443	28	2	0	0
Commutation to Time Served	8	13	17	2,846	3,901
Remission to Probation	7	3	7	2	2
Supervised Reprieve	-	-	0	0	0
Reprieve and Conditional Commutation	-	-	1,312	286	239
Other Release Action: Special Release	1,478	769	0	0	0
Total Released by Board	**8,021**	**7,206**	**9,214**	**11,024**	**11,353**
Revocation of Parole	1,190	1,920	2,006	2,649	2,893
Revocation of Youthful Offender Conditional Release	371	160	25	2	0
Cancellation of Supervised Reprieve	-	-	-	-	1
Cancellation of Reprieve and Conditional Commutation	-	-	0	51	0
Other Revocation and Cancellation: Special Release	17	11	71	0	2
Total Returns to Prison by Board	**1,578**	**2,091**	**2,102**	**2,702**	**2,896**
Parole Case Denied	2,080	1,243	932	808	1,170
Discharge from Parole	2,652	3,588	3,879	4,264	3,032
Youthful Offender Unconditional Release	281	246	100	0	0
Restoration of Civil and Political Rights	1,734	2,392	1,936	1,409	1,496
A) Upon Discharge from Parole	1,295	1,866	1,506	999	711
B) Upon Application	439	526	430	410	785
Pardon	129	108	127	103	161
Medical or Compassionate Reprieve	243	314	357	527	308
Commutation Reducing Sentence (without resulting in release)	4	5	10	1	5
Death Sentence Commutation Granted	-	-	-	0	1
Death Sentence Commutation Denied	-	-	-	5	1
Visitor Interview in Central Office	2,158	2,049	2,100	2,354	2,489
Inmate Interview at Institution	253	241	400	253	262
Preliminary Revocation Hearing	373	490	395	431	485
Final Revocation Hearing	267	273	194	289	381
Other Board Actions Jail Credit	-	-	-	-	-
Total Other Actions by Board	**19,111**	**18,054**	**18,860**	**17,940**	**19,479**
TOTAL BOARD ACTIVITY	**28,710**	**27,351**	**30,176**	**31,666**	**33,728**
Total Inmates at End of Reporting Period	15,514	16,415	17,068	18,617	18,787
Parole Board Releases Under Supervision at End of Reporting Period	5,304	5,799	8,079	9,902	10,358
(Youth Offenders)	793	478	218	94	0
Total Parole Board Releases Under Supervision	**6,503**	**6,738**	**9,582**	**10,917**	**10,358**
Cases Reviewed Under Parole Guidelines	10,062	7,399	8,463	7,615	10,293
Lifers Considered for Parole	955	949	898	689	565
Lifers Granted Parole	194	80	111	64	48
Lifers Granted Parole at First Consideration	24	9	10	7	12

Prepared by Computer Services Unit, State Board of Pardons and Paroles.
Note: Data are compiled in June of applicable year for 1984 through 1986. Data for 1987 and 1988 are calendar year.

V STATEMENTS FROM SENIOR OFFICIALS

MICHAEL J. BOWERS

Attorney General, State of Georgia

Attorney General Bowers was educated at the U.S. Military Academy, Stanford University and the University of Utah. After service in the Air Force, he attended the University of Georgia Law School. A member of the State Law Department since 1974, he became Georgia's fifty-first Attorney General in 1981.

Maintaining an effective criminal justice system and sustaining the public's confidence in it must remain among the highest priorities of government. To do so requires a commitment of the public will and the public treasury: there can be no cheap justice.

Combating crime, particularly the drug plague, requires a commitment of resources to law enforcement. Swift and sure dispensation of justice requires a commitment of resources to the judiciary. Effective punishment requires a commitment of resources to the prison system. A serious desire to rehabilitate requires a commitment of resources to probation and parole services as well as to the prison system.

The engine driving the criminal justice system today is space in the prison system. Because we have not built adequately to meet increasing demands we are unable to confine as many as should be confined for as long as needed. Punishment, in reality, is based on how badly the space is needed for the next felon in the pipeline rather than on a judge's conscious decision of what punishment is appropriate for the offense committed.

We must break that cycle of overcrowding the prisons, seeking short term solutions to reduce the inmate population, then overfilling the prisons again. We must commit the money to build adequate prison space, and we must do it for the long term. Appropriations for new prisons by the General Assembly in its 1989 session are a significant step forward.

THOMAS O. MARSHALL

Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Georgia

Thomas O. Marshall received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the United States Naval Academy and earned his law degree at the University of Georgia. He was appointed a member of the Supreme Court of Georgia in 1977 and now serves as Chief Justice of that court.

The work of the Supreme Court of Georgia is reflected accurately, I believe, in our annual analysis of criminal case dispositions. Nine out of ten criminal appeals were affirmed -- with no alteration whatever. In 4% of appeals, the conviction was affirmed, with some modification to the sentence. In 5%, new trials were ordered upon reversals.

In one case (out of a total of 146 appeals) the conviction was vacated and the defendant discharged. This case involved the violation of a statute which had been repealed when the case was tried.

The courts's actions on petitions to review judgments of the Court of Appeals, and on habeas corpus applications, is reflected in the attached report.

What these figures indicate is that the judges and juries of Georgia are conducting criminal prosecutions with a high degree of competence, and in that, the whole community can take comfort.

What is not in a proper order is our system (or our non-system) of indigent defense. Year after year, the General Assembly has refused to provide any funding, casting the burden upon counties, many of whom are sorely strapped for funds. The result of that is that the quality of justice is diminished, and that the final validity of criminal convictions are placed in doubt.

An adequate system of indigent defense serves two goals; that no one should be convicted of a crime without the constitutional protection of the right of counsel; and that convictions, once returned, should not be upset because of a want of this constitutional guarantee.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA
Criminal Case Dispositions January - December, 1988

1. Cases filed by criminal defendants, including direct appeals and granted petitions for certiorari and habeas corpus:

(a) Convicted affirmed (includes dismissals)	146	(90%)
(b) Conviction affirmed, sentence modified	6	(4%)
(c) Conviction reversed, new trial ordered	8	(5%)
(d) Conviction vacated and defendant discharged	1	(1%)

2. Petitions for certiorari to review judgment of Court of Appeals, filed by criminal defendants:

(a) Granted	11	(8%)
(b) Denied or dismissed	122	(92%)

3. Applications for certificate of probable cause to review the denial of habeas corpus, filed by criminal defendants:

(a) Granted	13	(8%)
(b) Denied or dismissed	147	(92%)

- Please note: The foregoing reflects all dispositions relative to the review of final convictions in criminal cases. It does not include review of certain interlocutory matters.

JAMES ROBERT (Robbie) HAMRICK

Director, Georgia Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Hamrick received his Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice from Georgia State University. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and a past president of the FBI Academy Associates.

Mr. Hamrick has been actively employed in law enforcement since 1959, when he began his career with the Department of Public Safety. He was appointed as Special Agent with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation in 1969. On September 4, 1985 Mr. Hamrick was appointed by the Governor and the State Board of Public Safety as Director of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation

Since January 1988, the GBI and its Crime Information Center (GCIC) have seen five years of planning and research pay off with the installation of the multi-million dollar Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). During the past year, great progress has been made toward realizing the full capabilities of this technologically advanced crime-fighting tool.

AFIS processing of incoming fingerprint cards has begun. The system is designed to process 1,600 cards and 1,000 final disposition reports per day. Whenever fewer than 1,600 cards are received, cards from GCIC's 1986 backlog will be added to that day's processing work load The backlog should disappear, processed into the AFIS and Computerized Criminal History (CCH) data bases, in less than 24 months of full AFIS operations.

By late 1989, the NEC AFIS computers and GCIC's new Unisys mainframe computer will work together to process incoming cards and send new or updated rapsheets to computer terminals of the agencies that submitted the cards to GCIC. The system has been designed to send rapsheets eight hours after processing of cards begins at GCIC. Rapsheets for non-terminal agencies will be mailed out the next day.

The GCIC master fingerprint file now has more than a million criminal cards and all have been converted for AFIS operations and loaded into the AFIS computers and onto optical disks. The Latent Cognizant File, the data base used in matching latent prints from crime scenes, has digitized print images from more than 360,000 of those offenders likely to be involved in future criminal acts. Age and previous criminal record were the principal factors in deciding which were selected for the Latent Cognizant File.

When a latent print from a crime scene is submitted to the Bureau's Division of Forensic Sciences by local law enforcement, it will be searched against the Latent Cognizant File. If no match or "hit" is made, the latent print will be stored and will be compared with each of the incoming 1600 cards processed each day by AFIS.

Until February 15th, 1989, all of the sixty matches of latent prints where no suspect identification data were available beforehand involved armed robbery or burglary cases. On that date, AFIS processing of a partial latent print found at a murder scene in Cartersville, led to the identification of the Bartow County man who was charged with the murder of Mrs. Allie Roper, Governor Harris' aunt. This first major case success for AFIS was based on solid professionalism demonstrated by a sheriff's department, a municipal police department, and all three GBI Divisions.

AFIS is the most promising crime-fighting tool developed during the past quarter-century. With the addition of a few more Division of Forensic Sciences personnel to process latent prints for AFIS searches, law enforcement agencies throughout Georgia will be able to take complete advantage of the new GBI services that AFIS technology will provide, 24 hours a day and seven days a week.

COLONEL CURTIS D. EARP, JR.

Commissioner,
Georgia Department of Public Safety

A Distinguished Military Graduate of the ROTC Program at Florida State University, he was commissioned as a Regular Army Officer, Military Police, in August 1960. Colonel Earp is a graduate of the Infantry Officer Basic Course; Airborne, Ranger, and Pathfinder Schools; the Military Police Office Familiarization Course; the Military Police Officer Advanced Course; and the US Army Command and General Staff College. His civilian education includes both Bachelor and Master of Science degrees in criminology from Florida State University.

Colonel Earp assumed duties as Commissioner and Commander, Georgia State Patrol on 3 October 1986.

During the year covered by this report Georgia Law Enforcement Agencies were confronted with several major challenges and, through professionalism and teamwork, met them with great success. These joint operations occupied a substantial portion of time and budget and were subjected to intense public scrutiny.

In January the Georgia State Patrol contributed 350 Troopers to the security detail for the so-called "Freedom Marchers" in Forsyth County. There, the combination of GBI agents, Department of Natural Resources Rangers, Forsyth County Sheriff's Deputies and Georgia State Troopers insured that the peace was kept intact.

But an even bigger challenge loomed in July. The first ever national nominating convention was coming to Atlanta and the Security problems were manifest. But once again, careful, detailed planning and meticulous execution prevailed. The security details for the Democratic National Convention required the presence of 420 Troopers for more than two weeks in July. Other members of the Department of Public Safety also were committed to the Convention and when the last politician boarded a plane out of Atlanta the tally of man hours expended by DPS totalled 72,657.

The primary mission of the Georgia State Patrol was to provide security for the Georgia World Congress Center. The actual convention site was the Omni Colliseum, but since the Omni was only large enough to hold the general sessions, the GWCC, directly across International Boulevard, was designated to handle all other activities associated with the convention--parties, caucuses, meetings and the working quarters for the 15,000 members of the news media that gathered to cover the convention.

The majority of the Trooper security force was employed within and immediately around the GWCC, with an average of 113 Troopers working on three eight-hour shifts. All shifts had a four-hour quick-alert standby shift at their motels, which provided GSP with a ready reaction force if needed. An additional 50 Troopers were brought to Atlanta and made a part of a riot control force under the control of the Atlanta Police Department.

With commensurate commitments from other state law enforcement agencies and the metro Atlanta forces, an absolutely solid security blanket was thrown over the convention. Only a few scattered and insignificant incidents occurred around the periphery and nothing disrupted the convention itself. The performance was a remarkable testament to the professionalism of Georgia Law Enforcement.

During 1988 GSP also met the challenge of drugs. By continuing our Aggressive Criminal Enforcement program, our Troopers are making traffic stops that ultimately lead to confiscation of narcotics and contraband cash. In 1988 GSP seized 336 kilos of cocaine, 491 kilos of marijuana, 11 kilos of crack cocaine, and $ 1,654,555 in contraband cash.

In 1987 nearly every statement from senior law enforcement officials in this publication carried some mention of the threat posed by the drug traffic. I have little doubt that most will also see drugs as the major problem that will face us in 1989. But looming on the horizon is another threat; one that all of us in Georgia need to be particularly cognizant of.

What is this threat? International terrorism. The unrest over the chain of succession in Iran does little to mitigate the threat that once was articulated by Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Parliament. This was a call for Palestinians to commit terrorist acts against the United States, Great Britain and France. While Palestinians loyal to Yasser Arafat publicly rejected Rafsanjani's call to murder, other terrorist organizations have remained silent. Equally dangerous, however, is the probability that non-Palestinian groups, supported directly or indirectly by Iran, Syria or Libya, will initiate a terrorist campaign against the United States that can result in murder, the destruction of property and widespread intimidation.

The infrastructure of terrorism---recruits, funds, weapons, target intelligence, forged documents and safe houses--is already solidly in place in Western Europe and there is evidence that it also in the United States. Within U.S. borders, the U.S. intelligence community and law-enforcement authorities have long been aware of the existence of a loosely organized group of terrorists awaiting orders from Iran to move ahead.

The March, 1989 bombing in San Diego of the car belonging to the captain of the Vincennes, the U.S. warship responsible for downing the Iranian airliner in the Persian Gulf in the summer of 1988, was a bold move that illustrates the viability of the terrorist threat. There is good reason for the boldness of thew sponsors of international terrorism. In the past decade, more than 90 percent of all terrorist incidents worldwide have been at least partly successful. This permits the Irans, Syrias and Libyas of this world to wage a low-cost, low-risk form of warfare that is difficult to counter.

Nor is the middle east terrorist all that we must be vigilant against. In 1988 a New Jersey State Trooper made a routine traffic stop and discovered a Japanese terrorist, with materials for a bomb in his trunk, bound for Fort Dix, New Jersey.

Just think about the array of tempting targets in Georgia. Start with Hartsfield International Airport, or the downtown area with its impressive number of consulates and foreign trade offices. Look at the military objectives--Dobbins Air Force Base; Warner Robbins Air Force Base; Kings Bay Naval Base; and Forts Benning, Gordon and Stewart.

The only way to deal with terrorism is to stop it before it happens. And that's why I say that this growing threat is one that must concern every law enforcement officer in Georgia.

JOHN PERRY

President, Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police

Chief John Perry of Thomasville is currently serving as President of the Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police. A graduate of the FBI Academy in Quantico, Virginia, he has been in law enforcement for over 25 years. His career began with the Atlanta Police Department where he was employed in sworn positions until January 1975 when he was hired as Chief of Police, Thomasville, Georgia

Criminal Justice in Georgia is like good goat cheese. At first, the smell is not too bad; in fact, it looks and smells pretty good. The more it stands, the more it smells. If left unattended, it gets down right offensive!

Criminal Justice is a three-legged animal. We know it as Law Enforcement, Court and Corrections. When one part of that animal is not functioning properly, it effects the other two parts proportionally. In the past, rising crime rates were attributed to poor performance by law enforcement. We just were not smart enough to handle the new requirements being placed upon us by the Courts. We had to readjust by being more informed; i.e. - specialized training and formalized education. We did this all too well. Law enforcement now does such a good job of catching and prosecuting,criminals, that we have backlogged the Courts and Corrections. Law enforcement in Georgia is too effective!

The Court System in Georgia is in need of a more professional approach to managing their workload. It has worked well in the past due to the quality of our judges, but their workload has gotten to the point whereby they can not manage it alone anymore. The State must spend more money to assist our local judges to manage their increased workload. We also need more judges and prosecutors.

Our prosecutors do such good work, that our jails and prisons are continuously overcrowded. Corrections must now stand up and be heard! People are reluctant to put their hard earned taxes into prisons now being mandated by Federal Courts. Prisons that are better built and maintained than their own homes tend to turn folks off.

Do we really need to warehouse all our prisoners? I think not. We most certainly need to punish them and keep them away from our law abiding citizens. This can be accomplished by the State (translated to mean our elected officials) spending our money to protect us from the criminals that law enforcement catches, courts convict and corrections receives.

I am not a Corrections trained person. I know very little about their internal needs or problems. I am a well informed, educated law enforcement person that recognizes, along with a host of others, that something must be done now to keep criminals away from their victims long enough to exert some punishment upon them for their misdeeds!

We can no longer turn criminals loose just to make room for more. There must be a sincere move by our elected officials to address the problem of prison overcrowding. The answer is not turning them loose, but in finding workable alternatives. The only message being sent to our criminals and their friends now is "Crime Pays". The time has now arrived for us to attend to our cheese!

SHERIFF GREGORY T. COURSEY

President, Georgia Sheriffs' Association

Sheriff Gregory Coursey of Burke County is President of the Georgia Sheriffs' Association for 1988-89. He is a graduate of Waynesboro High School and attended both Valdosta State College and Augusta College.
He is currently serving as chairman of the C.S.R.A. Law Enforcement Training Center Advisory Board, is a member of the National Sheriffs' Association and is active in the Peace Officers Association of Georgia.

Working together is the key to solving the problems faced by all branches of law enforcement. I think it is important that all law enforcement agencies cooperate. City, county, state and federal agencies are fighting the same battle, but in many instances, we don't join forces.

Our number one problem today is drugs and it is definitely a war that one agency cannot win. It will take law enforcement as a whole to make any impact in stopping this crime that is ruining our society.

It is my belief that not until we eradicate the illegal use of drugs will the immense pressure on our jails be substantially eased. Until we achieve a drug-free country, agencies involved in the criminal justice system have the moral responsibility to help resolve the crises in our jails.

Jail overcrowding is a serious problem facing Georgia sheriffs today. Georgia's county jails are holding more than 14,000 inmates in facilities that were designed to hold less than 10,000. Approximately 4,000 of these inmates are sentenced and belong in state institutions. Our county jails are pre-trial detention facilities. They are not now nor have they ever been designed for long term care. The overcrowding of our county jails is creating a tremendous hardship on the sheriffs in this state and the tax payers at the local level. It is costing local governments millions of dollars in room and board, medical and dental expenses to house state prisoners.

Because of the serious overcrowding, sheriffs are also being bombarded with law suits. Every day we are concerned about injuries, hygiene, and riots occurring in our jails. We have already had several riots in local jails since the first of the year and, as overcrowding continues to increase, the threat of riots causing damage, bodily injury and harm to prisoners in our custody and our own personnel becomes even more real.

Today, the criminal justice system is no longer effective. Because the state has run out of prison space, there are now roughly 120,000 individuals in Georgia on probation and about 11,000 on parole. Inmates are spending only a fraction of their sentences in confinement, generally serving one month of incarceration for each year of sentence.

With offenders serving only a small portion of their sentences, behavior modification programs have become ineffective. Recent U. S. Justice Department studies confirm that large numbers of inmates who are released early simply return to their home communities and commit new offenses. Georgia's criminals who once feared incarceration, now only consider it a minor inconvenience.

The state of Georgia must assume their responsibility of their state inmates and get this unfair burden off local government and local taxpayers. This is a tax burden that should be spread out over the entire state. The state of Georgia has the resources or at least the taxing authority through sales tax or income tax to generate the revenue to solve this problem.

Next, we must begin incarcerating low-risk, repeat offenders in minimum security beds. More than half of the prison population are property, DUI, or other non-violent criminals who stay in prison for very short periods of time, typically only a few months. A minimum security facility can be built relatively inexpensively and can become operational in a short period of time.

Finally, we must restore confidence in our criminal justice system. Both the tax payer and offender alike need to know that the sentences handed down will be meaningful and that crime will be punished to the full extent.

It is time for the people of the state of Georgia to call for an end to the tolerance of criminal behavior. We need to demand a stop to drugs in our community. We must put an end to violence. We must protect our children.If we all agree that these are goals worth pursuing, we must also agree that they are worth paying for, whether that be money to build more jail and prison space or becoming more supportive of law enforcement.

ROBERT L. DOSS, JR.

Director, Administrative Office of the Courts

Mr. Doss received a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in Economics and a Master of Science degree in Criminal Justice and Urban Affairs from Georgia State University. He is also a Certified Graduate Fellow of the Institute for Court Management.

He came to the Administrative Office of the Courts in July 1973, as Assistant Director and has served as Director since September 1975.

Recent trends in caseload signify major achievements by Georgia's superior courts. In the ten-year period from 1978 to 1987, superior court judges were able to reduce the average time required to dispose of a case by 50%. This accomplishment was made despite a 30% increase in the number of cases filed in these courts.

During this period, there has been a marked reduction in the estimated average case processing time (the estimated time from filing to disposition of all types of cases) from 10.6 months to 5.4 months. The greatest decrease occurred from 1982 through 1987, when case processing time fell from 10.7 months (a slight increase from 1978) to 5.4 months. Improvement in these figures has been especially significant when considered along with a 39% increase in total filings during this five-year period.

Researchers at the Administrative Office of the Courts investigated a number of topics other than processing times for various types of cases in a 1988 study, including judicial workload, open cases, and case backlog. The analysis also disclosed that the number of open cases decreased by 37% during the five-year period. Percentages of case backlog (criminal cases over four months old and civil cases older than six months) fell from 70% in 1982 to 59% in 1987.

Estimated time for processing domestic relations cases, which fell by almost 60%, decreased the most substantially of the three major types of cases handled in superior courts. Average times for processing felony, general civil, and domestic relations cases are now generally within the time guidelines proposed by national court management organizations.

The decline in open caseload has been attributed to the determination and special efforts of our superior court judges. The Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court has commended them for taking the initiative in introducing techniques for more effective case management. Among the reasons cited for the decline in estimated case processing time are expanded use of computers by courts, more productive procedures for court administration, effective methods of case management, efficient calendaring techniques, and the positive benefit of the 21 additional superior court judgeships created by the General Assembly that became effective from 1982 through 1987.

The reality of increasing caseloads confronts our judges every day. In a single year, 1986-1987, felonies filed in superior courts rose by 12%. With no automatic increases in funding or staff, the courts must somehow deal with significant growth in caseload over a short period. So far they have shown that they have been successful in case management and in reducing the number of open cases.

DAVID C. EVANS, COMMISSIONER

Georgia Department of Corrections

Commissioner Evans was educated at Georgia State University and East Tennessee State University. He began his career with the State of Georgia in 1965 working in key positions with the Georgia State Budget Bureau, Department of Human Resources. Mr. Evans has served as Commissioner for the Department of Corrections since 1976.

During the past year, as in preceding years, the Georgia Department of Corrections has been faced with an ever increasing number of offenders. We continue to operate our facilities over design capacity and at the same time the caseload of our Probation offenders continues to grow. And we are not alone, this problem of the increase in the number of offenders impacts the entire criminal justice community -- from the judge, to the county jails who are also operating over capacity (and many under court order), to the state institutions, to the staff charged with supervising the offenders.

To further complicate the situation, changing social attitudes bring new groups into the corrections system. Persons convicted of driving under the influence now receive prison or community service sentences rather than suspended sentences or fines. The number of sex offenders has steadily increased as a result of changes in the public's awareness of rape and child abuse. And there is AIDS, a plague of medieval proportions with its frightening implications for society in general and prisons in particular.

Discussions with members of the criminal justice community center around the problems of growth and crowding. How do we keep up with the pressure of sheer numbers of offenders flooding into our prisons and onto our probation caseloads? How do we provide quality corrections and help to protect the citizens of our state while at the same time recognizing that no budget can stretch to cover all of the competing priorities that face us?

We continue to maintain that a balanced approach is the most effective response. We have pressed for increased bedspace while emphasizing a continuum of front end community alternatives.

Georgia continues to lead the nation in alternatives to incarceration. Home confinement, intensive supervision, special alternative incarceration, diversion centers, and community services programs augment basic probation supervision. Several detention centers to house low security and alcohol related traffic offenders have come on line this year. Electronic surveillance monitoring technology is being piloted and may be yet another effective tool in our arsenal of alternatives.

The support of the Governor and the General Assembly is vital to implement any of these programs. The Department of Corrections has been fortunate to have their continued recognition of the problems created by the increased number of offenders. With their support and interest, and that of other members of the criminal justice community, the immediate problems that we face can be solved. However, without sweeping changes in society as a whole, the long-range questions of crime and punishment that we face today will continue to trouble us as we move into the 21st Century.

WAYNE SNOW, JR.

Chairman, State Board of Pardons and Paroles

Mr. Snow received an A.B. degree from the University of Georgia in 1958 and earned his L.L.B. degree there in 1960.
He served 21 years in the General Assembly; for 11 years he was Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.
Mr. Snow was appointed to a full seven-year term on the five-member Board of Pardons and Paroles by the Governor in 1983 and elected Chairman in 1985.

Every Governor of Georgia for the past 22 years has encouraged the State Board of Pardons and Paroles to start special releases to relieve prison and jail overcrowding. Each time the Board has responded positively and each time for the sake of reducing a dangerous and inhumane confinement situation, which could have become very expensive.

Governor Joe Frank Harris on March 7, 1989, asked the Parole Board to begin emergency releases. He had no choice. More than four thousand sentenced state inmates were backed up in county jails, and the state was faced with the threat of a federal court suit against the entire prison system. How long drawn out and expensive such lawsuits can be was shown by the Guthrie suit against Georgia State Prison during the last decade. Georgia cannot afford a repeat of that.

This time the Governor specified the types of inmates he wanted considered. They are those serving for misdemeanor offenses, damage to property, habitual traffic violator, forgery, theft by taking, motor vehicle theft, burglary and revoked parole and probation when the reasons for revocation were low-level offenses or technical violations.

Many of those being released under the Governor's Emergency Release Program had already been approved for parole during the last half of 1989 or during 1990. The Board simply made a new decision to release them some months earlier than planned.

To supervise these additional parolees, the Board received funds to employ 67 new parole officers plus other staff during the spring of 1989 and 72 more parole officers and more support staff during Fiscal Year 1990.

I am glad the Parole Board is not being relied on alone to handle the overcrowding problem. Governor Harris called for fast-track construction and operating procedures to provide several thousand additional bedspaces within one year.

As a member of the Governor's Commission on Criminal Sanctions and Correctional Facilities, I look forward to submitting certain important recommendations to the Governor before the end of 1989. Governor Harris has said he intends to include the Commission's sentencing-reform proposals in his legislative package for the 1990 General Assembly. This should provide our best hope for even-handed criminal justice and long-term control of inmate overpopulation.

MINUARD C. (Mickey) McGUIRE

Director, Governor's Office of Highway Safety

Mr. McGuire received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from Talladega College in Alabama and his Master of Science Degree in Urban and Regional Planning from Florida State University in Tallahassee.

Mr. McGuire began his career with the State of Georgia in 1973 and was appointed by the Governor as Director of the Governor's Office of Highway Safety in 1983.

Jail and prison overcrowding continues to be a critical issue for Georgia's criminal justice community. Increased sanctions for DUI offenders during the early years of this decade resulted in the increased incarceration of alcohol related traffic offenders and habitual traffic violators. These offenders represent a significant portion of the jail and prison population, requiring the use of detention centers or other alternatives to incarceration for these and other low-security offenders.

Recognition of the resources required to address the traffic related component of the offender population led to an exploration of ways to prevent potential offenders from entering the criminal justice system.

Two years ago, in this publication, I indicated research had been initiated to determine the number of problem drinkers (or those whose drinking habits exceed the "social drinker" category) in Georgia's driving population, including whether a judicially sanctioned assessment/intervention program for DUI first offenders impacts the DUI problem, and whether these programs could be supported by fees paid by the offender.

Pilot programs, dependent on the cooperation of local judges and law enforcement personnel, were initiated in different areas of the State, representing a mix of urban and rural locations.

Results of the research indicated that 64%, or more than six of every ten DUI first offenders were found to be "problem" rather than social drinkers; that marked reductions in drinking and driving behavior were exhibited by the pilot program participants; and, after 24 months of the pilot project, eight different programs had achieved financial self sufficiency and were operating on offender fees alone.

This research effort represents a new step in determining future policy decisions regarding DUI offenders. It is an example of the coordination exhibited by members of the criminal justice community to find solutions to problems that affect all Georgia citizens.

VI APPENDIX

DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUES

In order to control for population differences, and thus make descriptions and comparisons between jurisdictions and over time more accurate and meaningful, Index crimes and arrests are often expressed as a rate, i.e., specifically, the number of crimes or arrests reported for each 100,000 people.

Formula for calculating crime and arrest rates for a jurisdiction or group:

$$\frac{\textbf{Number of crimes (arrests)}}{\textbf{Total population of jurisdiction or group}} \quad \times\ 100{,}000$$

The necessity of controlling for population differences can be seen in the following example. In 1983, Any County reported 95 murders, while Other County had 53. On the basis of this fact alone, a casual observer would probably conclude that murder is much more of a problem in Any County than Other County, there being twice as many. Such a conclusion would not be accurate, however, because the populations of the two counties were not considered. Suppose that Any County has 150,000 people, yielding a murder rate per 100,000 people of 63.3, while Other County's population is only 40,000, producing a murder rate per 100,000 people of 132.5. Clearly, other factors must be considered; however, the rate allows for general comparisons between jurisdictions.

Another measure, the annual percent change in the number or rate of Index crimes or arrests, is a comparative statistic useful for identifying trends in yearly data.

Formula for calculating percent change:

$$\frac{X_2 - X_1}{X_1}$$

Where: X_1 = number, rate of crimes, arrests in previous year.
X_2 = number, rate of crimes, arrests in present year.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

County and statewide population figures used in **Georgia Criminal Justice Data** are based on projections for 1990 population made by the Georgia Office of Planning and Budget (OPB). Population estimates for 1984-1988 are based upon the 1990 projection and the 1980 U. S. Census figures.

Formula for calculating population estimates:

1988 Population = [(1990 Estimate - 1980 Census Population) x Y] + 1980 population

Where: Y = 0.8 for 1988 (.7 for 1987 etc.)

The following population estimates were used for each county in 1988:

COUNTY POPULATION PROJECTION - 1988

COUNTY	1988 POPULATION ESTIMATE	COUNTY	1988 POPULATION ESTIMATE	COUNTY	1988 POPULATION ESTIMATE
Appling	17,403	Evans	9,170	Newton	40,333
Atkinson	6,501	Fannin	15,369	Oconee	16,837
Bacon	10,245	Fayette	56,028	Oglethorpe	9,841
Baker	4,000	Floyd	82,641	Paulding	33,092
Baldwin	39,978	Forsyth	36,678	Peach	21,971
Banks	9,765	Franklin	16,392	Pickens	12,830
Barrow	24,588	Fulton	631,558	Pierce	13,820
Bartow	45,633	Gilmer	12,402	Pike	10,753
Ben Hill	18,429	Glascock	2,496	Polk	33,999
Berrien	14,751	Glynn	58,967	Pulaski	9,651
Bibb	159,586	Gordon	33,992	Putnam	11,906
Bleckley	11,133	Grady	21,452	Quitman	2,490
Brantley	10,834	Greene	12,634	Rabun	11,529
Brooks	16,576	Gwinnett	270,305	Randolph	10,556
Bryan	13,732	Habersham	27,542	Richmond	202,633
Bulloch	37,383	Hall	85,903	Rockdale	55,160
Burke	21,302	Hancock	10,292	Schley	3,729
Butts	15,797	Haralson	19,639	Screven	15,505
Calhoun	5,527	Harris	18,841	Seminole	10,472
Camden	15,122	Hart	19,972	Spalding	53,535
Candler	8,130	Heard	7,474	Stephens	22,389
Carroll	64,222	Henry	50,210	Stewart	5,742
Catoosa	42,194	Houston	88,556	Sumter	31,848
Charlton	8,612	Irwin	9,718	Talbot	6,804
Chatham	217,550	Jackson	28,041	Taliaferro	1,927
Chattahoochee	23,196	Jasper	9,211	Tattnall	20,355
Chattooga	22,302	Jeff Davis	12,859	Taylor	8,125
Cherokee	70,939	Jefferson	19,591	Telfair	11,769
Clarke	79,786	Jenkins	9,518	Terrell	12,938
Clay	3,819	Johnson	[illegible],289	Thomas	41,536
Clayton	183,472	Jones	20,349	Tift	36,976
Clinch	6,902	Lamar	13,296	Toombs	25,131
Cobb	359,796	Lanier	6,073	Towns	6,146
Coffee	29,818	Laurens	40,735	Treutlen	6,447
Colquitt	37,729	Lee	17,220	Troup	54,048
Columbia	57,716	Liberty	52,336	Turner	10,276
Cook	14,408	Lincoln	7,437	Twiggs	10,404
Coweta	44,434	Long	5,469	Union	10,945
Crawford	9,810	Lowndes	76,456	Upson	27,219
Crisp	21,099	Lumpkin	11,932	Walker	59,149
Dade	13,623	Macon	15,269	Walton	37,460
Dawson	5,550	Madison	20,816	Ware	39,842
Decatur	28,128	Marion	5,542	Warren	6,840
Dekalb	530,292	McDuffie	20,918	Washington	20,423
Dodge	17,746	McIntosh	8,661	Wayne	22,906
Dooley	11,572	Meriwether	22,853	Webster	2,455
Dougherty	112,893	Miller	7,589	Wheeler	5,623
Douglas	78,105	Mitchell	23,275	White	11,468
Early	14,072	Monroe	17,384	Whitfield	72,152
Echols	2,556	Montgomery	7,367	Wilcox	8,224
Effingham	22,148	Morgan	13,036	Wilkes	11,732
Elbert	19,917	Murray	24,880	Wilkinson	11,384
Emanuel	22,816	Muscogee	181,346	Worth	20,636
				TOTAL	6,252,577

County population projections are based on 1980 census.

Georgia Crime Information Center
P.O. Box 370748
Decatur, Georgia 30037-0748

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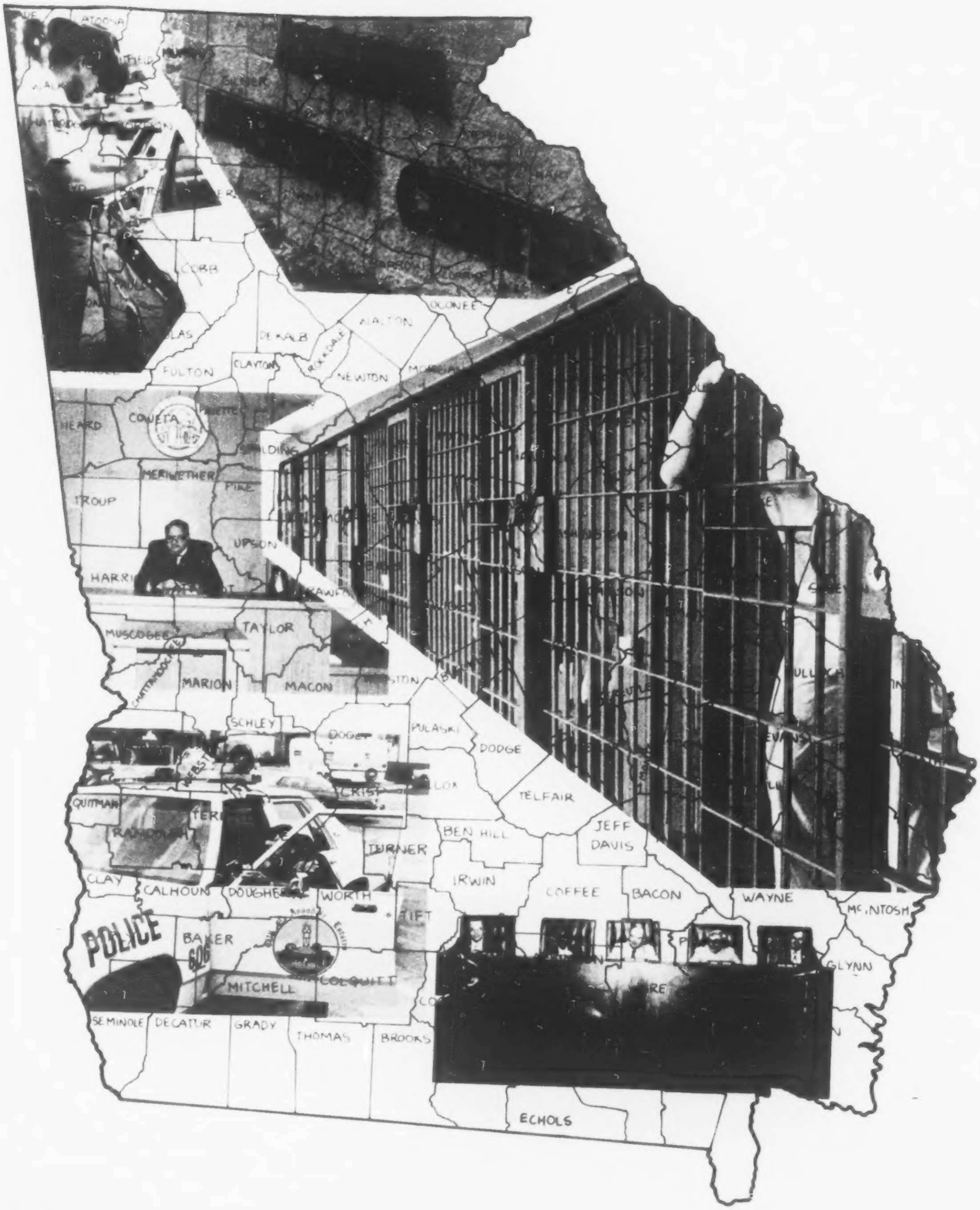
GEORGIA
CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA
1989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PIKE
TROUP
UPSON
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MUSCOGEE
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RANDOLPH
TURNER
BEN HILL
JEFF DAVIS
IRWIN
COFFEE
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McINTOSH
CLAY
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WORTH
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MITCHELL
COLQUITT
GLYNN
SEMINOLE
DECATUR
GRADY
THOMAS
BROOKS
ECHOLS

Published By
The Georgia Bureau of Investigation
July 1990

STATE OF GEORGIA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
ATLANTA 30334

Joe Frank Harris
GOVERNOR

May 18, 1990

My Fellow Georgians:

During 1989, we experienced another increase in the crime rate in Georgia. Many people became victims for the first time; others, unfortunately, were victims for the second or third time. The challenge presented by these facts emphasizes the importance of participation and cooperation by all components of the criminal justice system in providing for the protection of our citizens.

With the help of reliable, accurate statistics, we can better identify the nature and extent of the problem. Furthermore, this data can assist decision makers in improving the operation of the criminal justice system and in stemming or reducing the crime rate. By utilizing the information in Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1989, the law enforcement community has a valuable resource which can hopefully aid their continuing efforts to reduce crime in our state.

With kindest regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Joe Frank Harris

JFH/rp

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INTRODUCTION

Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1989 is published by the Georgia Bureau of Investigation. This publication represents the cooperation of many agencies and organizations within state government, as it is a compilation of information from multiple segments of Georgia's criminal justice system.

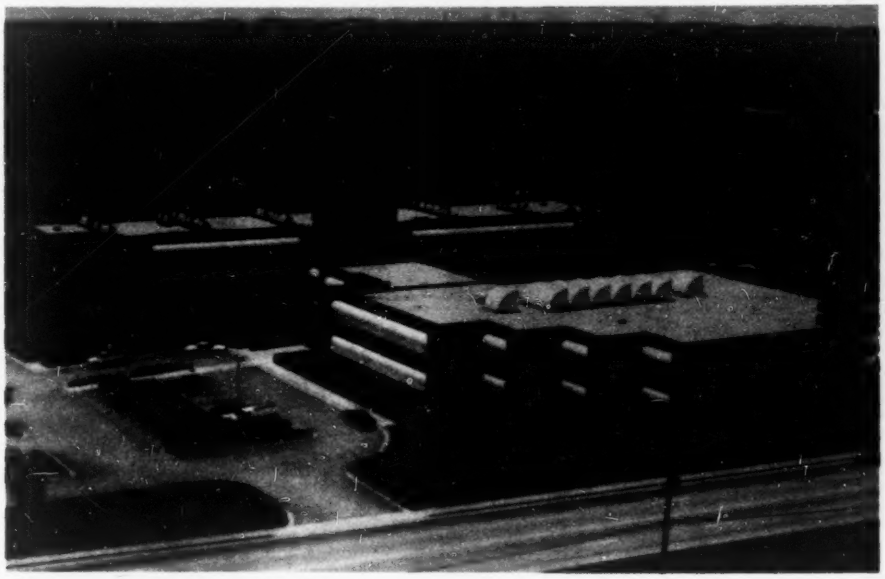
The reporting and analysis of the occurrence of specific crimes and subsequent arrests is the point of entrance for an individual into Georgia's criminal justice system. **Georgia Criminal Justice Data, 1989** is designed to reflect the totality of the system. It proposes to contribute to the basic understanding and knowledge of just what that system includes and what it does.

This publication provides a basic description of the functions of the criminal justice system, and portrays statistically through graphs, charts and tables essential work load data. As more extensive and accurate reporting systems are developed, this publication will continue toward a more comprehensive effort, capable of tracking individuals through the entire justice system and communicating a clear picture of the system's collective efforts to control crime.

This publication is organized into four divisions: law enforcement, the courts, corrections and pardons and paroles. The information is organized in a manner consistent with the movement of an offender through the criminal justice system. Analyses of data are made solely from data collected from each major component of the system and are confined to that component. In some instances, the amount of data is rather voluminous; in others it is minimal.

Each section of this publication begins with a brief description of the overall structure of a component, followed by the method by which its relevant data are collected and processed. Following this overview is a presentation of the compiled data and, where appropriate, an analysis of that data. The concluding section contains statements of officials representing each major component, addressing critical topics relevant to Georgia's criminal justice system.

1. LAW ENFORCEMENT



INTRODUCTION

The law enforcement powers of the State of Georgia are a function of the executive branch of government. In order to exercise enforcement powers, the state grants the power of arrest to some 784 active law enforcement agencies which can be grouped into seven major categories: (1) state agencies, (2) municipal agencies, (3) county police agencies, (4) county sheriff departments, (5) campus agencies, (6) state authorities' and institutions' agencies and (7) other agencies. These agencies employ 27,786 certified officers.

The majority of law enforcement functions are delegated to the respective counties and municipalities by the state. Most law enforcement work is done at the local level; the bulk of money allocated, the majority of personnel employed, and the greatest portion of work load measures are generated locally. The state retains certain specialized responsibilities because a great deal of variation exists between counties and municipalities in the provision of police services, and because the type of services provided changes over time.

State Law Enforcement Agencies

The primary roles of state level law enforcement agencies are to provide technical assistance to local agencies and to provide services in highly specialized operational areas. Examples of these services are: investigative assistance, laboratory analysis of physical evidence through the Division of Forensic Sciences, training, management consulting and the collection and analyses of crime data and criminal history information through the Georgia Crime Information Center.

In addition, the state engages in operational law enforcement functions in specialized areas. Workload measures generated by the state's six major law enforcement agencies, employing 1,881 officers with arrest powers, are included with the data in this report. These state agencies are:

1. The **Georgia State Patrol**, whose primary legal responsibility is traffic enforcement and highway safety. Its duties are performed by 847 certified officers assigned to 48 Patrol Posts located throughout Georgia. In addition to traffic enforcement the Georgia State Patrol has initiated a highly successful program to "look beyond the ticket" which has resulted in numerous arrests for narcotics trafficking and other felony violations.

2. The **Georgia Bureau of Investigation** whose primary focus is on general investigations and narcotics enforcement. Its duties are performed by 252 certified special agents and 48 narcotics agents. There are 13 regional offices and four regional drug enforcement offices located throughout Georgia and various special units working out of headquarters. Additionally, the G.B.I. operates the Division of Forensic Sciences, 5 branch laboratories and the Georgia Crime Information Center.

3. The **Department of Natural Resources, Game and Fish Division's Law Enforcement Unit** whose primary focus is the enforcement of all laws relating to game and fish, boating and water safety regulation. Its duties are performed by 415 certified conservation rangers assigned to the 159 counties in Georgia.

4. The **Department of Revenue, Alcohol, Tobacco Tax Unit** whose primary focus is the enforcement of laws pertaining to the payment of any tax duties due the department. The unit shares concurrent jurisdiction with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation for statewide enforcement of all laws related to the manufacture, sale, transportation and possession of beverage alcohol and tobacco. Its duties are performed by 30 certified law enforcement agents.

5. The **Investigation Division, State Examining Boards**, and the **Securities Investigation Unit**, Secretary of State, whose primary focus is on the investigation of misdemeanor and felony violations of laws governing the licensing of certain professions (i.e., doctors, pharmacists, private detectives, etc.), verification and enforcement of provisions of the State Elections Code and the enforcement of securities regulation laws. Its duties are performed by 32 certified investigators based in Atlanta.

6. The **Permits and Enforcement Division, Department of Transportation** whose primary focus is the enforcement of regulations governing the size and weight of vehicles operating on public roads, the enforcement of licensing and fuel tax registration requirements and the enforcement of all state laws on properties owned or controlled by the Department of Transportation. Its duties are performed by 305 certified officers located in state highway districts.

In addition to the law enforcement agencies identified above, the state maintains a variety of other specialized agencies which are vested with arrest powers. These agencies are included in one of the other categories enumerated below (i.e., campus police, authority police, Georgia Drugs and Narcotics Agency, State Fire Marshal, Farmer's Market Police, etc.).

Local Law Enforcement Agencies

The primary role of local law enforcement departments is to provide police service to the citizens of an agency's geographically defined jurisdiction. These services are provided by one or more of the three types of local agencies: municipal police departments, county police departments and county sheriffs' departments. In Georgia there are 541 local law enforcement agencies which employ 15,573 certified officers with arrest powers.

1. **Municipal Police Departments** - Municipal police departments derive law enforcement powers through delegation from the state under the constitutional principle of "home rule", or local autonomy. These agencies are generally responsible for the enforcement of all state criminal laws, traffic laws and municipal ordinances. Municipal police departments employ more law enforcement officers than any other type of agency. Presently, 365 municipalities fund police departments which employ 7,715 certified officers. These departments range in size from 1 to 1,405 officers with the majority having 25 or fewer sworn officers.

2. **County Sheriffs' Departments** - The office of Sheriff in Georgia is considered to be both a constitutional and county office. Each sheriff derives his law enforcement powers from laws enacted by the General Assembly in accordance with the 1983 Constitution of the State of Georgia. Sworn deputies derive arrest powers from the sheriff. Each of

Georgia's 159 counties has a sheriff whose principal duties involve serving as: (1) the chief law enforcement officer of the county, (2) an officer of the county courts and (3) the official jailer of the county. Georgia sheriffs' departments employ 5,704 certified officers authorized to enforce state criminal laws and county ordinances when authorized by the county commission or local acts of the General Assembly. In the 17 counties containing county police departments, the sheriff's department tends to focus on the duties of jail operations and service to the courts.

3. **County Police Departments** - County police agencies derive law enforcement powers under the constitutional principle of "home rule" and acts of the county commission. They are generally empowered to enforce all state criminal laws, traffic laws and county ordinances. There are currently 17 county police departments in the state which employ a total of 2,154 certified officers.

Campus Law Enforcement Agencies

Educational institutions within the State of Georgia have the authority to establish law enforcement agencies with powers similar to those of other state and local law enforcement agencies. These agencies are grouped as:

1. **State operated colleges and universities**, operating under the authority of the Board of Regents, employ police officers and other security personnel with arrest powers for criminal and traffic violations committed upon property under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents and upon public or private property within 500 yards of property under the jurisdiction of the board.

2. **Private colleges and universities** operate under the police powers of the State Board of Education. They employ police officers who have the power of arrest for state criminal and traffic violations committed on the grounds or buildings of the particular educational facility and upon any public or private property within 500 yards of the facility.

There are currently 45 campus police agencies within the state which employ a total of 601 certified police officers.

State Authorities' and Institutions' Law Enforcement Agencies

Various state statutes creating specific authorities (i.e., Stone Mountain Authority, Lake Lanier Islands Authority, Georgia Ports Authority, MARTA, etc.) and those statutes which govern certain types of institutions (i.e., Central State Hospital, Youth Development Centers, etc.) empower some of these agencies to employ police officers. These officers are empowered to enforce state criminal and traffic laws on the property of the institution or the authority's jurisdiction. There are currently 22 police agencies in Georgia under this category. These agencies employ a total of 487 certified police officers.

There are an additional 5,581 certified correctional officers who work in institutional settings, 1,257 certified probation officers and 414 certified parole officers. These officers round out the population of Georgia's certified peace officers. These employees have not been included in the total number of police officers because they are included within the Corrections section of this publication.

Other Law Enforcement Agencies

Various independent statutes within the Official Code of Georgia grant degrees of arrest power to certain employees of state, local and private agencies, which do not lend themselves to easy categorization. These employees range from county marshals, to court officers, to investigators employed by district attorneys and solicitors, to railroad police officers and others. The number of agencies and officers that fall in this category are currently unknown.

Law Enforcement, Crime Data Reporting, Collection and Interpretation

Georgia's crime reporting system is derived from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Two types of crime data are collected from Georgia's law enforcement agencies utilizing standardized definitions and procedures. The first type of data collected represent offenses which include counts for the crimes of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. The first four offenses are violent crimes or crimes against persons; the remaining four are property crimes. Because of their seriousness, frequency of occurrence and likelihood of being reported, these crimes are thought of as an index of the crime problem. Consequently, these offenses are often referred to as **Index** crimes. Counts for less serious crimes, often referred to as **Non-Index** crimes, are also collected and analyzed.

The law enforcement data in this publication are provided from two sources, the Georgia Crime Information Center and the Georgia Department of Public Safety. The primary responsibility for collecting and reporting data relating to criminal violations, traffic accidents and traffic violations falls upon the agency in whose jurisdiction the violations occur. A myriad of 784 law enforcement agencies collect and report data to the two state agencies responsible for collating and analyzing this information. This information is compiled and analyzed in publications such as **Georgia Criminal Justice Data**, as well as in specific reports used for policy decisions and research activities.

The Georgia crime statistics provided in this publication are derived from actual reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies statewide. The FBI provides statistical data on criminal activity nationwide. Those tables comparing criminal activity in Georgia with that of the south and the nation use FBI statistical data for comparisons.

State law requires all criminal justice agencies to submit to the Georgia Crime Information Center information concerning crimes reported by the public and crimes otherwise processed by these agencies. Law enforcement agencies must also submit fingerprints and other identifying data on persons arrested within their jurisdictions. These reports are collected on forms or in a format prescribed by the Georgia Crime Information Center. The validity of this information is dependent upon the original sources of the information --the law enforcement agencies located throughout the state.

State law also requires the submission of certain types of data on traffic accidents and traffic law violations to the

Department of Public Safety. All data concerning traffic accidents and violations contained in this report are obtained from the Department of Public Safety.

Crime Data Interpretation

Several precautions in interpreting crime data should be observed. First, it is well established that many more crimes occur than are reported. Thus, depending on the type of crime and type of victim, statistics based on the number of crimes reported to law enforcement agencies may underestimate the number of crimes that actually take place. Because the size and variation of this "hidden figure of crime" is not known, caution should be exercised in assuming that changes in crime trends reflect changes in criminal behavior.

Second, these reports of crime are submitted by local and state agencies to the Georgia Crime Information Center. The reports are edited and screened for inclusion in the Uniform Crime Reporting statistics. The editing, which standardizes the reports according to Uniform Crime Reporting specifications, will sometimes result in variance between figures maintained in the Georgia Crime Information Center's statistical file and those maintained by state or local agencies.

Third, variance occurs between the Georgia Crime Information Center's figures and those released by the FBI. The Georgia Crime Information Center does not include estimates for incidents or arrests that occur but are not reported. Such estimates are included in the FBI's **Crime in the United States**. Again, changes in the number of reported incidents and arrests may not necessarily reflect the actual level of change in law enforcement activity.

Fourth, there is evidence that changes in the actual number of crimes committed normally coincide with changes in population demographics. Accordingly, historical comparisons of the number of crimes reported may be misleading if the accompanying demographic changes are not considered. All crime figures cited are reliable indications of crime only to the extent that crimes are reported by victims and the Uniform Crime Reports are submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies.

In spite of these limitations, the state's crime statistics data base is the best available source when describing Georgia's crime problem over time.

SUMMARY OF CRIME IN GEORGIA

Crimes

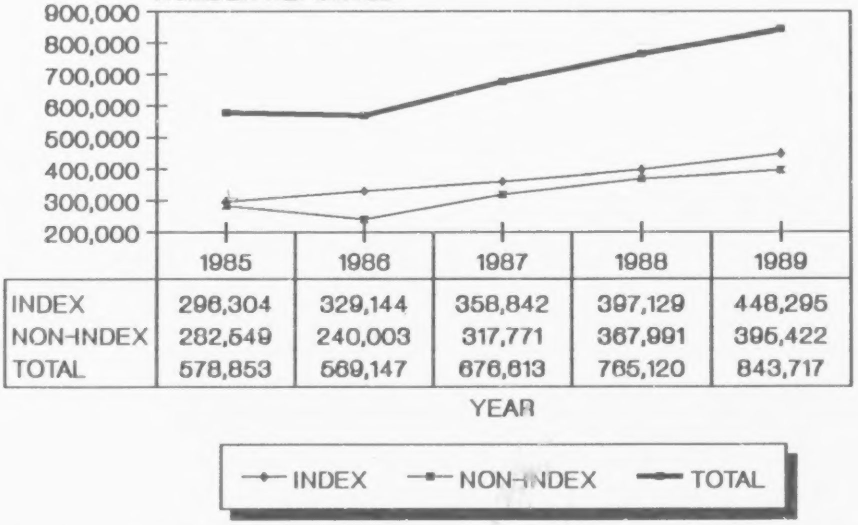
In 1989, 448,295 Index and 395,422 Non-Index offenses were reported by Georgia law enforcement agencies. Figure 1.1 displays the trends in both Index, Non-Index and combined offenses from 1985-1989. While Index offenses increased each year, the largest percentage increase (12.9%) occurred in 1989 when reported offenses jumped by 51,166 over 1988. Non-Index offenses also show a steady increase, except for 1986 when DUI offense totals were not tabulated. Although the 1989 total of 395,422 reported offenses is the highest of the five year period, the largest percentage increase occurred in 1988 when offenses jumped by 50,220 or 15.8%.

Arrests

In 1989, law enforcement agencies reported 78,333 arrests for Index offenses and 283,680 arrests for Non-Index offenses. Figure 1.2 displays the arrest trends for the two crime categories as well as a combined total for all crimes. Arrests for Index offenses have increased each year during the five year period. The largest percentage increase (19.3%) occurred in 1988 when reported arrests rose by 10,852. Similar to the Non-Index offense scenario, the 1989 total of 283,680 reported arrests is the highest of the five year period, yet the largest percentage increase occurred in 1988 when arrests jumped by 25,861 or 11.1%.

Figure 1.1

REPORTED INCIDENTS OF CRIME
INDEX, NON-INDEX, TOTAL, 1985-1989

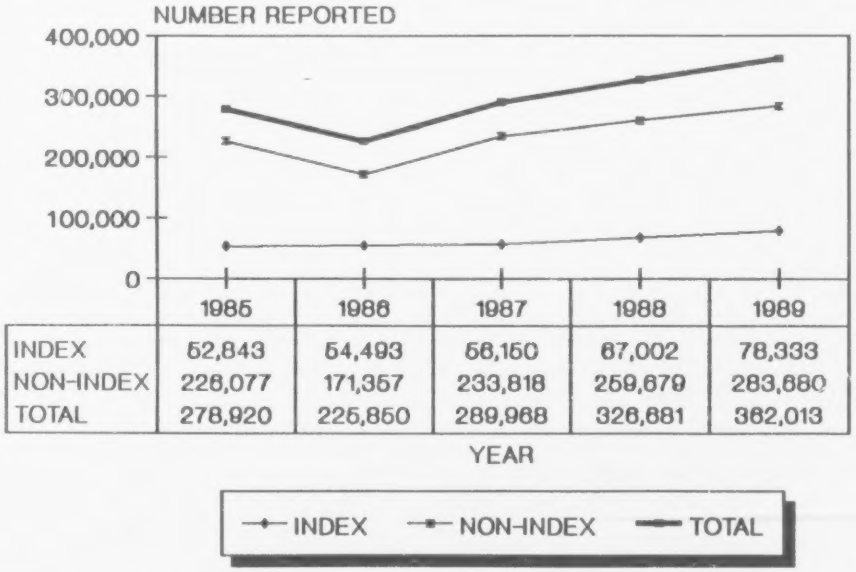


	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
INDEX	296,304	329,144	358,842	397,129	448,295
NON-INDEX	282,549	240,003	317,771	367,991	395,422
TOTAL	578,853	569,147	676,613	765,120	843,717

1986 Non-Index total does not include DUI which is unavailable.

Figure 1.2

REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES
INDEX, NON-INDEX, TOTAL, 1985-1989



	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
INDEX	52,843	54,493	56,150	67,002	78,333
NON-INDEX	226,077	171,357	233,818	259,679	283,680
TOTAL	278,920	225,850	289,968	326,681	362,013

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

INCIDENTS OF CRIME: CHARACTERISTICS, TRENDS, COMPARISONS

Profile of Index Crime in Georgia

In 1989, Georgians reported 448,295 Index crimes to law enforcement agencies (See Table 1.1). Included were 809 murders, 3,237 forcible rapes, 17,322 robberies, 26,192 aggravated assaults, 107,761 burglaries, 251,333 larcenies, 40,200 motor vehicle thefts and 1,441 arsons. Larcenies accounted for the highest percentage (56.1%) of the total number of Index crimes, and burglaries made up the second highest category (24.0%). Overall, 10.6 percent of the Index crimes were violent crimes committed against persons; 89.4 percent were property offenses.

While counts for the eight Index crimes illustrate Georgia's crime problem, the nature of serious criminal behavior can be further identified by examining pertinent details of individual crimes (See Tables 1.2 - 1.9).

Summary of Crime Characteristics, 1989

The crimes of murder, forcible rape and aggravated assault typically involve people who know one another or have had previous contact (See Table 1.10). On the other hand, robberies, burglaries, larcenies and motor vehicle thefts are ususally committed by strangers.

Weapon type and crime can also be correlated. In crimes of murder and robbery, firearms are the most frequently used weapon (56.0% and 37.4%, respectively). Similarly, the weapon most used in the crime of forcible rape is hands/fists, etc. (44.9%). In the crime of aggravated assault, other dangerous weapons is the most frequent type used (37.2%).

In 1989, $533,772,806 in property was reported stolen during the commission of Index crimes. Larceny accounted for the greatest loss ($221,139,046) followed by motor vehicle theft ($219,866,015), burglary ($85,161,887) and robbery ($7,452,691). The average value of property stolen during each motor vehicle theft was $5,469, compared to $880 during each larceny, $790 during each burglary and $430 during each robbery.

With the exception of robbery, which is more likely to take place in a street or alley, most Index crimes occur in residences or parks, public buildings and other places. Business establishments, chain stores, service stations and banks are generally less likely places of occurrence for Index crimes.

Table 1.1

PROFILE OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES, GEORGIA 1989

Crime	Reported	% Of Total	Rate Per 100,000
Murder	809	0.2	12.6
Rape	3,237	0.7	50.3
Robbery	17,322	3.9	269.1
Aggravated Assault	26,192	5.8	407.0
Total Violent Crime	**47,560**	**10.6**	**739.0**
Burglary	107,761	24.0	1,674.3
Larceny	251,333	56.1	3,905.1
Motor Vehicle Theft	40,200	9.0	624.6
Arson	1,441	0.3	22.4
Total Property Crime	**400,735**	**89.4**	**6,226.5**
Total Index Crime	**448,295**	**100.0**	**6,965.4**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 1.2

MURDER AND NON-NEGLIGENT MANSLAUGHTER

DEFINITION

Murder and non-negligent manslaughter are defined as the willful killing of one human being by another. Deaths caused by negligence, suicide, accident, or justifiable homicide are not included in the count for this offense classification. Attempts to murder or assaults to murder are scored as aggravated assaults and not as murder.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% of Total Reported Index Crimes
1985	603	7.3	10.1	0.2
1986	653	8.3	10.8	0.2
1987	719	10.1	11.7	0.2
1988	705	-1.9	11.3	0.2
1989	809	14.8	12.6	0.2

Percentage change from 1985 to 1989
--- in number of reported crimes: 34.2
--- in rate per 100,000: 24.5

CHARACTERISTICS, 1989

Victim-Offender Relationship	58.7%	Unknown
	35.2%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
	6.1%	Stranger to Stranger
Type Weapon Used	56.0%	Firearm
	15.0%	Cutting Tool
	12.6%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	12.0%	Unknown
	4.4%	Hands, Fists, etc.
Place of Occurrence	45.5%	Parks, Public Buildings and Other Places
	40.2%	Residence
	7.5%	Street, Alley
	6.8%	Business Establishment
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.6%	July
	8.9%	August
	8.9%	September
Value of Property Stolen	$37,385.00 Total $46.00 Per Incident	

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests 765

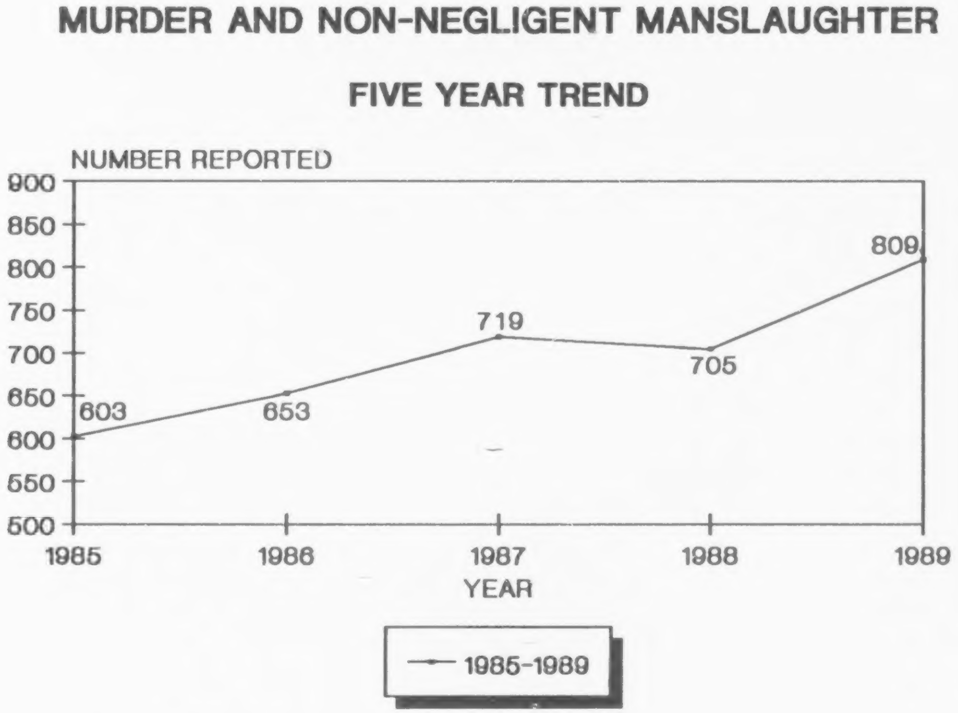
Arrest/Crimes Ratio .94

	Age
3.4%	16 and Under
22.5%	17 - 21
20.1%	22 - 26
16.1%	27 - 31
13.7%	32 - 36
24.2%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	82.4%
	Female	17.6%
Race:	White	36.1%
	Non-White	63.9%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 1.3A



Figures 1.3B-1.3C

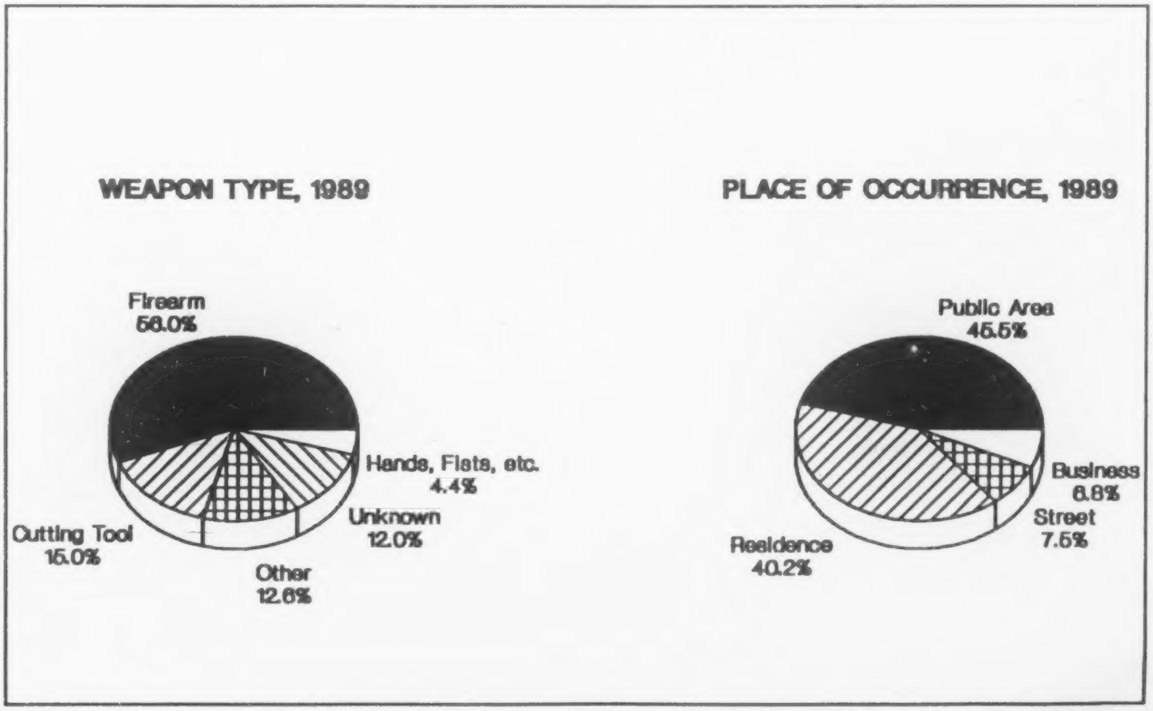


Table 1.3

FORCIBLE RAPE

DEFINITION

Forcible rape is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. This category includes assaults or attempts to commit forcible rape by force or threat of force, but not statutory rape (without force) and other sex offenses.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% of Total Reported Index Crimes
1985	2,805	10.9	47.1	0.9
1986	2,827	0.8	46.7	0.9
1987	2,879	1.8	46.8	0.8
1988	3,029	5.2	48.4	0.8
1989	3,237	6.9	50.3	0.7

Percentage change from 1985 to 1989
--- in number of reported crimes: 15.4
--- in rate per 100,000: 6.8

CHARACTERISTICS, 1989

Victim-Offender Relationship	44.0%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
	28.2%	Unknown
	27.8%	Stranger to Stranger
Type Weapon Used	44.9%	Hands, Fists, etc.
	25.0%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	14.8%	Unknown
	8.3%	Cutting Tool
	7.0%	Firearm
Place of Occurrence	42.8%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	42.0%	Residence
	9.2%	Street, Alley
	6.1%	Business Establishment
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.1%	July
	10.0%	September
	8.5%	October
Value of Property Stolen	$115,782.00 Total $36.00 Per Incident	

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests 1,200

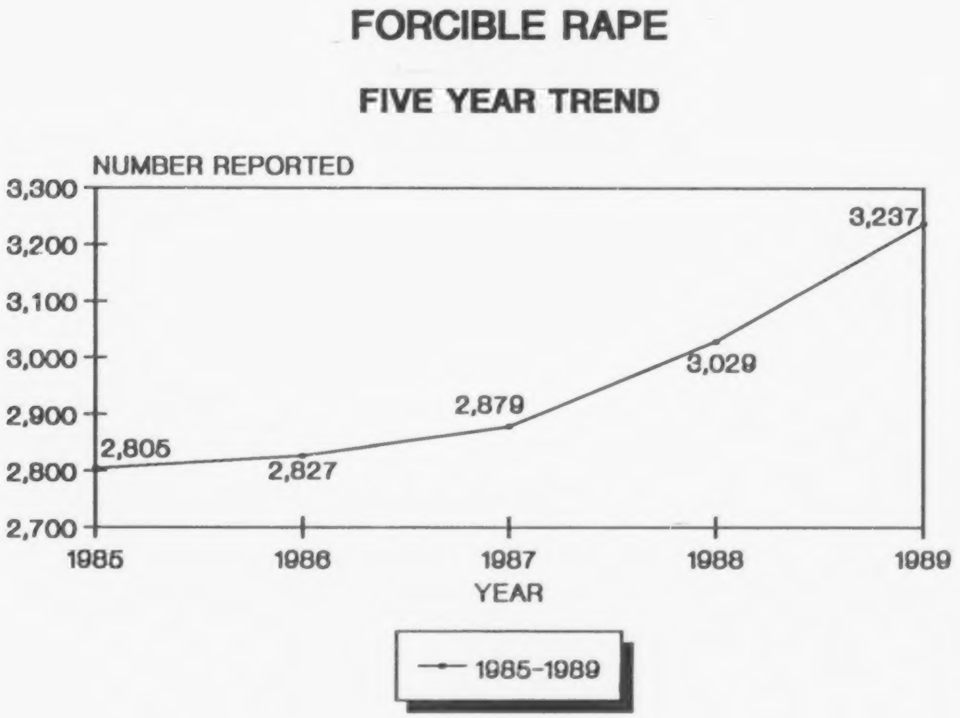
Arrest/Crimes Ratio .37

	Age
4.3%	16 and Under
19.5%	17 - 21
22.3%	22 - 26
20.3%	27 - 31
15.6%	32 - 36
18.0%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	98.3%
	Female	1.7%
Race:	White	27.1%
	Non-White	72.9%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center.

Figure 1.4A



Figures 1.4B-1.4C

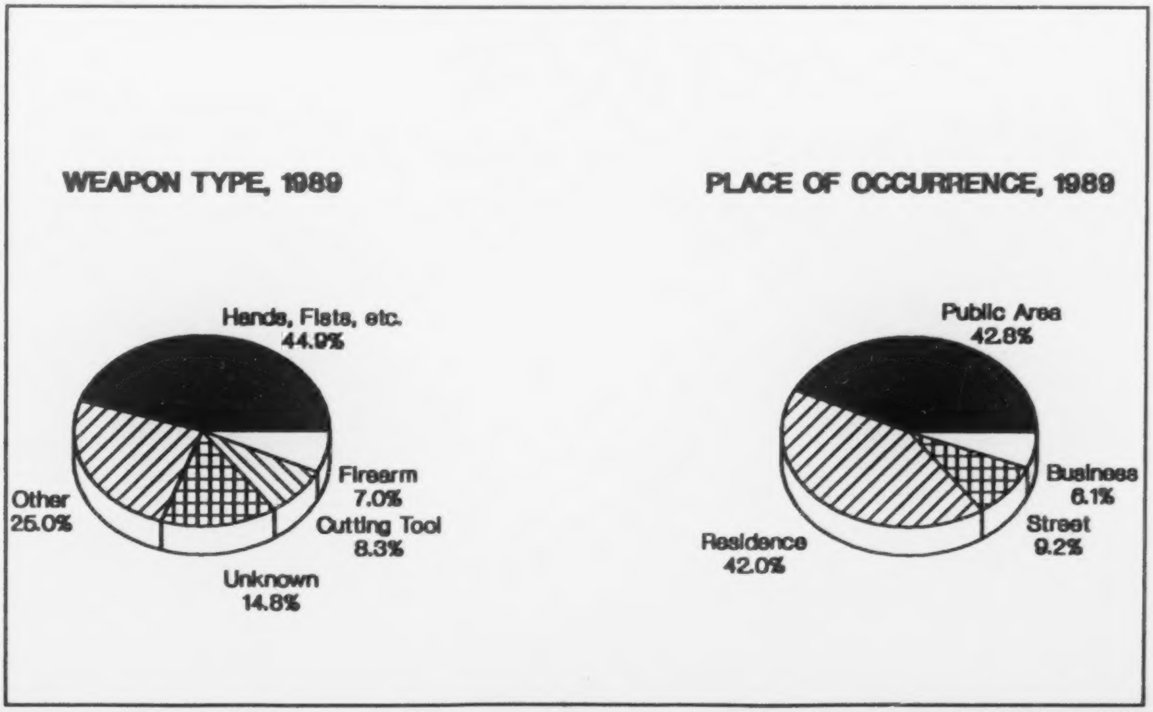


Table 1.4

ROBBERY

DEFINITION

Robbery is the taking or attempting to take anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person or persons by force or threat of force or violence and/or by putting the victim in fear.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% of Total Reported Index Crimes
1985	10,078	14.2	169.2	3.4
1986	13,315	32.1	219.9	4.0
1987	13,222	-0.7	214.9	3.7
1988	15,443	16.8	247.0	3.9
1989	17,322	12.2	269.1	3.9

Percentage change from 1985 to 1989
--- in number of reported crimes: 71.9
--- in rate per 100,000: 59.1

CHARACTERISTICS, 1989

Victim-Offender Relationship	49.2%	Stranger to Stranger
	37.6%	Unknown
	13.2%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
Type Weapon Used	37.4%	Firearm
	32.1%	Hands, Fist, etc.
	20.2%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	9.4%	Cutting Tool
	0.8%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	39.3%	Street, Alley
	37.7%	Business Establishment
	11.6%	Residence
	11.4%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.4%	January
	8.8%	July
	8.7%	October
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$7,452,691.00 Total $430.00 Per Incident	

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests 4,474

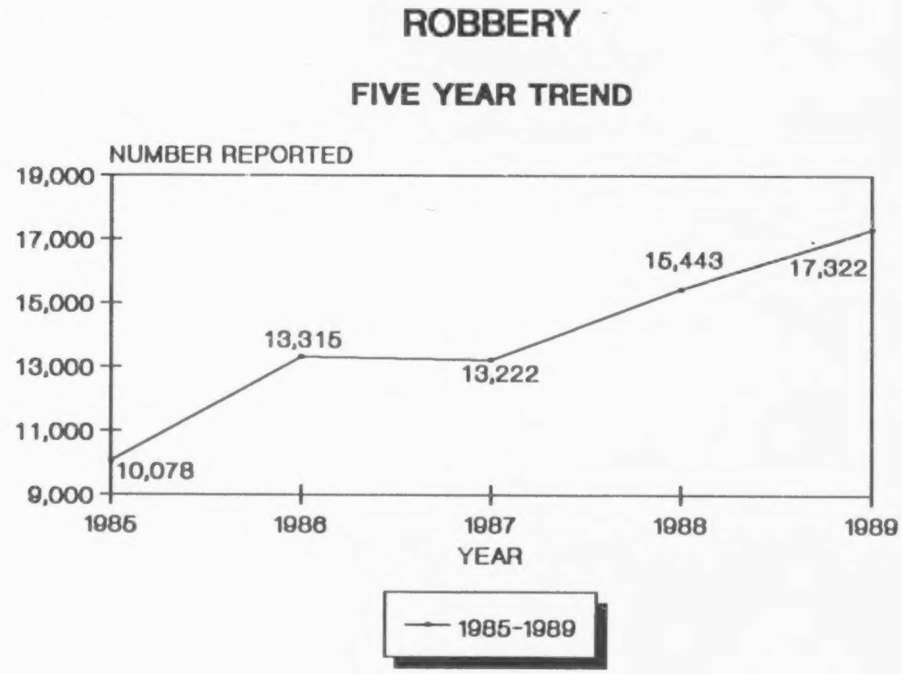
Arrest/Crimes Ratio .25

	Age
5.7%	16 and Under
25.2%	17 - 21
26.4%	22 - 26
20.3%	27 - 31
12.8%	32 - 36
9.6%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	92.6%
	Female	7.4%
Race:	White	14.5%
	Non-White	85.5%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center.

Figure 1.5A



Figures 1.5B-1.5C

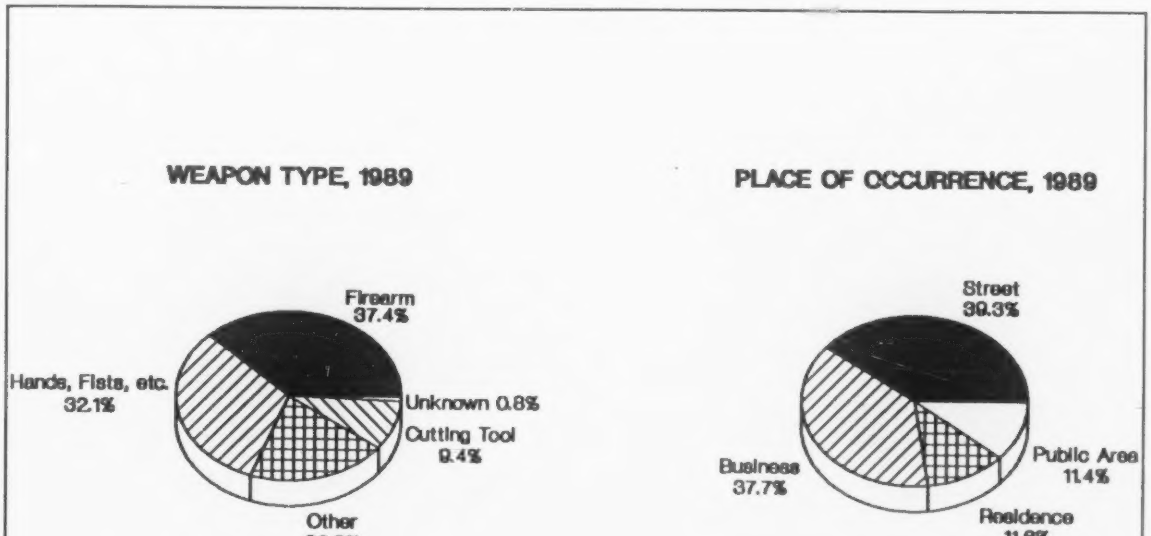


Table 1.5

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

DEFINITION

Aggravated assault is the unlawful attack by one person upon another for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury. This type of assault is usually accompanied by the use of a weapon or other means likely to produce death or serious bodily harm. Attempts are included since it is not necessary that an injury result when a gun, knife, or other weapon is used which could and probably would result in serious personal injury if the crime is successfully completed.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% of Total Reported Index Crimes
1985	16,734	3.0	280.9	5.6
1986	19,098	14.1	315.4	5.8
1987	19,453	1.9	316.1	5.4
1988	23,557	21.1	376.8	5.9
1989	26,192	11.2	407.0	5.8

Percentage change from 1985 to 1989
--- in number of reported crimes: 56.5
--- in rate per 100,000: 44.9

CHARACTERISTICS, 1989

Victim-Offender Relationship	55.0%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
	30.4%	Unknown
	14.7%	Stranger to Stranger
Type Weapon Used	37.2%	Other Dangerous Weapon
	30.4%	Firearm
	23.5%	Cutting Tool
	8.4%	Hands, Fists, etc.
	0.5%	Unknown
Place of Occurrence	45.9%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	34.1%	Residence
	11.2%	Street, Alley
	8.8%	Business Establishment
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.5%	July
	9.4%	May
	9.3%	June

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests 14,589

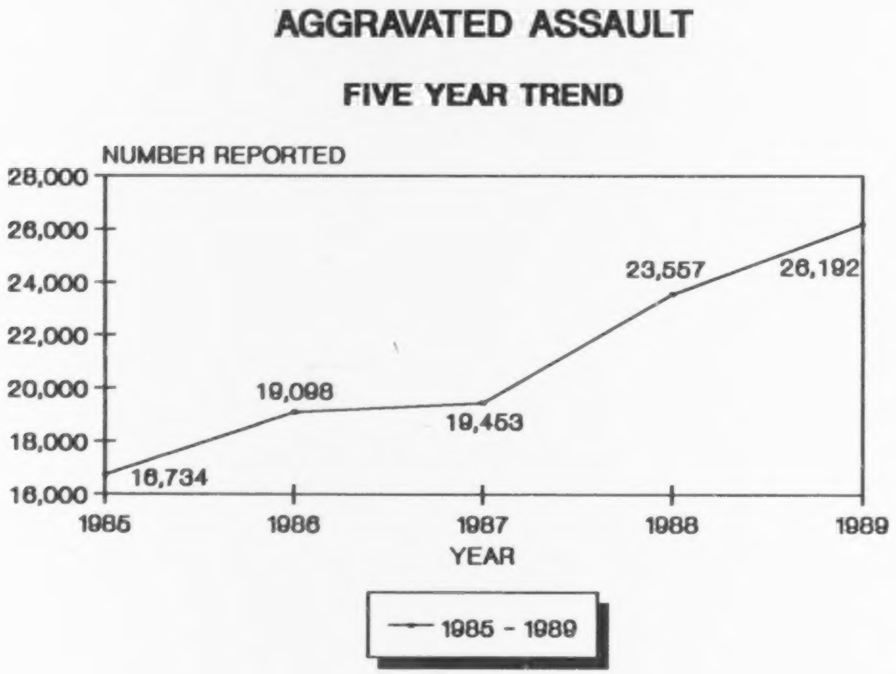
Arrest/Crimes Ratio .55

	Age
4.3%	16 and Under
18.1%	17 - 21
19.6%	22 - 26
18.9%	27 - 31
14.1%	32 - 36
25.0%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	82.1%
	Female	17.9%
Race:	White	31.0%
	Non-White	69.0%

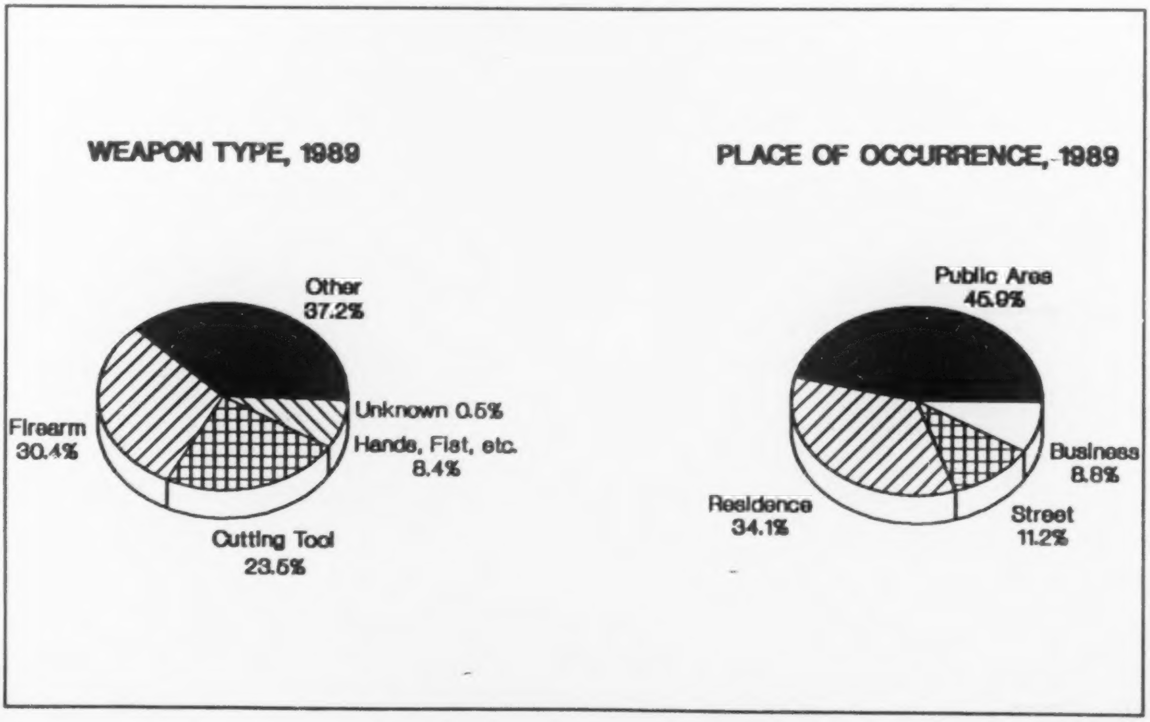
Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center.

Figure 1.6A


AGGRAVATED ASSAULT

FIVE YEAR TREND

Figures 1.6B-1.6C


WEAPON TYPE, 1989

PLACE OF OCCURRENCE, 1989

Table 1.6

BURGLARY

DEFINITION

Burglary is defined as the unlawful entry of a structure to commit a felony or theft. The use of force to gain entry is not required to classify the crime as a burglary.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% of Total Reported Index Crimes
1985	77,809	11.7	1,306.3	26.3
1986	86,619	11.3	1,430.5	26.3
1987	94,955	9.6	1,543.0	26.5
1988	99,711	5.0	1,594.7	25.1
1989	107,761	8.1	1,674.3	24.0

Percentage change from 1985 to 1989
--- in number of reported crimes: 38.5
--- in rate per 100,000: 28.2

CHARACTERISTICS, 1989

Victim-Offender Relationship	81.6%	Unknown
	12.7%	Stranger to Stranger
	5.7%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
Place of Occurrence	65.7%	Residence
	20.6%	Business Establishment
	13.4%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	0.2%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.8%	August
	9.8%	July
	9.1%	September
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$85,161,887.00 Total $790.00 Per Incident	

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests 11,910

Arrest/Crimes Ratio .11

	Age
8.0%	16 and Under
30.0%	17 - 21
22.0%	22 - 26
19.4%	27 - 31
10.8%	32 - 36
9.8%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	92.8%
	Female	7.2%
Race:	White	40.3%
	Non-White	59.7%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center.

Figure 1.7A

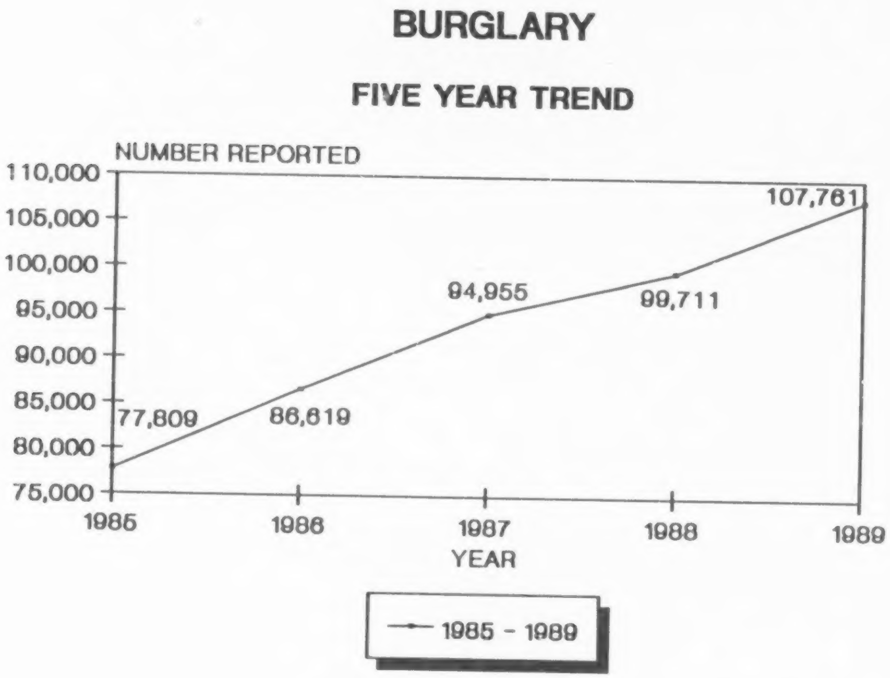


Figure 1.7B

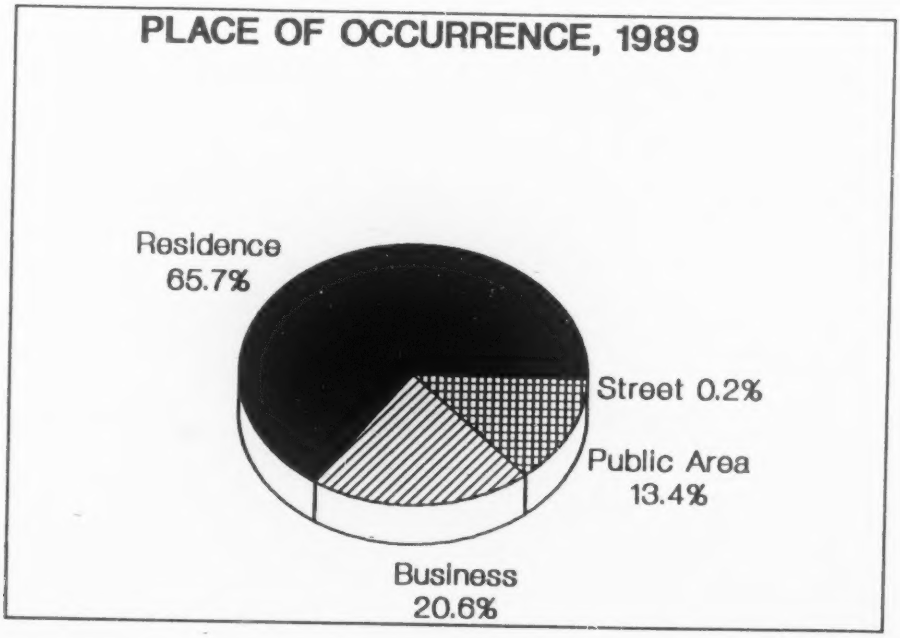


Table 1.7

LARCENY

DEFINITION

Larceny is the unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another. It includes crimes as shoplifting, pocket-picking, purse-snatching, thefts from motor vehicles, thefts of motor vehicle parts and accessories, bicycle thefts, etc., in which no use of force, violence, or fraud occurs.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% of Total Reported Index Crimes
1985	164,143	15.0	2,755.7	55.4
1986	177,440	8.1	2,930.4	53.9
1987	192,755	8.6	3,132.2	53.7
1988	219,367	13.8	3,508.4	55.2
1989	251,333	14.6	3,905.1	56.1

Percentage change from 1985 to 1989
--- in number of reported crimes: 53.1
--- in rate per 100,000: 41.7

CHARACTERISTICS, 1989

Victim-Offender Relationship	68.6%	Unknown
	22.7%	Stranger to Stranger
	8.7%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
Criminal Activity	41.1%	Other Thefts
	35.6%	From Motor Vehicle/Auto Accessories
	12.8%	Shoplifting
	6.0%	From Building
	2.0%	Bicycles
	2.0%	Purse Snatching
	.5%	From Coin Machines
	.4%	Pocket-picking
Place of Occurrence	36.3%	Businesss Establishment
	32.1%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	29.0%	Residence
	2.6%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	10.6%	May
	9.8%	July
	9.7%	August
Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$221,139,046.00 Total $880.00 Per Incident	

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests 41,589

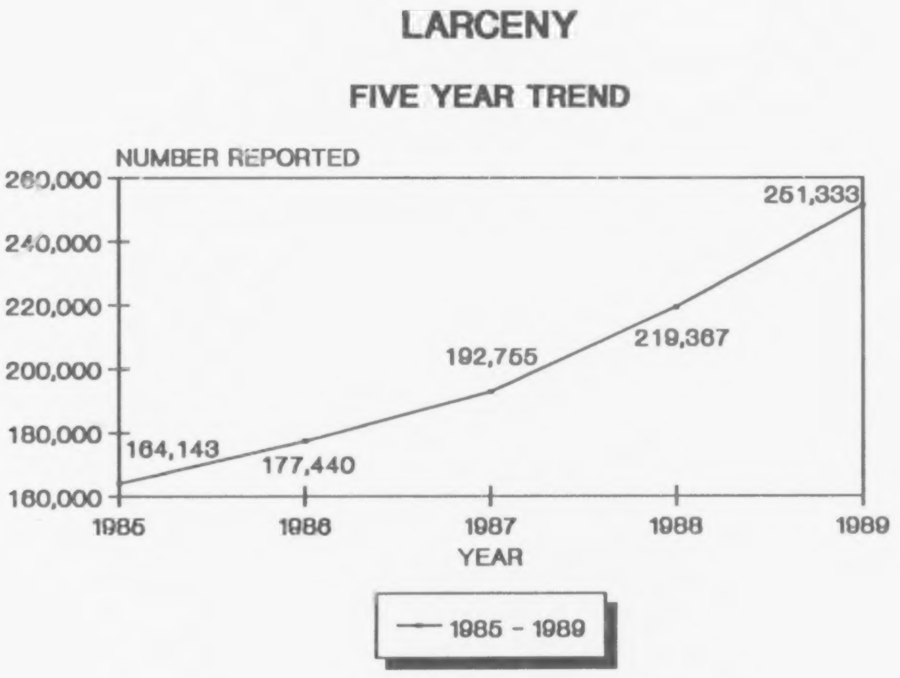
Arrest/Crimes Ratio .16

	Age
6.3%	16 and Under
24.3%	17 - 21
20.0%	22 - 26
18.8%	27 - 31
13.4%	32 - 36
17.1%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	69.9%
	Female	30.1%
Race:	White	37.3%
	Non-White	62.7%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center.

Figure 1.8A



Figures 1.8B-1.8C

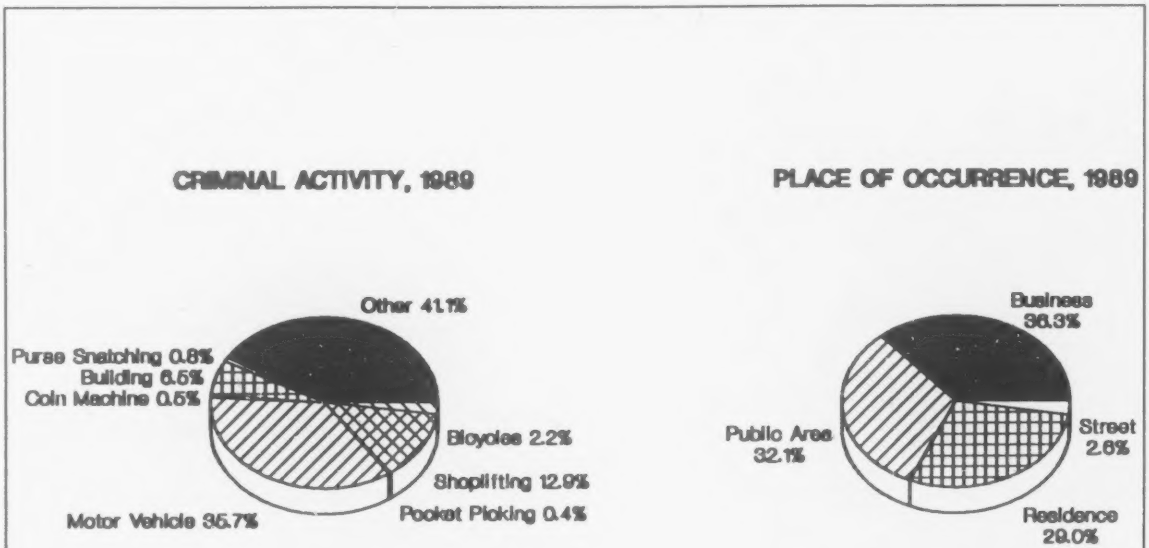


Table 1.8

MOTOR VEHICLE THEFT

DEFINITION

Motor vehicle theft is defined as the theft or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. This definition excludes taking for temporary use by those persons having lawful access to the vehicle.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% of Total Reported Index Crimes
1985	22,868	29.7	383.9	7.7
1986	27,868	21.9	460.2	8.5
1987	33,785	21.2	549.0	9.4
1988	34,071	0.8	544.9	8.6
1989	40,200	18.0	624.6	9.0

Percentage change from 1985 to 1989
--- in number of reported crimes: 75.8
--- in rate per 100,000: 62.7

CHARACTERISTICS, 1989

Victim-Offender Relationship	75.3%	Unknown
	13.6%	Stranger to Stranger
	11.1%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
Place of Occurrence	40.7%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	32.0%	Residence
	21.4%	Business Establishment
	5.8%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.5%	July
	9.3%	October
	9.3%	August

Value of Property Stolen During Offense	$219,866,015.00 Total $5,469.00 Per Incident

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests 3,724 Arrest/Crimes Ratio .09

	Age
13.7%	16 and Under
31.6%	17 - 21
18.7%	22 - 26
16.0%	27 - 31
9.8%	32 - 36
10.2%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	91.1%
	Female	8.9%
Race:	White	29.4%
	Non-White	70.6%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center.

Figure 1.9A

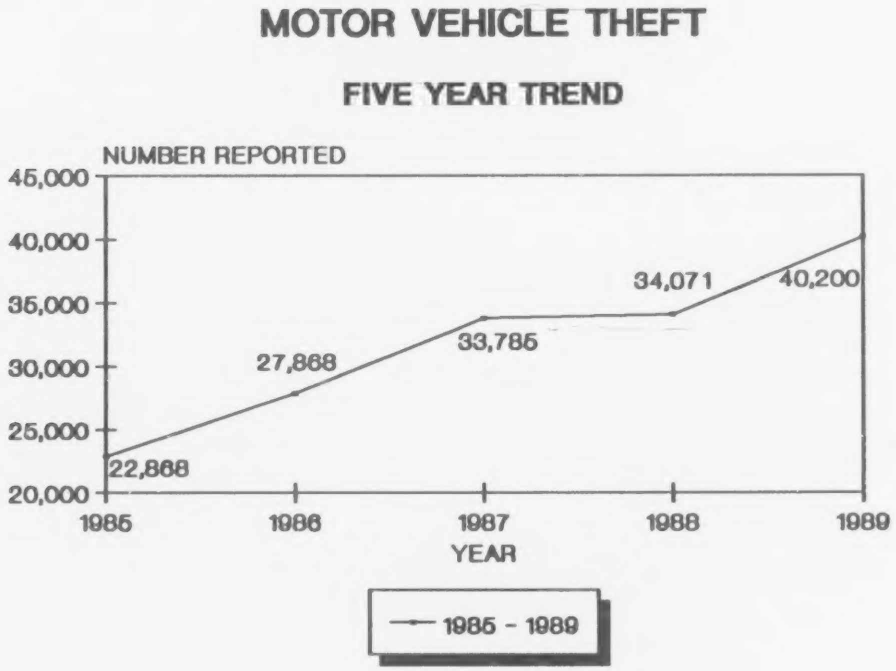


Figure 1.9B

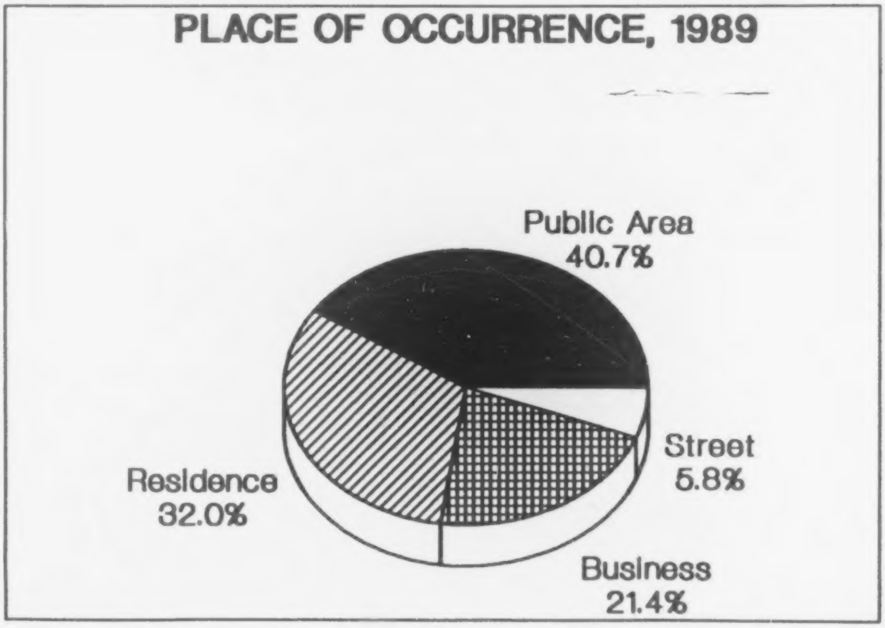


Table 1.9

ARSON

DEFINITION

Arson is defined as any willful or malicious burning or attempt to burn, with or without intent to defraud, a dwelling house, public building, motor vehicle or aircraft, personal property of another, etc. Only fires determined through investigation to have been willfully or maliciously set are classified as arsons. Fires of suspicious or unknown origins are excluded.

TREND

Year	Number Reported	% Change from Previous Year	Rate per 100,000	% of Total Reported Index Crimes
1985	1,264	18.4	21.2	0.4
1986	1,324	4.7	21.9	0.4
1987	1,074	-18.9	17.5	0.3
1988	1,246	16.0	19.9	0.3
1989	1,441	15.7	22.4	0.3

Percentage change from 1985 to 1989
--- in number of reported crimes: 14.0
--- in rate per 100,000: 5.6

CHARACTERISTICS, 1989

Victim-Offender Relationship	71.5%	Unknown
	17.5%	Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger
	11.0%	Stranger to Stranger
Place of Occurrence	56.5%	Residence
	24.1%	Parks, Public Buildings, and Other Places
	14.2%	Business Establishment
	5.1%	Street, Alley
Months of Highest Occurrence	9.6%	May
	9.4%	August
	9.3%	July

Profile of Persons Arrested

Reported Arrests 423

Arrest/Crimes Ratio .29

	Age
4.0%	16 and Under
21.5%	17 - 21
20.3%	22 - 26
18.7%	27 - 31
11.8%	32 - 36
23.6%	37 and over

Sex:	Male	80.6%
	Female	19.4%
Race:	White	50.8%
	Non-White	49.2%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center.

Figure 1.10A

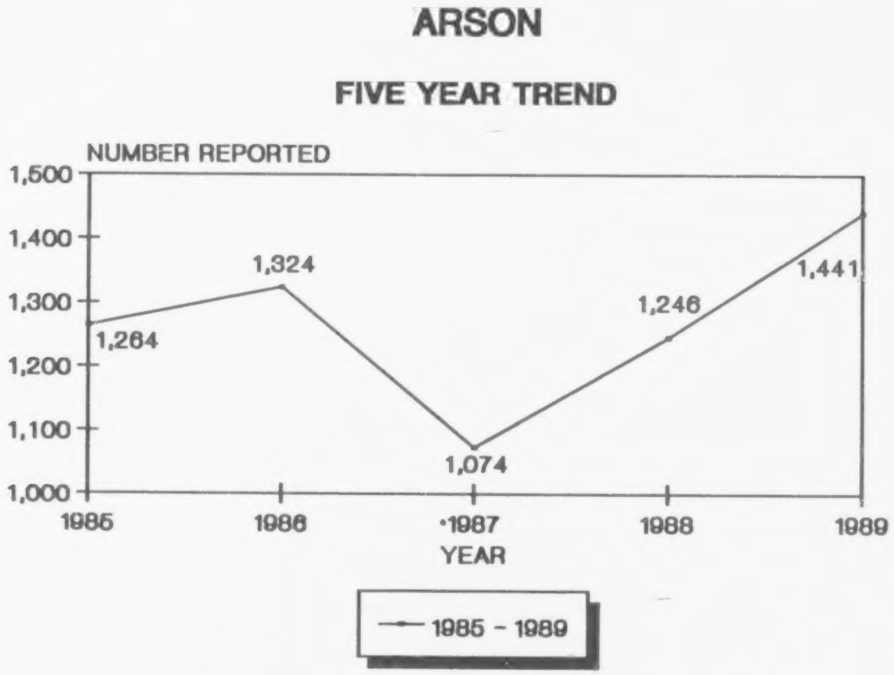


Figure 1.10B

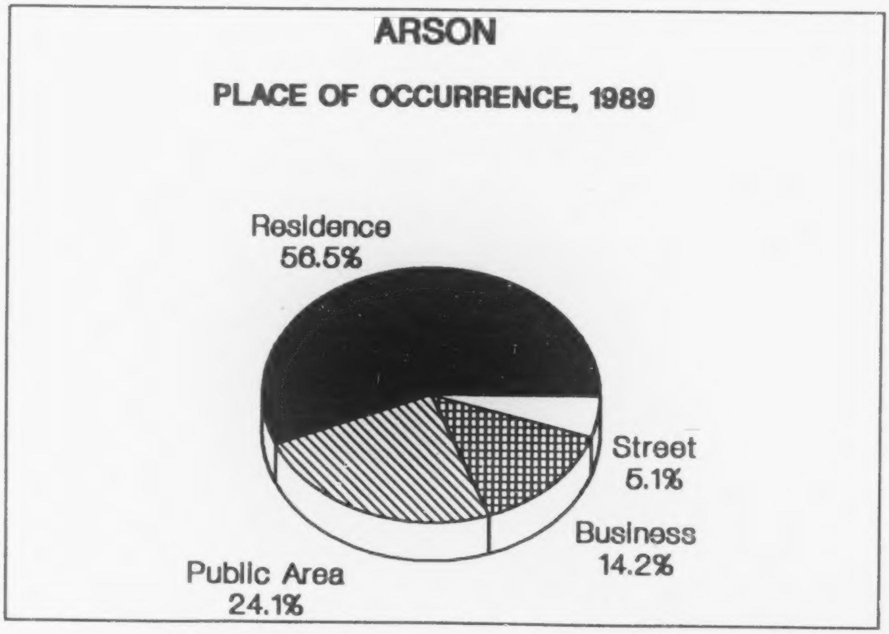


Figure 1.11

PERCENT OF TOTAL INDEX CRIMES, 1989

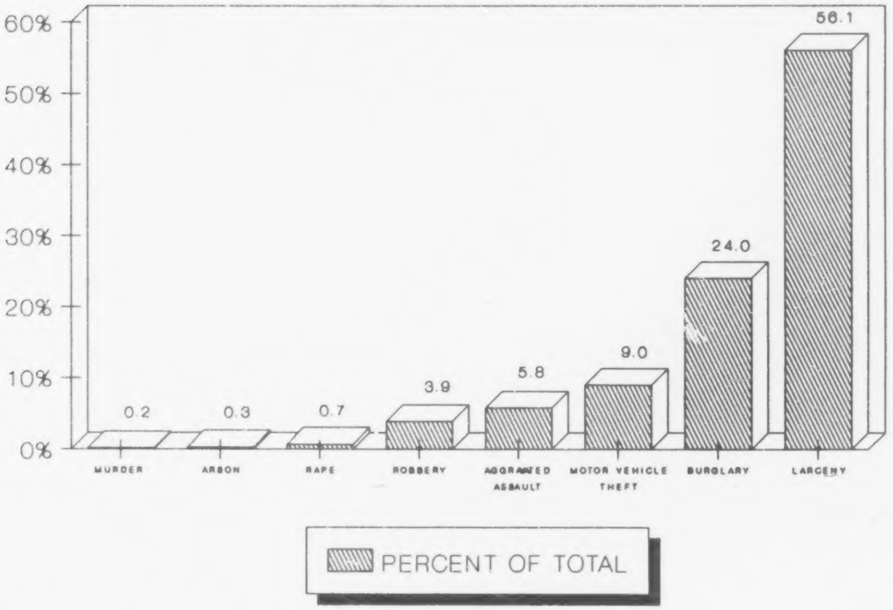


Table 1.10

CHARACTERISTICS OF INDEX CRIMES, 1989

	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
VICTIM-OFFENDER RELATIONSHIP								
Reported Stranger to Stranger	6.1%	27.8%	49.2%	14.7%	12.7%	22.7%	13.6%	11.0%
Reported Non-Stranger to Non-Stranger	35.2%	44.0%	13.2%	55.0%	5.7%	8.7%	11.1%	17.5%
Relationship not known	58.7%	28.2%	37.6%	30.4%	81.6%	68.6%	75.3%	71.5%
WEAPON USED								
Firearm	56.0%	7.0%	37.4%	30.4%				
Cutting tool	15.0%	8.3%	9.4%	23.5%				
Hands, fists, etc.	4.4%	44.9%	32.1%	8.4%				
Other dangerous weapons	12.6%	25.0%	20.2%	37.2%				
Unknown	12.0%	14.8%	0.8%	0.5%				
PROPERTY STOLEN								
Total value	$37,385	$115,782	$7,452,691		$85,161,887	$221,139,046	$219,866,015	
Value per incident	$46	$36	$430	$790	$880	$5,469		
PLACE OF OCCURRENCE								
Street, alley	7.5%	9.2%	39.3%	11.2%	0.2%	2.6%	5.8%	5.1%
Service station	0.1%	0.2%	2.2%	0.3%	0.4%	2.2%	0.7%	0.4%
Chain store	0.5%	0.5%	12.8%	1.3%	1.4%	8.7%	1.3%	1.5%
Bank	0.0%	0.1%	1.4%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%
Other commercial business	6.2%	5.4%	21.3%	7.0%	18.6%	25.1%	19.2%	12.1%
Residence	40.2%	42.0%	11.6%	34.1%	65.7%	29.0%	32.0%	56.5%
Public areas, other buildings, & unknown	45.5%	42.8%	11.4%	45.9%	13.4%	32.1%	40.7%	24.1%

Note: Due to rounding or missing data, percentages do not always total 100%.
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF CRIME

Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) are geographical subdivisions composed of a core city with a population of at least 50,000 or an urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan area population of at least 100,000 combined with economically/socially related counties.

MSAs experience the highest crime rates in the state in all categories of Index crimes (See Table 1.12). Georgia's eight MSAs currently account for 64.8 percent of the state's population yet they include only 38 of the 159 counties.

These tables indicate the importance of population density as one factor in the number of crimes committed in an area.

Table 1.11

MSA/NON MSA, 1989

Metropolitan Statistical Area	County	Population	% of Total	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson	Index Crime Total
Albany, GA MSA	Dougherty	102,302		21	88	484	459	3,212	5,193	425	28	9,910
	Lee	15,731		0	1	3	25	154	175	23	2	383
Albany, GA MSA Total		118,033	1.8%	21	89	487	484	3,366	5,368	448	30	10,293
Athens, GA MSA	Clarke	79,061		10	68	279	385	2,272	3,885	353	14	7,266
	Jackson	30,447		2	5	7	78	229	408	49	6	782
	Madison	21,211		1	0	0	0	117	94	11	0	223
	Oconee	16,035		0	4	3	18	119	161	27	3	335
Athens, GA MSA Total		146,754	2.3%	13	77	289	481	2,737	4,546	440	23	8,606
Atlanta, GA MSA	Barrow	27,910		2	5	11	66	377	734	85	7	1,287
	Butts	16,847		1	1	4	15	106	124	31	0	282
	Cherokee	87,789		7	20	33	287	1,125	2,242	336	27	4,077
	Clayton	175,071		8	91	472	610	3,450	10,354	1,579	54	16,618
	Cobb	431,638		32	161	611	923	6,095	17,000	2,698	90	27,610
	Coweta	51,456		1	3	39	59	279	717	72	0	1,170
	Dekalb	552,817		47	340	2,068	1,113	12,141	31,970	7,070	70	54,839
	Douglas	74,595		6	30	58	112	770	1,951	277	15	3,219
	Fayette	57,037		0	4	12	33	343	881	82	3	1,358
	Forsyth	43,133		3	10	11	73	540	1,521	211	11	2,380
	Fulton	650,351		284	823	7,910	10,341	22,302	57,602	14,079	110	113,451
	Gwinnett	326,321		1	80	306	534	3,672	13,032	1,617	76	19,318
	Henry	54,805		4	14	43	49	578	1,112	182	2	1,984
	Newton	43,945		4	18	50	129	724	1,644	143	18	2,730
	Paulding	36,942		3	9	11	64	462	579	87	8	1,223
	Rockdale	52,673		6	17	30	184	720	2,196	188	8	3,349
	Spalding	55,718		3	44	150	316	1,206	2,662	278	11	4,670
	Walton	36,232		3	10	16	35	438	549	71	6	1,128
Atlanta, GA MSA Total		2,777,280	43.2%	415	1,680	11,855	14,943	55,328	146,870	29,086	516	260,693
Augusta, GA MSA	Columbia	63,431		3	3	15	71	509	845	95	11	1,552
	Richmond	194,252		42	109	774	609	5,015	8,177	1,372	44	16,142
	McDuffie	20,501		3	0	4	5	78	81	15	0	186
Augusta, GA MSA Total		278,184	4.3%	48	112	793	685	5,602	9,103	1,482	55	17,880
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA	Dade	12,179		2	1	3	18	77	141	43	4	289
	Catoosa	42,220		2	12	23	52	332	1,119	182	6	1,728
	Walker	59,169		4	17	24	92	809	1,042	157	36	2,181
Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA Total		113,568	1.8%	8	30	50	162	1,218	2,302	382	46	4,198
Columbus, GA-AL MSA	Chattahoochee	18,370		1	1	0	9	18	57	2	2	90
	Muscogee	181,160		24	81	395	382	2,910	6,971	627	36	11,426
Columbus, GA-AL MSA Total		199,530	3.1%	25	82	395	391	2,928	7,028	629	38	11,516
Macon, GA MSA	Bibb	160,253		27	113	406	592	3,615	8,232	835	41	13,861
	Houston	90,123		6	41	111	421	1,469	3,767	330	16	6,161
	Jones	19,588		1	1	5	26	263	234	38	14	582
	Peach	21,008		0	3	12	52	174	299	53	2	595
Macon, GA MSA Total		290,972	4.5%	34	158	534	1,091	5,521	12,532	1,256	73	21,199
Savannah, GA MSA	Chatham	223,278		26	224	638	671	3,630	11,043	946	80	17,258
	Effingham	24,764		0	6	5	58	218	475	36	7	805
Savannah, GA MSA Total		248,042	3.9%	26	230	643	729	3,848	11,518	982	87	18,063
Total MSAs		4,172,363	64.8%	590	2,458	15,046	18,966	80,548	199,267	34,705	868	352,448
Total Non MSAs		2,263,637	35.2%	219	779	2,276	7,226	27,213	52,066	5,495	573	95,847
Total State Agencies Reporting				0	103	112	192	480	315	151	40	1,393
Total State		6,436,000	100.0%	809	3,237	17,322	26,192	107,761	251,333	40,200	1,441	448,295

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 1.12

MSA/NON MSA INDEX CRIME RATES, 1989
PER 100,000 PERSONS

	Murder	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
TOTAL MSA	14.1	58.9	360.6	454.6	1,930.5	4,775.9	831.8	20.8
NON MSA	9.7	34.4	100.5	319.2	1,202.2	2,300.1	242.8	25.3

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

CRIME TRENDS AND COMPARISONS

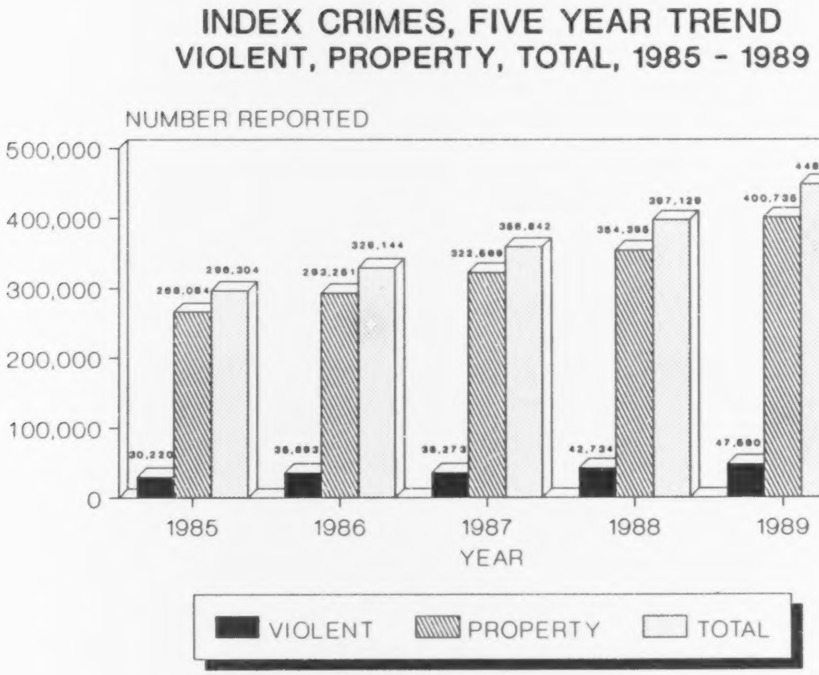
The five year trend from 1985-1989 indicates that Index crimes have risen each year to a peak of 448,295 in 1989. Except for 1987, the last four years have seen an average increase of 11.3% in Index crimes (See Table 1.13). Overall, reported Index crimes have risen by 51.5% since 1985 (See Table 1.16).

Table 1.15 indicates that Georgia, the South and the United States experienced an increase in Index crimes for 1989.

CHANGES IN CRIME RATES

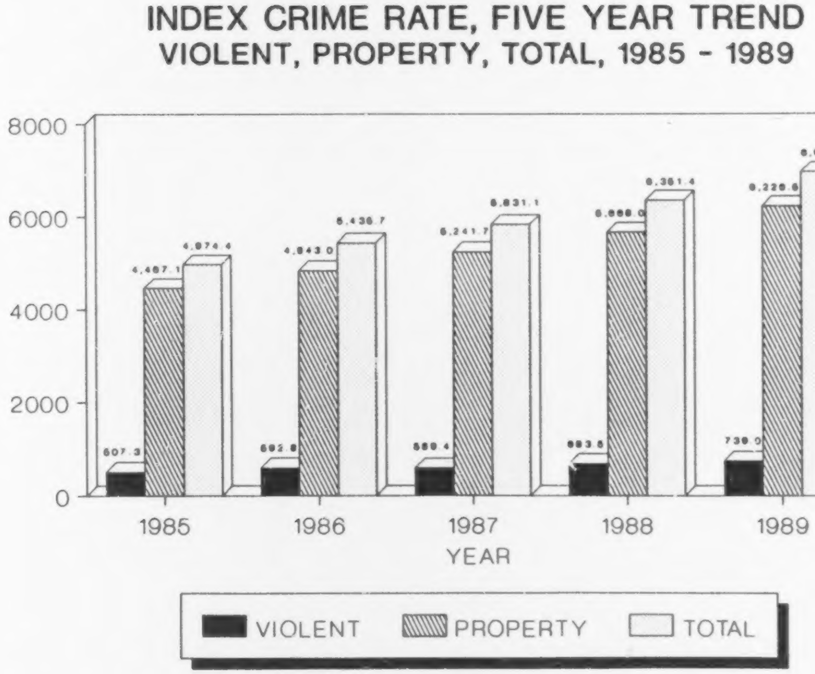
Crime rates must be interpreted with the understanding that they are the product of changes in both the number of crimes reported and resident population totals; the number of non-residents is not factored into crime rates for affected jurisdictions.

Figure 1.12A



INDEX CRIMES, FIVE YEAR TREND
VIOLENT, PROPERTY, TOTAL, 1985 - 1989

Figure 1.12B



INDEX CRIME RATE, FIVE YEAR TREND
VIOLENT, PROPERTY, TOTAL, 1985 - 1989

Table 1.13

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES
GEORGIA, 1985 - 1989

Type of Crime	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Murder	603	653	719	705	809
(% Change)	7.3%	8.3%	10.1%	-1.9%	14.8%
Forcible Rape	2,805	2,827	2,879	3,029	3,237
(% Change)	10.9%	0.8%	1.8%	5.2%	6.9%
Robbery	10,078	13,315	13,222	15,443	17,322
(% Change)	14.2%	32.1%	-0.7%	16.8%	12.2%
Aggravated Assault	16,734	19,098	19,453	23,557	26,192
(% Change)	3.0%	14.1%	1.9%	21.1%	11.2%
Total violent crime	**30,220**	**35,893**	**36,273**	**42,734**	**47,560**
(% Change)	**7.3%**	**18.8%**	**1.1%**	**17.8%**	**11.3%**
Burglary	77,809	86,619	94,955	99,711	107,761
(% Change)	11.7%	11.3%	9.6%	5.0%	13.5%
Larceny	164,143	177,440	192,755	219,367	251,333
(% Change)	15.0%	8.1%	8.6%	13.8%	30.4%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,868	27,868	33,785	34,071	40,200
(% Change)	29.7%	21.9%	21.2%	0.8%	19.0%
Arson	1,264	1,324	1,074	1,246	1,441
(% Change)	18.4%	4.7%	-18.9%	16.0%	34.2%
Total property crime	**266,084**	**293,251**	**322,569**	**354,395**	**400,735**
(% Change)	**15.1%**	**10.2%**	**10.0%**	**9.9%**	**13.1%**
Total Index crime	**296,304**	**329,144**	**358,842**	**397,129**	**448,295**
(% Change)	**14.3%**	**11.1%**	**9.0%**	**10.7%**	**12.9%**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 1.14

CHANGES IN INDEX CRIME RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS GEORGIA, 1985 - 1989

Type of Crime	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1985 1989
Murder	10.1	10.8	11.7	11.3	12.6	
(% Change)	5.5%	6.5%	8.2%	-3.5%	11.5%	24.5%
Forcible Rape	47.1	46.7	46.8	48.4	50.3	
(% Change)	9.0%	-0.9%	.2%	3.5%	3.8%	6.8%
Robbery	169.2	219.9	214.9	247.0	269.1	
(% Change)	12.3%	30.0%	-2.3%	15.0%	9.0%	59.1%
Aggravated Assault	280.9	315.4	316.1	376.8	407.0	
(% Change)	1.3%	12.3%	.2%	19.2%	8.0%	44.9%
Total violent crime	**507.3**	**592.8**	**589.4**	**683.5**	**739.0**	
(% Change)	**5.5%**	**16.9%**	**-0.6%**	**16.0%**	**8.1%**	**45.7%**
Burglary	1,306.3	1,430.5	1,543.0	1,594.7	1,674.3	
(% Change)	9.8%	9.5%	7.9%	3.4%	5.0%	28.2%
Larceny	2,755.7	2,930.4	3,132.2	3,508.4	3,905.1	
(% Change)	13.1%	6.3%	6.9%	12.0%	11.3%	41.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	383.9	460.2	549.0	544.9	624.6	
(% Change)	27.6%	19.9%	19.3%	-0.7%	14.6%	62.7%
Arson	21.2	21.9	17.5	19.9	22.4	
(% Change)	16.4%	3.0%	-20.2%	14.2%	12.4%	5.6%
Total property crime	**4,467.1**	**4,843.0**	**5,241.7**	**5,668.0**	**6,226.5**	
(% Change)	**13.2%**	**8.4%**	**8.2%**	**8.1%**	**9.9%**	**39.4%**
Total Index crime	**4,974.4**	**5,435.7**	**5,831.1**	**6,351.4**	**6,965.4**	
(% Change)	**12.4%**	**9.3%**	**7.3%**	**8.9%**	**9.7%**	**40.0%**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 1.15

INDEX CRIME TRENDS GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1985 - 1989

	1985	% Change	1986	% Change	1987	% Change	1988	% Change	1989	% Change
Georgia	295,040	3.2%	327,820	11.1%	357,768	9.1%	395,883	10.7%	446,854	12.9%
South	4,302,605	0.2%	4,737,997	10.1%	4,943,277	4.3%	5,171,931	4.6%	5,327,089	3.0%
Nation	12,430,026	-1.6%	13,211,869	6.3%	13,508,708	2.2%	13,923,086	3.1%	14,340,779	3.0%

Arson totals are not included in this table.
(Source: FBI - Uniform Crime Report 1989 Preliminary Release and
Crime in the United States; Georgia Crime Information Center)

Table 1.16

CHANGES IN NUMBER OF INDEX CRIMES
GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1985 - 1989

	Georgia		South		Nation	
Type of Crime	1985	1989	1985	1989	1985	1989
Murder	603	809	8,160	9,334	18,976	21,502
(% Change)		34.2%		14.4%		13.3%
Forcible Rape	2,805	3,237	32,401	34,185	87,340	93,411
(% Change)		15.4%		5.5%		7.0%
Robbery	10,078	17,322	141,739	187,624	497,874	580,976
(% Change)		71.9%		32.4%		16.7%
Aggravated Assault	16,734	26,192	274,706	348,197	723,246	955,597
(% Change)		56.5%		26.8%		32.1%
Total violent crime	**30,220**	**47,560**	**457,006**	**579,341**	**1,327,436**	**1,651,486**
(% Change)		**57.4%**		**26.8%**		**24.4%**
Burglary	77,809	107,761	1,127,199	1,317,022	3,073,348	3,153,715
(% Change)		38.5%		16.8%		2.6%
Larceny	164,143	251,333	2,390,226	2,918,338	6,926,380	7,859,989
(% Change)		53.1%		22.1%		13.5%
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,868	40,200	328,174	486,828	1,102,862	1,561,878
(% Change)		75.8%		48.3%		41.6%
Total property crime	**264,820**	**399,294**	**3,845,599**	**4,551,039**	**11,102,590**	**12,284,098**
(% Change)		**50.8%**		**18.3%**		**10.6%**
Total Index crime	**295,040**	**446,854**	**4,302,605**	**5,301,528**	**12,430,026**	**14,227,068**
(% Change)		**51.5%**		**23.2%**		**14.5%**

Arson comparisons are not available for this table
(Source: FBI - Uniform Crime Report 1989 Preliminary Annual Release and
Crime in the United States; Georgia Crime Information Center)

Figure 1.13

INDEX CRIMES, FIVE YEAR TREND
GEORGIA, SOUTH, NATION, 1985-1989

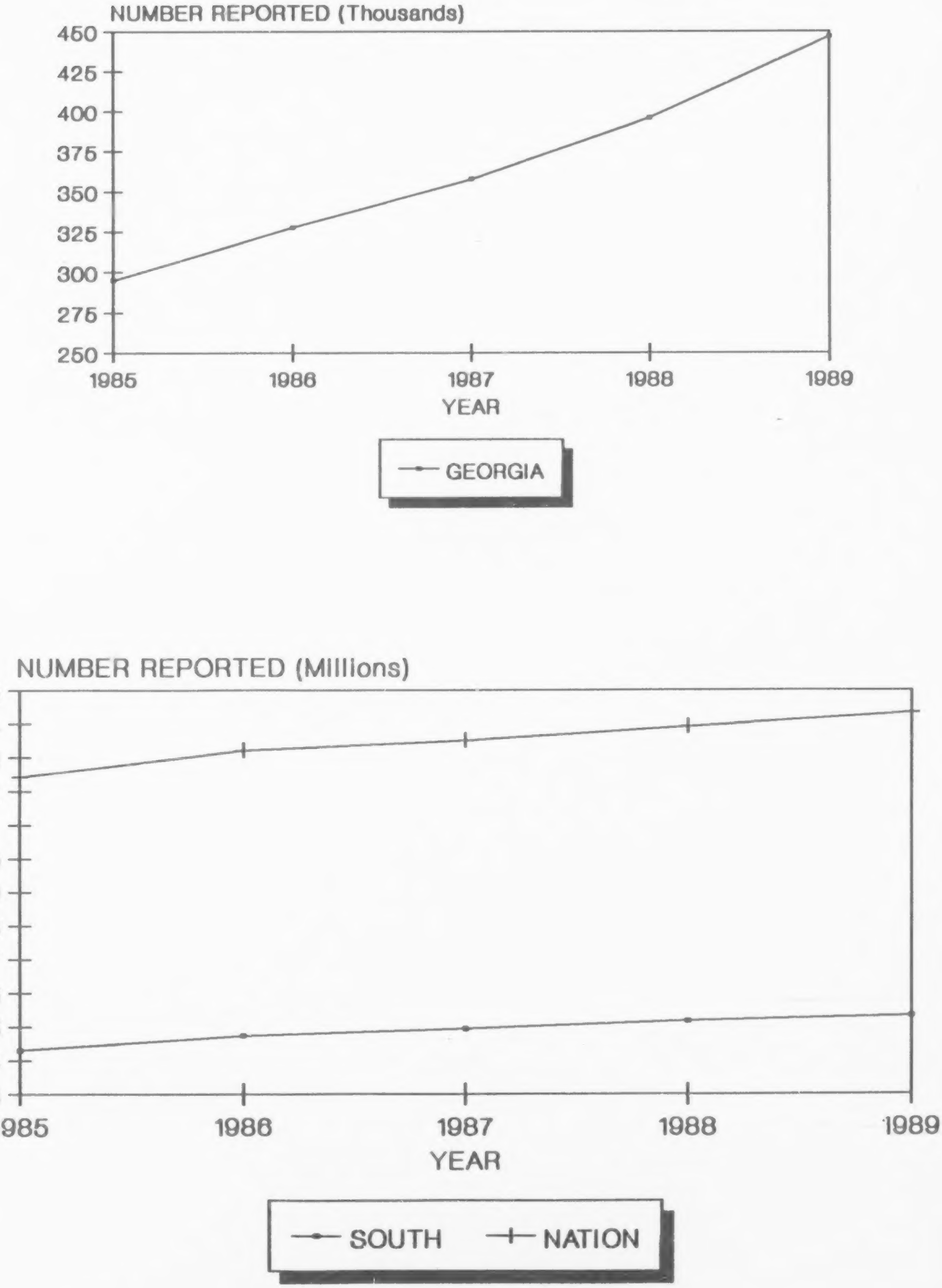


Table 1.17

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CRIME AND POPULATION, GEORGIA 1985 - 1989

Year	Population	% Change	No. Index Crimes	% Change
1985	5,956,564	1.7%	296,304	14.3%
1986	6,055,207	1.7%	329,144	11.1%
1987	6,153,899	1.6%	358,842	9.0%
1988	6,252,577	1.6%	397,129	10.7%
1989	6,436,000	2.9%	448,295	12.9%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center.

Figure 1.14A

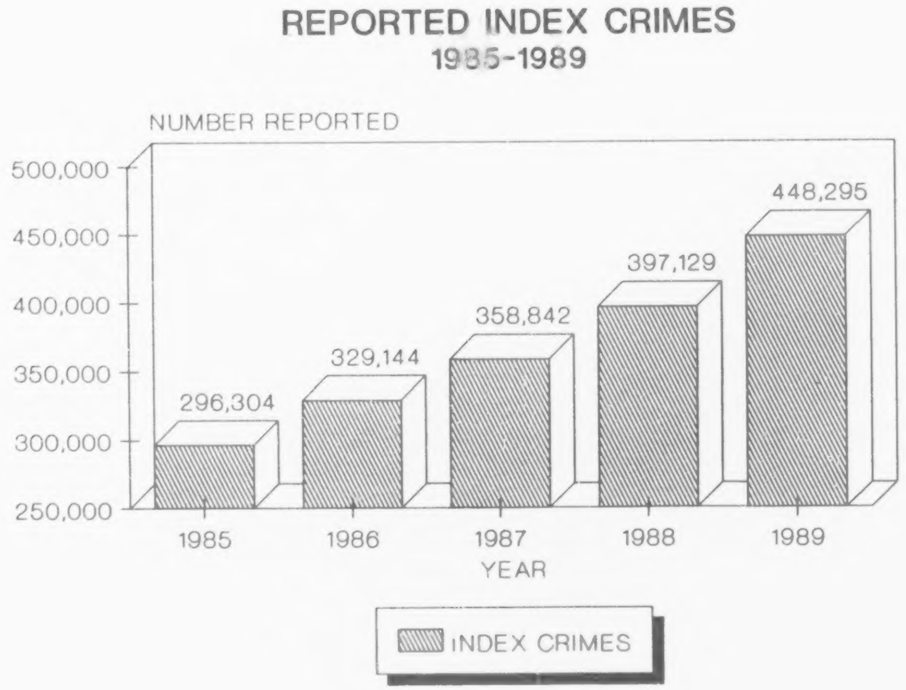
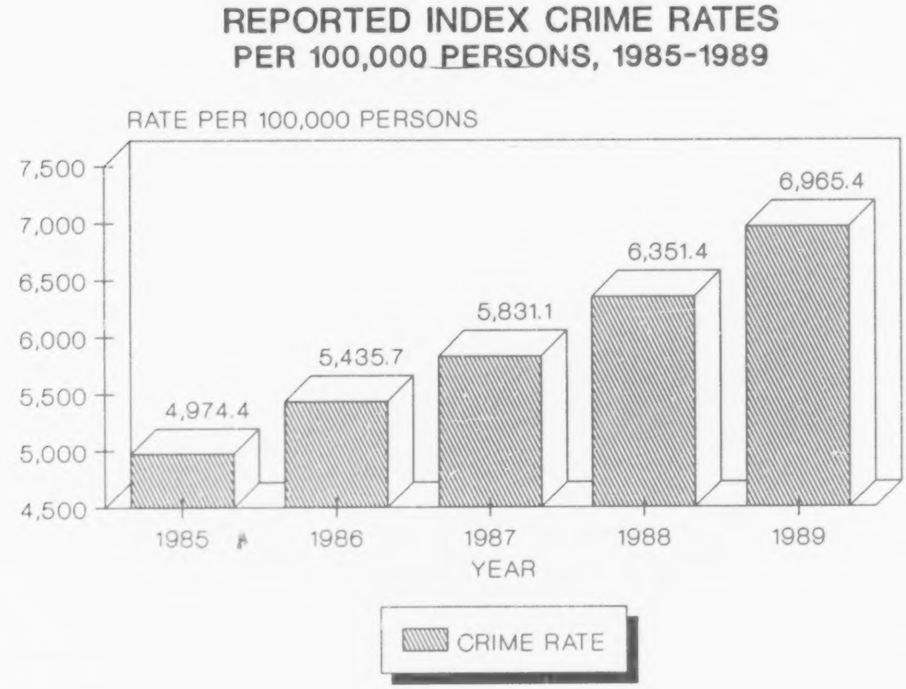


Figure 1.14B


REPORTED INDEX CRIME RATES
PER 100,000 PERSONS, 1985-1989
RATE PER 100,000 PERSONS
7,500
7,000
6,500
6,000
5,500
5,000
4,500
4,974.4
5,435.7
5,831.1
6,351.4
6,965.4
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
YEAR
▨ CRIME RATE

PROFILE OF NON-INDEX CRIMES IN GEORGIA

The number of Non-Index crimes reported to GCIC has increased every year from 1985 to 1989. The same upward trend continues even when excluding DUI totals, which are unavailable for 1986 (See Figure 1.15).

Non-Index crimes are beginning to follow the pattern for Index crimes formed during the last five years (See Table 1.18). Because of the seriousness of Index crimes, they have always been more likely to be reported; however, increased public and law enforcement awareness of certain Non-Index crimes has brought about more frequent and accurate reporting. Narcotics offenses and crimes against children, which contain several catagories including sex offenses, child neglect, and rape* committed against juveniles, are two areas where increased awareness has improved reporting.

* **Note:** Rape is an Index offense.

This section contains analyses of reported arrests for all crimes by age, sex, and race and analyses for specific crimes such as crimes against children and drug law violations.

Table 1.18

PROFILE OF REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985 - 1989

NON-INDEX CRIMES	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Other Assault	31,751	35,600	39,759	49,214	56,028
Forgery/Counterfeiting	8,250	9,883	10,500	12,600	13,997
Fraud	17,963	14,972	13,458	15,743	17,871
Embezzlement	2,077	2,356	2,657	2,819	3,178
Stolen Property	1,487	1,997	2,261	3,089	4,040
Vandalism	51,799	49,795	50,299	60,478	67,050
Weapons Violation	*	*	*	4,813	6,235
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	1,812	1,411	1,041	573	1,122
Other Sex Offense	5,135	5,165	5,314	5,915	6,434
Narcotic Drug Laws	13,956	14,635	16,250	21,986	30,337
Gambling	344	293	282	181	238
Family Offense	3,375	3,230	4,372	5,554	7,231
DUI	61,443	**	62,724	66,033	41,949
Liquor Laws	2,921	3,739	5,102	5,148	5,952
Drunkenness	4,645	4,981	3,830	3,445	3,535
Public Disturbance	*	*	*	34,088	45,501
Vagrancy	12	18	74	43	50
Other Offense	70,058	87,184	94,986	69,021	76,246
Curfew/Loitering	*	*	*	680	1,129
Runaway	5,521	4,744	4,862	6,568	7,299
Total	**282,549**	**240,003**	**317,771**	**367,991**	**395,422**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

*Weapons Violation, Public Disturbance and Curfew/Loitering are included in Other Offense.

**DUI totals not tabulated.

Figure 1.15

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME INCIDENTS
1985-1989

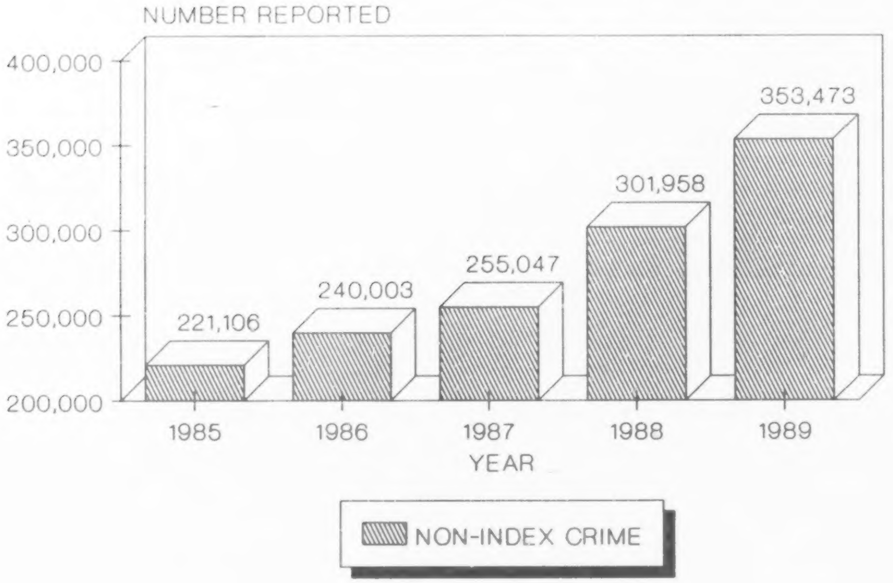


Table 1.19

PROFILE OF REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIMES
STATEWIDE, 1988 - 1989

NON-INDEX CRIMES	1988	% of Total	1989	% of Total
Other Assault	49,214	13.4%	56,028	14.2%
Forgery/Counterfeiting	12,600	3.4%	13,997	3.5%
Fraud	15,743	4.3%	17,871	4.5%
Embezzlement	2,819	0.8%	3,178	.8%
Stolen Property	3,089	0.8%	4,040	1.0%
Vandalism	60,478	16.4%	67,050	17.0%
Weapons Violation	4,813	1.3%	6,235	1.6%
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	573	0.2%	1,122	.3%
Other Sex Offense	5,915	1.6%	6,434	1.6%
Narcotic Drug Laws	21,986	6.0%	30,337	7.7%
Gambling	181	0.0%	238	.1%
Family Offense	5,554	1.5%	7,231	1.8%
DUI	66,033	17.9%	41,949	10.6%
Liquor Laws	5,148	1.4%	5,952	1.5%
Drunkenness	3,445	0.9%	3,535	.9%
Public Disturbance	34,088	9.3%	45,501	11.5%
Vagrancy	43	0.0%	50	.0%
Other Offense	69,021	18.8%	76,246	19.3%
Curfew/Loitering	680	0.2%	1,129	.3%
Runaway	6,568	1.8%	7,299	1.8%
Total	**367,991**	**100.0%**	**395,422**	**100.0%**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center.

** DUI totals not tabulated.

*Weapons Violation, Public Disturbance and Curfew/Loitering are reported under Other Offense.

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN 1985 - 1989

Specific offense and arrest information for crimes against children can be analyzed to determine trends in the areas of rape, kidnapping, sex offense, cruelty towards a child, contributing to the delinquency of a minor, and child neglect as these crimes apply to children and those arrested. (**Note:** Data on the specific crime category murder of children are not available).

The pattern of total offenses within these categories for 1985-1989 varies from the pattern for total arrests reported during the same period. Reported offenses have increased each year, except for 1986, while reported arrests remained relatively the same, except for 1985 which was a peak year.

Increased public attention has been focused on crimes against children. Legislative attention at the state and federal level has mandated that these crimes be a primary focus for law enforcement agencies at all levels of government.

This increased awareness and large number of reported arrests for these crimes show a greater sensitivity to such crimes.

Table 1.20A

REPORTED CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
GEORGIA, 1985 - 1989

CRIME	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Rape*	25	46	31	41	148
Kidnapping**	187	154	183	189	173
Sex Offense***	1,484	1,208	1,741	2,417	2,821
Cruelty Towards Child	1,165	1,274	1,605	1,944	2,523
Contributing to Deliquency of a Minor	376	525	469	534	709
Child Neglect	1,784	1,406	1,532	1,758	1,782
Total	**5,021**	**4,613**	**5,561**	**6,883**	**8,156**

Table 1.20B

REPORTED ARRESTS FOR CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
GEORGIA, 1985 - 1989

CRIME	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Rape*					
Female	1	0	2	0	2
Male	21	17	9	14	132
Kidnapping**					
Female	5	4	4	4	2
Male	14	11	20	13	6
Sex Offense***					
Female	25	38	39	48	67
Male	989	1,086	985	1,193	1,583
Cruelty Towards Child					
Female	163	126	187	213	258
Male	324	291	415	497	645
Contributing to Deliquency of a Minor					
Female	143	145	114	125	234
Male	504	570	441	575	834
Child Neglect					
Female	107	78	107	117	158
Male	4,586	3,215	3,018	2,591	2,514
Total	**6,882**	**5,581**	**5,341**	**5,390**	**6,435**

*Rape committed against juveniles includes the specific charges of: sexual assault-sodomy-boy-gun, sexual-assault-sodomy-girl-gun, sexual assault-sodomy-boy, sexual assault-sodomy-girl, sexual assault-sodomy-boy-strongarm, and sexual assault-sodomy-girl-strongarm.

** Kidnapping of juveniles includes the specific charges of: kidnap minor for ransom, kidnap minor to sexually assault, and kidnap minor.

***Sexual offenses against juveniles include the specific charges of: child fondling, homosexual act with girl, homosexual act with boy, and incest with minor.

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

ARRESTS FOR CRIMES

Trends, Characteristics, Comparisons

Numbers and rates of arrest are useful measurements of law enforcement activity and official responses to crime. Arrest statistics also provide some insight into the composition of the criminal population, particularly regarding age, sex and race. The varied policies and emphasis of law enforcement agencies influence the volume and type of arrests made. However, arrest practices for crimes are relatively uniform, allowing comparisons over time. Since an individual can be arrested more than once during a given year, annual arrest statistics more accurately reflect the number of arrests made, rather than the number of different persons taken into custody.

Arrest data reflect the actual number of arrests reported; the figures may not equal all arrests that took place.

Profile of Index Arrest Trends

During the period 1985-1989, the number of arrests made by Georgia law enforcement agencies for Index crimes increased 48.2%. However, the largest increase in reported arrests occurred in 1989. The number of reported arrests increased for all violent Index Crimes. Murder increased 23.2%, forcible rape 20.0%, robbery 57.0% and aggravated assault 54.0%. Overall, total violent crime increased 48.2% from 1985 to 1989. Increases were also reported for burglary (39.0%), larceny (47.1%), motor vehicle theft (74.0%) and arson (45.9%) (See Table 1.21). During the same period, the percentage of arrests made for reported Index crime incidents ranged from a high of 17.8% in 1985 to a low of 17.4% in 1989 (See Table 1.22).

Figure 1.16

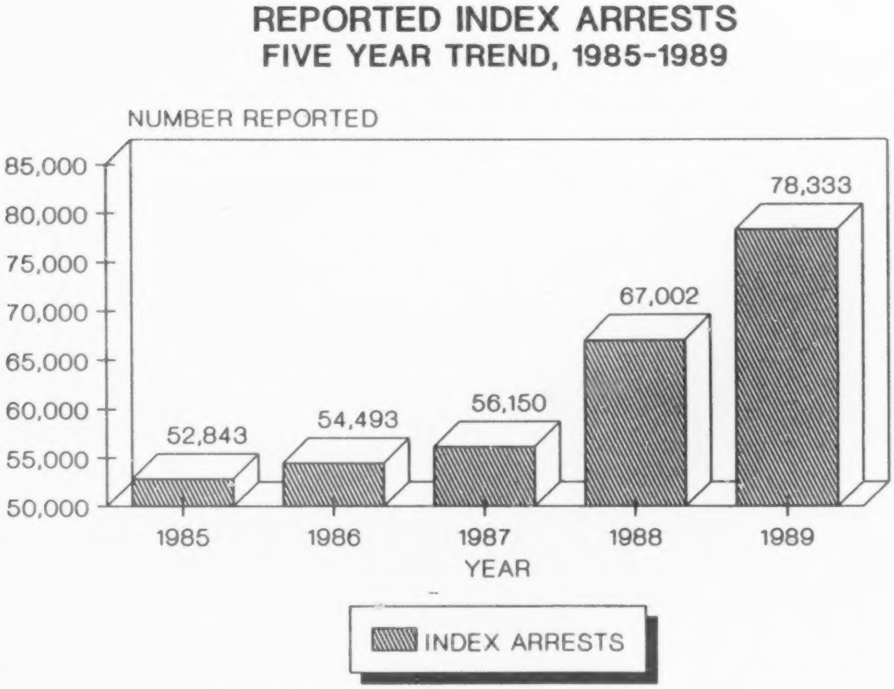


Figure 1.17A

INDEX CRIME ARRESTS BY AGE, 1985

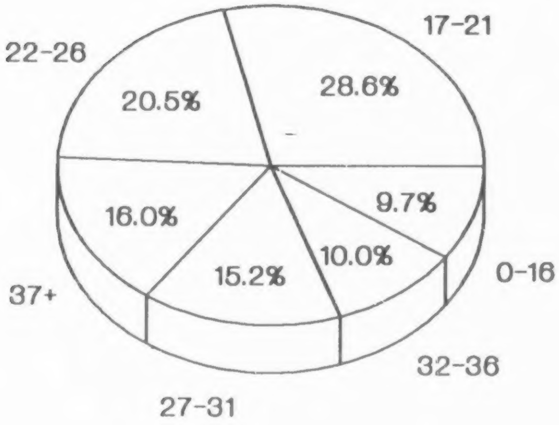
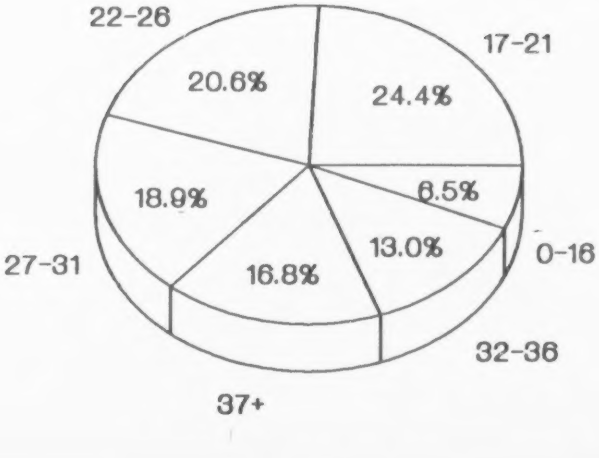


Figure 1.17B

INDEX CRIME ARRESTS BY AGE, 1989



Profile of Index Arrest Trends by Age Group

During 1989, young persons aged 17-21 were more frequently arrested for the crimes of burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft. Those aged 22-26 were more frequently arrested for rape and robbery. Arrests for murder, aggravated assault and arson more often involved those aged 37 and older. Population estimates reveal the percentage of persons aged 17-21 has fallen 1.3%; the percentage of persons aged 22-26 has risen 2.2%, those aged 37 and older has risen 10.4% from 1985-1989. Comparison of arrest figures from 1985 to 1989 indicate an increase in the percentage of persons arrested in every age group (See Table 1.24). In addition, males were arrested more frequently than females, and non-whites were arrested more often than whites. Table 1.25 provides a profile of arrest data by age, sex and race.

Profile of Juvenile Arrests for Index Crimes

In Georgia, juveniles are persons 16 years of age and under. In 1989, juveniles accounted for 6.5% of all arrests for Index crimes. This represents a decrease of 3.2% from 9.7% in 1985 for the five year period.

In 1989, juveniles represented the lowest percentage of arrest rates for any Index violent crime (See Tables 1.25 and 1.26). Table 1.26 indicates that juveniles are more likely to be arrested for property crimes such as burglary, larceny and motor vehicle theft.

Table 1.21

PROFILE OF REPORTED ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES
1985 - 1989

Type of Crime	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1985 1989
Murder	621	671	694	707	765	
(% Change)	8.2%	8.1%	3.4%	1.9%	8.2%	23.2%
Forcible Rape	1,000	975	978	1,102	1,200	
(% Change)	6.2%	-2.5%	0.3%	12.7%	8.9%	20.0%
Robbery	2,687	2,964	3,058	3,928	4,474	
(% Change)	7.4%	10.3%	3.2%	28.4%	13.9%	66.5%
Aggravated Assault	9,254	10,033	9,799	12,036	14,248	
(% Change)	7.4%	8.4%	-2.3%	22.8%	18.4%	54.0%
Total violent crime	**13,562**	**14,643**	**14,529**	**17,773**	**20,687**	
(% Change)	**7.3%**	**8.0%**	**-0.8%**	**22.3%**	**16.4%**	**52.5%**
Burglary	8,570	8,961	9,223	10,493	11,910	
(% Change)	12.0%	4.6%	2.9%	13.8%	13.5%	39.0%
Larceny	28,281	28,038	29,407	34,980	41,589	
(% Change)	17.0%	-0.9%	4.9%	19.0%	18.9%	47.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	2,140	2,517	2,683	3,441	3,724	
(% Change)	15.0%	17.6%	6.6%	28.3%	8.2%	74.0%
Arson	290	334	308	315	423	
(% Change)	4.3%	15.2%	-7.8%	2.3%	34.3%	45.9%
Total property crime	**39,281**	**39,850**	**41,621**	**49,229**	**57,646**	
(% Change)	**15.6%**	**1.4%**	**4.4%**	**18.3%**	**17.1%**	**46.8%**
Total Index crime	**52,843**	**54,493**	**56,150**	**67,002**	**78,333**	
(% Change)	**13.4%**	**3.1%**	**3.0%**	**19.3%**	**16.9%**	**48.2%**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 1.22

COMPARISON OF REPORTED INDEX CRIMES AND INDEX CRIME ARRESTS, 1985 - 1989

Type of Crime	1985 Incidents	1985 Arrests	1986 Incidents	1986 Arrests	1987 Incidents	1987 Arrests	1988 Incidents	1988 Arrests	1989 Incidents	1989 Arrests
Murder	603	621	653	671	719	694	705	707	809	765
Forcible Rape	2,805	1,000	2,827	975	2,879	978	3,029	1,102	3,237	1,200
Robbery	10,078	2,687	13,315	2,964	13,222	3,058	15,443	3,928	17,322	4,474
Aggravated Assault	16,734	9,254	19,098	10,033	19,453	9,799	23,557	12,036	26,192	14,248
Total violent crime	**30,220**	**13,562**	**35,893**	**14,643**	**36,273**	**14,529**	**42,734**	**17,773**	**47,560**	**20,687**
Burglary	77,809	8,570	86,619	8,961	94,955	9,223	99,711	10,493	107,761	11,910
Larceny	164,143	28,281	177,440	28,038	192,755	29,407	219,367	34,980	251,333	41,589
Motor Vehicle Theft	22,868	2,140	27,868	2,517	33,785	2,683	34,071	3,441	40,200	3,724
Arson	1,264	290	1,324	334	1,074	308	1,246	315	1,441	423
Total property crime	**266,084**	**39,281**	**293,251**	**39,850**	**322,569**	**41,621**	**354,395**	**49,229**	**400,735**	**57,646**
Total Index crime	**296,304**	**52,843**	**329,144**	**54,493**	**358,842**	**56,150**	**397,129**	**67,002**	**448,295**	**78,333**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 1.23

COMPARISON OF REPORTED CRIMES AND REPORTED ARRESTS, 1989

Type of Crime	1989 Incidents	1989 Arrests
Murder	809	765
Forcible Rape	3,237	1,200
Robbery	17,322	4,474
Aggravated Assault	26,192	14,248
Burglary	107,761	11,910
Larceny	251,333	41,589
Motor Vehicle Theft	40,200	3,724
Arson	1,441	423
Other Assaults	56,028	25,108
Forgery	13,997	5,853
Fraud	17,871	29,790
Embezzlement	3,178	2,591
Stolen Property	4,040	6,643
Vandalism	67,050	4,155
Weapon Offense	6,235	6,636
Prostitution/Commercial Vice	1,122	1,213
Other Sex Offenses	6,434	3,397
Narcotic Drug Laws	30,337	44,534
Gambling	238	451
Family Offense	7,231	4,430
DUI	41,949	34,931
Liquor Laws	5,952	9,591
Drunkenness	3,535	3,639
Public Disturbance	45,501	31,785
Vagrancy	50	17
Other Offenses	76,246	66,781
Curfew/Loitering	1,129	1,526
Runaway	7,299	609
TOTALS	**843,717**	**362,013**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 1.24

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES 1985 - 1989, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%	1989	%
0-16	5,128	9.7%	5,340	9.8%	5,050	9.0%	5,549	8.3%	5,068	6.5%
17-21	15,127	28.6%	15,111	27.7%	15,446	27.5%	17,218	25.7%	19,076	24.4%
22-26	10,852	20.5%	11,316	20.8%	11,809	21.0%	13,856	20.7%	16,110	20.6%
27-31	8,030	15.2%	8,692	16.0%	9,232	16.4%	11,868	17.7%	14,788	18.9%
32-36	5,273	10.0%	5,511	10.1%	6,045	10.8%	7,998	11.9%	10,168	13.0%
37 +	8,433	16.0%	8,523	15.6%	8,568	15.3%	10,513	15.7%	13,123	16.8%
Total	52,843	100.0%	54,493	100.0%	56,150	100.0%	67,002	100.0%	78,333	100.0%

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 1.25

PROFILE OF PERSONS ARRESTED BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1989

	AGE					
Type of Crime	**16 and Under**	**17-21**	**22-26**	**27-31**	**32-36**	**37 +**
Murder	3.4%	22.5%	20.1%	16.1%	13.7%	24.2%
Forcible Rape	4.3%	19.5%	22.3%	20.3%	15.6%	18.0%
Robbery	5.7%	25.2%	26.4%	20.3%	12.8%	9.6%
Aggravated Assault	4.3%	18.1%	19.6%	18.9%	14.1%	25.0%
Total Violent Crime	**4.6%**	**19.9%**	**21.2%**	**19.2%**	**13.9%**	**21.2%**
Burglary	8.0%	30.0%	22.0%	19.4%	10.8%	9.8%
Larceny	6.3%	24.3%	20.0%	18.8%	13.4%	17.1%
Motor Vehicle Theft	13.7%	31.6%	18.7%	16.0%	9.8%	10.2%
Arson	4.0%	21.5%	20.3%	18.7%	11.8%	23.6%
Total Property Crime	**7.1%**	**26.0%**	**20.3%**	**18.8%**	**12.6%**	**15.2%**
Total Index Crime	**6.5%**	**24.4%**	**20.6%**	**18.9%**	**13.0%**	**16.8%**

	SEX		RACE	
Type of Crime	**Male**	**Female**	**White**	**Non-White**
Murder	82.4%	17.6%	36.1%	63.9%
Forcible Rape	98.3%	1.7%	27.1%	72.9%
Robbery	92.6%	7.4%	14.5%	85.5%
Aggravated Assault	82.1%	17.9%	31.0%	69.0%
Total Violent Crime	**85.3%**	**14.7%**	**27.4%**	**72.6%**
Burglary	92.8%	7.2%	40.3%	59.7%
Larceny	69.9%	30.1%	37.3%	62.7%
Motor Vehicle Theft	91.1%	8.9%	29.4%	70.6%
Arson	80.6%	19.4%	50.8%	49.2%
Total Property Crime	**76.0%**	**24.0%**	**37.5%**	**62.5%**
Total Index Crime	**78.5%**	**21.5%**	**34.8%**	**65.2%**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 1.26

ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS BY SPECIFIC AGE, SEX, RACE, 1989

		AGE					
Type of Crime	**Total**	**16 and Under**	**17-21**	**22-26**	**27-31**	**32-36**	**37 +**
Murder	11.9	1.4	53.4	29.9	21.2	18.1	7.2
Forcible Rape	18.6	2.7	72.7	52.1	42.1	32.3	8.4
Robbery	69.5	13.6	350.5	229.4	157.1	98.9	16.6
Aggravated Assault	221.4	33.0	799.6	542.1	465.6	348.0	138.1
Total Violent Crime	**321.4**	**50.7**	**1,276.3**	**853.4**	**686.1**	**497.4**	**170.3**
Burglary	185.1	51.3	1,110.9	508.9	398.3	222.0	45.3
Larceny	646.2	141.2	3,146.7	1,614.7	1,351.9	964.5	275.6
Motor Vehicle Theft	57.9	27.4	365.8	135.2	103.1	62.8	14.7
Arson	6.6	0.9	28.3	16.7	13.6	8.6	3.9
Total Property Crime	**895.7**	**220.8**	**4,651.6**	**2,275.5**	**1,866.9**	**1,258.0**	**339.5**
Total Index Crime	**1,217.1**	**271.5**	**5,927.9**	**3,128.9**	**2,553.0**	**1,755.4**	**509.7**

	SEX		RACE	
Type of Crime	**Male**	**Female**	**White**	**Non-White**
Murder	20.4	4.0	6.1	25.3
Forcible Rape	38.2	0.6	7.2	45.3
Robbery	134.1	9.9	14.4	198.1
Aggravated Assault	378.5	76.4	98.0	509.2
Total Violent Crime	**571.2**	**90.9**	**125.8**	**777.9**
Burglary	357.7	25.7	106.6	368.2
Larceny	940.5	374.5	344.0	1,351.4
Motor Vehicle Theft	109.8	9.9	24.3	136.2
Arson	11.0	2.5	4.8	10.8
Total Property Crime	**1,419.0**	**412.6**	**479.6**	**1,866.5**
Total Index Crime	**1,990.2**	**503.5**	**605.4**	**2,644.4**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 1.27

GEORGIA ARRESTS FOR INDEX CRIMES, 1985-1989

BY CRIME

	VIOLENT OFFENSES		PROPERTY OFFENSES	
Year	Number	Rate 100,000	Number	Rate 100,000
1985	13,562	227.7	39,281	659.5
1986	14,643	241.8	39,850	658.1
1987	14,529	236.1	41,621	676.3
1988	17,773	284.3	49,229	787.3
1989	20,687	321.4	57,646	895.7

BY RACE

	VIOLENT OFFENSES		PROPERTY OFFENSES	
Year	White	Non-White	White	Non-White
1985	4,354	9,208	16,744	22,537
1986	4,607	10,036	16,726	23,124
1987	4,384	10,145	16,770	24,851
1988	4,707	13,066	18,757	30,472
1989	5,667	15,020	27,275	36,038

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center.

Profile of Non-Index Arrest Trends

Arrests for Non-Index crimes from 1985 - 1989 do not follow the pattern exhibited by Index arrests. Non-Index arrests decreased in 1986 but steadily increased through 1989, showing an increase for this five year period of 25.4%. Index arrests increased steadily from 1985 - 1989, showing an increase for this same period of 48.2%. Figures for 1986 cannot be compared because DUI arrest totals are unavailable. They are comparable if the DUI arrest totals are omitted from the other four years (See Table 1.28).

Profile of Juvenile Arrests for Non-Index Crimes

Table 1.29 indicates that the percentage of Non-Index crimes committed by juveniles remained low throughout the period 1985-1989. Considering population estimates, arrest rates for juveniles for each Non-Index crime were generally the lowest for each age group (See Table 1.31). Of all Non-Index crimes, other offense, public disturbance and other assault ranked the highest of juvenile Non-Index arrests. Though juvenile Index arrests clearly demonstrate a tendency toward property crimes, Non-Index arrests did not share the same distinction. Other Assaults were higher in 1989 compared to arrests for stolen property (See Table 1.30).

Table 1.28

PROFILE OF REPORTED NON-INDEX ARRESTS, 1985 - 1989

NON-INDEX CRIMES	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Other Assault	18,966	19,766	19,331	23,259	25,108
Forgery/Counterfeiting	3,463	4,242	4,308	4,982	5,853
Fraud	25,027	25,390	23,640	23,580	29,790
Embezzlement	1,303	1,783	2,126	2,254	2,591
Stolen Property	2,832	3,457	3,864	4,982	6,643
Vandalism	3,975	3,618	3,254	3,570	4,155
Weapons Violation	*	*	*	5,119	6,636
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	2,000	1,547	1,072	647	1,213
Other Sex Offense	2,636	3,114	3,008	3,072	3,397
Narcotic Drug Laws	20,778	21,478	24,221	32,497	44,534
Gambling	654	553	494	318	451
Family Offense	5,911	4,943	4,542	4,111	4,430
DUI	65,752	**	62,724	60,082	34,931
Liquor Laws	4,144	5,645	7,476	8,404	9,591
Drunkenness	5,575	5,195	4,048	3,675	3,639
Public Disturbance	*	*	*	24,156	31,785
Vagrancy	10	13	43	37	17
Other Offense	62,526	70,067	69,197	53,750	66,781
Curfew/Loitering	*	*	*	665	1,526
Runaway	525	546	470	519	609
Total	**226,077**	**171,357**	**233,818**	**259,679**	**283,680**

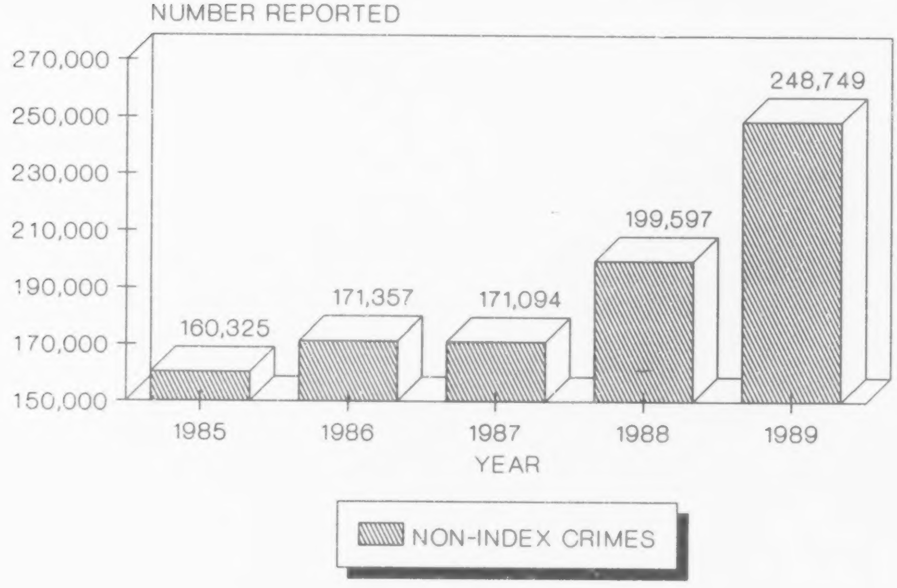
Source: Georgia Crime Information Center.

* Weapons Vioation, Public Disturbance and Curfew/Loitering are reported under Other Offense.

** DUI totals not tabulated.

Figure 1.18

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS
FIVE YEAR TREND, 1985-1989



(EXCLUDING DUI)

Table 1.29

REPORTED NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS
1985 - 1989, BY AGE GROUP

Age Group	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%	1989	%
0-16	3,930	1.7%	5,470	3.2%	5,115	2.2%	5,972	2.3%	7,116	2.5%
17-21	39,116	17.3%	33,078	19.3%	40,571	17.4%	48,128	18.5%	54,376	19.2%
22-26	52,956	23.4%	41,349	24.1%	53,892	23.0%	58,665	22.6%	62,659	22.1%
27-31	44,272	19.6%	34,188	20.0%	48,157	20.6%	53,664	20.7%	58,722	20.7%
32-36	30,991	13.7%	22,926	13.4%	32,652	14.0%	37,042	14.3%	41,537	14.6%
37+	54,812	24.2%	34,346	20.0%	53,431	22.9%	56,208	21.6%	59,270	20.9%
Total	**226,077**	**100.0%**	**171,357***	**100.0%**	**233,818**	**100.0%**	**259,679**	**100.0%**	**283,680**	**100.0%**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center
*1986 DUI arrests were not tabulated.

Figure 1.19A

NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS BY AGE, 1985

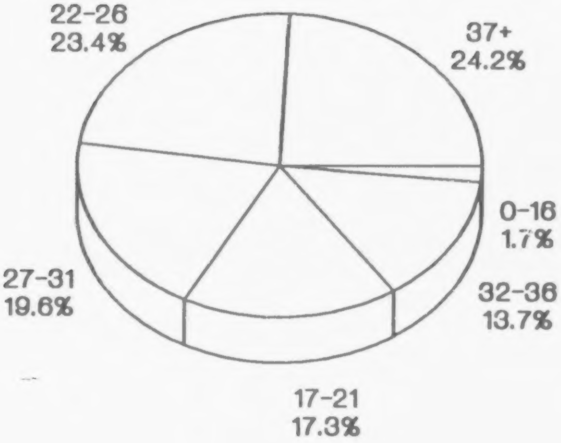


Figure 1.19B

NON-INDEX CRIME ARRESTS BY AGE, 1989

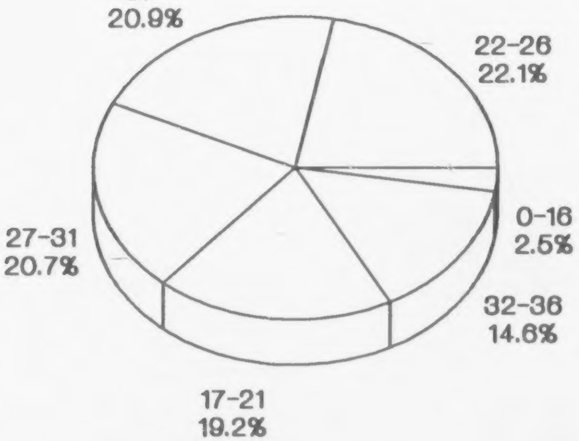


Table 1.30

REPORTED NON-INDEX ARRESTS BY AGE, 1989

	AGE					
NON-INDEX CRIMES	16 & Under	17-21	22-26	27-31	32-36	37 & Above
Other Assault	832	4,404	5,498	5,334	3,845	5,197
Forgery/Counterfeiting	35	1,141	1,552	1,428	894	803
Fraud	99	3,895	6,933	6,474	5,137	7,252
Embezzlement	11	312	650	547	438	633
Stolen Property	510	1,931	1,359	1,095	751	997
Vandalism	387	1,042	821	799	485	621
Weapons Violation	384	1,412	1,305	1,238	892	1,405
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	13	191	329	337	176	167
Other Sex Offense	107	516	609	647	470	1,048
Narcotic Drug Laws	890	9,797	11,133	10,243	6,235	6,234
Gambling	13	77	51	51	64	195
Family Offense	562	425	854	917	773	899
DUI	94	3,597	7,035	7,281	5,876	11,048
Liquor Laws	335	6,497	578	595	439	1,147
Drunkenness	20	226	412	737	588	1,656
Public Disturbance	995	6,262	7,062	6,407	4,457	6,602
Vagrancy	5	0	4	1	4	3
Other Offense	1,158	12,243	16,147	14,333	9,792	13,108
Curfew/Loitering	113	371	317	255	216	254
Runaway	553	37	10	3	5	1
Total	**7,116**	**54,376**	**62,659**	**58,722**	**41,537**	**59,270**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 1.31

NON-INDEX ARREST RATES PER 100,000 PERSONS 1989, BY AGE

NON-INDEX CRIMES	TOTAL ARREST RATES	16 & Under	PER 100,000	17-21	PER 100,000	22-26	PER 100,000
Other Assault	390.1	832	44.6	4,404	1,368.6	5,498	1,067.8
Forgery/Counterfeiting	90.9	35	1.9	1,141	354.6	1,552	301.4
Fraud	462.9	99	5.3	3,895	1,210.4	6,933	1,346.5
Embezzlement	40.3	11	0.6	312	97.0	650	126.2
Stolen Property	103.2	510	27.3	1,931	600.1	1,359	263.9
Vandalism	64.6	387	20.7	1,042	323.8	821	159.5
Weapons Violation	103.1	384	20.6	1,412	438.8	1,305	253.5
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	18.8	13	0.7	191	59.4	329	63.9
Other Sex Offense	52.8	107	5.7	516	160.3	609	118.3
Narcotic Drug Laws	691.9	890	47.7	9,797	3,044.4	11,133	2,162.3
Gambling	7.0	13	0.7	77	23.9	51	9.9
Family Offense	68.8	562	30.1	425	132.1	854	165.9
DUI	542.7	94	5.0	3,597	1,117.8	7,035	1,366.3
Liquor Laws	149.0	335	17.9	6,497	2,019.0	578	112.3
Drunkenness	56.5	20	1.1	226	70.2	412	80.0
Public Disturbance	493.9	995	53.3	6,262	1,945.9	7,062	1,371.6
Vagrancy	0.3	5	0.3	0	0.0	4	0.8
Other Offense	1,037.6	1,158	62.0	12,243	3,804.5	16,147	3,136.1
Curfew/Loitering	23.7	113	6.1	371	115.3	317	61.6
Runaway	9.5	553	29.6	37	11.5	10	1.9
Total Arrest Rates	**4,407.7**	**7,116**	**381.3**	**54,376**	**16,897.5**	**62,659**	**12,169.6**

NON-INDEX CRIMES	27-31	Per 100,000	32-36	Per 100,000	37 & Above	Per 100,000
Other Assault	5,334	920.9	3,845	720.4	5,197	203.1
Forgery/Counterfeiting	1,428	246.5	894	167.5	803	31.4
Fraud	6,474	1,117.7	5,137	962.4	7,252	283.4
Embezzlement	547	94.4	438	82.1	633	24.7
Stolen Property	1,095	189.0	751	140.7	997	39.0
Vandalism	799	137.9	485	90.9	621	24.3
Weapons Violation	1,238	213.7	892	167.1	1,405	54.9
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	337	58.2	176	33.0	167	6.5
Other Sex Offense	647	111.7	470	88.1	1,048	41.0
Narcotic Drug Laws	10,243	1,768.4	6,235	1,168.1	6,234	243.6
Gambling	51	8.8	64	12.0	195	7.6
Family Offense	917	158.3	773	144.8	899	35.1
DUI	7,281	1,257.0	5,876	1,100.9	11,048	431.7
Liquor Laws	595	102.7	439	82.2	1,147	44.8
Drunkenness	737	127.2	588	110.2	1,656	64.7
Public Disturbance	6,407	1,106.1	4,457	835.0	6,602	258.0
Vagrancy	1	0.2	4	0.7	3	0.1
Other Offense	14,333	2,474.4	9,792	1,834.5	13,108	512.2
Curfew/Loitering	255	44.0	216	40.5	254	9.9
Runaway	3	0.5	5	0.9	1	0.0
Total Arrest Rates	**58,722**	**10,137.8**	**41,537**	**7,781.9**	**59,270**	**2,316.0**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 1.32

NON-INDEX ARRESTS STATEWIDE BY SEX AND RACE, 1989

CRIMES	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	White	Percent	Non-White	Percent
Other Assault	21,355	85.1%	3,753	14.9%	11,135	44.3%	13,973	55.7%
Forgery/Counterfeiting	4,019	68.7%	1,834	31.3%	2,575	44.0%	3,278	56.0%
Fraud	16,012	53.7%	13,778	46.3%	16,818	56.5%	12,972	43.5%
Embezzlement	1,903	73.4%	688	26.6%	1,405	54.2%	1,186	45.8%
Stolen Property	5,849	88.0%	794	12.0%	1,958	29.5%	4,685	70.5%
Vandalism	3,577	86.1%	578	13.9%	1,955	47.1%	2,200	52.9%
Weapons Violation	5,987	90.2%	649	9.8%	1,952	29.4%	4,684	70.6%
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	430	35.4%	783	64.6%	469	38.7%	744	61.3%
Other Sex Offense	3,122	91.9%	275	8.1%	1,889	55.6%	1,508	44.4%
Narcotic Drug Laws	37,965	85.2%	6,569	14.8%	15,761	35.4%	28,773	64.6%
Gambling	383	84.9%	68	15.1%	95	21.1%	356	78.9%
Family Offense	3,742	84.5%	688	15.5%	2,157	48.7%	2,273	51.3%
DUI	30,392	87.0%	4,539	13.0%	24,549	70.3%	10,382	29.7%
Liquor Laws	8,224	85.7%	1,367	14.3%	6,556	68.4%	3,035	31.6%
Drunkenness	3,313	91.0%	326	9.0%	1,228	33.7%	2,411	66.3%
Public Disturbance	24,600	77.4%	7,185	22.6%	11,270	35.5%	20,515	64.5%
Vagrancy	12	70.6%	5	29.4%	7	41.2%	10	58.8%
Other Offense	57,438	86.0%	9,343	14.0%	30,493	45.7%	36,288	54.3%
Curfew/Loitering	1,414	92.7%	112	7.3%	317	20.8%	1,209	79.2%
Runaway	260	42.7%	349	57.3%	244	40.1%	365	59.9%
Total Arrests	**229,997**	**81.1%**	**53,683**	**18.9%**	**132,833**	**46.8%**	**150,847**	**53.2%**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

DRUG VIOLATIONS 1985-1989

Though violations of drug laws are not Index offenses, they challenge the resources of law enforcement from street sales to the massive organizations which manufacture, import and distribute drugs in the United States.

In 1985, reported drug arrests were at a five year low (1985 - 1989). However, they have risen steadily to a high of 44,534 in 1989. This represents an increase of 114.3%.

From 1985 to 1987, persons were arrested for offenses related to marijuana more frequently than any other drug. In 1988 and 1989 cocaine related arrests outnumbered those for marijuana by 2,745 and 9,172, respectively.

Of particular interest is the fact that cocaine arrests have steadily increased from 2,311 to 20,840, while narcotic equipment arrests have risen from 359 to 1,001. This represents increases of 801.8% for cocaine and 178.8% for narcotic equipment.

Table 1.33

REPORTED DRUG ARRESTS STATEWIDE
1985 - 1989

Drug	1985	%Change	Rank	1986	% Change	Rank	1987	% Change	Rank	1988	% Change	Rank	1989	% Change	Rank	1985 1989
Amphetamine	72	-44.2%	6	36	-50.0%	6	27	-25.0%	6	26	-3.7%	8	136	423.1%	4	88.9%
Barbiturate	34	-46.0%	8	22	-35.3%	8	13	-40.9%	9	9	-30.8%	9	9	.0%	9	-73.5%
Cocaine	2,311	26.8%	2	4,195	81.5%	2	6,831	62.8%	2	13,093	91.7%	1	20,840	59.2%	1	801.8%
Hallucinogen	50	-15.3%	7	24	-52.0%	7	59	145.8%	5	72	22.0%	5	91	26.4%	6	82.0%
Heroin	99	-40.7%	5	77	-22.2%	4	64	-16.9%	4	82	28.1%	4	99	20.7%	5	.0%
Marijuana	10,510	3.9%	1	9,723	-7.5%	1	9,993	2.8%	1	10,348	3.6%	2	11,668	12.8%	2	11.0%
Narcotic Equipment	359	28.2%	3	434	20.9%	3	508	17.1%	3	841	65.6%	3	1,001	19.0%	3	178.8%
Opium	12	.0%	9	5	-58.3%	9	21	320.0%	8	39	85.7%	7	16	-59.0%	8	33.3%
Synthetic Narcotic	115	-36.5%	4	50	-56.5%	5	25	-50.0%	7	39	56.0%	6	65	66.7%	7	-43.5%
Free Text*	7,216	10.3%		6,912	-4.2%		6,680	-3.4%		7,912	18.4%		10,609	34.1%		47.0%
Yearly Total	**20,778**	**7.3%**		**21,478**	**3.4%**		**24,221**	**12.8%**		**32,461**	**34.0%**		**44,534**	**37.2%**		**114.3%**

***Note:** Free Text includes all other violations of state and local laws relating to the unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, manufacturing and making of narcotic drugs which cannot be singularly classified in categories 1-9.

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

PROFILE OF REPORTED CLEARANCES

According to the FBI/UCR handbook, reported offenses can be cleared by arrest or exceptional means (circumstances occur preventing arrest). For purposes of statistical reporting, the number of offenses, not the number of persons arrested, are counted in clearance reports.

Overall trends in clearances for Index and Non-Index crimes follow very similar patterns from 1985 to 1989. Clearances decreased in 1986 for both Index and Non-Index crimes (See Figure 1.20). However, in 1987, Index crime clearances rose only slightly while Non-Index clearances experienced a significant increase.

Clearance rate is defined as the number of clearances divided by the number of reported crimes. Tables 1.36 and 1.37 represent the actual clearance rates for 1985 - 1989. Due to variances in reporting practices, care should be exercised in comparing law enforcement agency clearance rates. Yearly totals, however, are useful for comparison. For some Non-Index crimes, the number of clearances reported is the same as the number of crimes reported. For example, law enforcement agencies do not report DUI offenses unless officers make DUI arrests.

Table 1.34

PROFILE OF REPORTED INDEX CRIME CLEARANCES, 1985 - 1989

Crime	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Murder	344	421	398	416	406
Forcible Rape	2,154	1,178	1,010	1,172	1,168
Robbery	11,345	3,677	3,756	4,894	5,076
Aggravated Assault	13,511	8,581	7,764	9,942	10,106
Burglary	19,395	13,442	13,450	15,120	16,951
Larceny/Theft	37,853	38,549	40,676	43,423	55,679
Motor Vehicle Theft	6,784	4,643	5,012	6,465	8,768
Arson	252	346	253	241	274
Total	**91,638**	**70,837**	**72,319**	**81,673**	**98,428**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 1.20

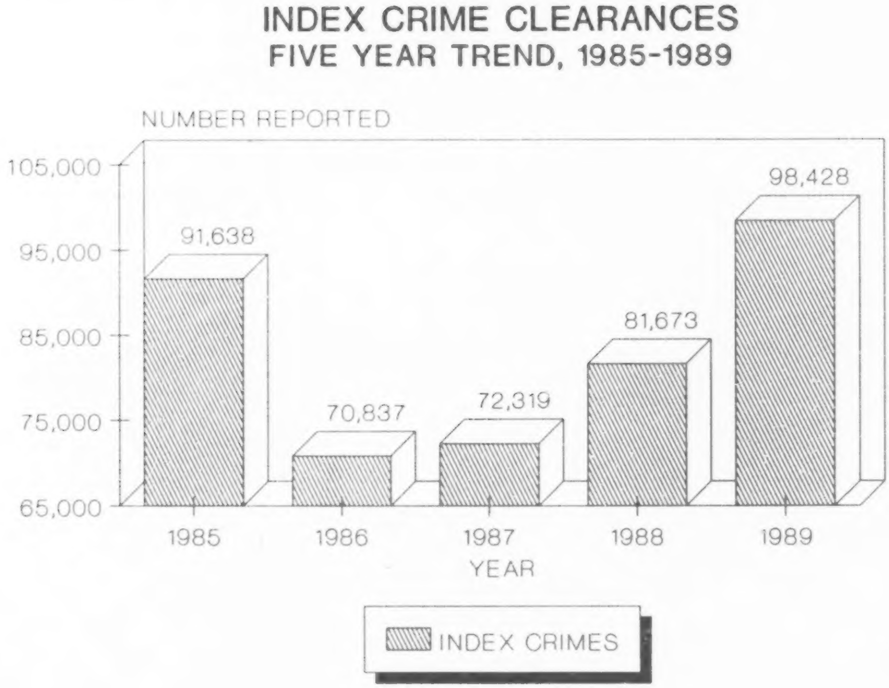

INDEX CRIME CLEARANCES
FIVE YEAR TREND, 1985-1989
NUMBER REPORTED
105,000
95,000
85,000
75,000
65,000
91,638
70,837
72,319
81,673
98,428
1985
1986
1987
1988
1989
YEAR
▨ INDEX CRIMES

Table 1.35

PROFILE OF REPORTED NON-INDEX CLEARANCES, 1985 - 1989

CRIMES	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Other Assault	18,886	19,567	27,274	27,376	42,351
Forgery/Counterfeiting	3,211	3,406	4,395	4,690	5,216
Fraud	9,209	9,012	8,943	6,599	9,032
Embezzlement	715	867	646	941	1,116
Stolen Property	819	784	2,022	1,621	1,856
Vandalism	11,914	9,922	8,468	7,823	8,251
Weapons Violation	1,460	1,503	1,094	1,780	2,487
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	151	161	142	103	118
Other Sex Offense	2,828	2,274	2,205	2,356	2,294
Narcotic Drug Laws	1,053	11,474	8,809	12,707	29,705
Gambling	103	88	48	167	342
Family Offense	4,142	2,187	1,703	2,053	3,501
DUI	60,840	*	55,291	62,975	37,770
Liquor Laws	2,251	1,844	1,995	2,304	2,842
Drunkenness	977	1,147	507	461	485
Public Disturbance	12,049	10,651	12,576	13,020	19,469
Vagrancy	44	7	47	40	23
Other Offense	42,006	66,347	67,596	33,382	45,430
Curfew/Loitering	159	217	250	235	617
Runaway	2,618	1,466	1,625	2,201	1,987
Total	**175,435**	**142,924**	**205,636**	**182,834**	**214,892**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center
* 1986 DUI data unavailable.

Figure 1.21

NON-INDEX CRIME CLEARANCES
FIVE YEAR TREND, 1985-1989

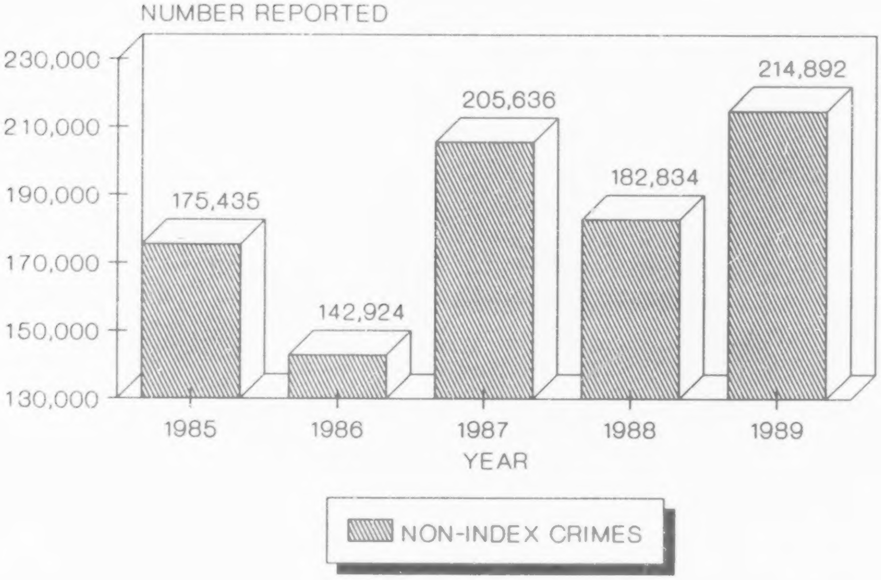


Table 1.36

CLEARANCE RATES INDEX CRIMES, 1985 - 1989

Crimes	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Murder	57.0	64.5	55.4	59.0	50.2
Forcible Rape	76.8	41.7	35.1	38.7	36.1
Robbery	*	27.6	28.4	31.7	29.3
Aggravated Assault	80.7	44.9	39.9	42.2	38.6
Burglary	24.9	15.5	14.2	15.2	15.7
Larceny/Theft	23.1	21.7	21.1	19.8	22.2
Motor Vehicle Theft	29.7	16.7	14.8	19.0	21.8
Arson	19.9	26.1	23.6	19.3	19.0
Total	**30.9**	**21.5**	**20.2**	**20.6**	**22.0**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center, Uniform Crime Reporting Database
* Data unavailable

Table 1.37

CLEARANCE RATES NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1985 - 1989

CRIMES	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Other Assault	59.5	55.0	68.6	55.6	75.9
Forgery/Counterfeiting	38.9	34.5	41.9	37.2	37.3
Fraud	51.3	60.2	66.5	41.9	50.5
Embezzlement	34.4	36.8	24.3	33.4	35.1
Stolen Property	55.1	39.3	89.4	52.5	45.9
Vandalism	23.0	19.9	16.8	12.9	12.3
Weapons Violation	*	*	*	37.0	39.9
Prostitution/ Commercial Vice	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Sex Offense	55.1	44.0	41.5	39.8	35.7
Narcotic Drug Laws	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Gambling	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Family Offense	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
DUI	100.0	**	100.0	100.0	100.0
Liquor Laws	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Drunkenness	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Public Disturbance	*	*	*	38.2	42.8
Vagrancy	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other Offense	60.0	76.1	71.2	48.4	59.6
Curfew/Loitering	*	*	*	34.6	54.7
Runaway	*	*	*	33.5	21.4
Total	**65.1**	**60.9**	**69.6**	**54.9**	**54.3**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center, Uniform Crime Reporting Database
*Weapons Violation, Public Disturbance Curfew/Loitering and Runaway are included in Other Offense.
** Data unavailable

COUNTY CRIME REPORTS

Index crime reports for counties, shown in Table 1.38A, were developed from 1988 and 1989 incident reports submitted to the Georgia Crime Information Center by participating law enforcement agencies. Also included are Non-Index county crime profiles for 1988 and 1989 (See Table 1.38B). County totals are actual numbers reported; estimates for unreported crime are not included. In addition, some agencies did not consistently submit crime reports for these years which, in effect, lowered county totals.

Table 1.38A

COUNTY CRIME REPORTS, INDEX CRIMES, 1988-1989

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Appling											
1988	425	32	393	0	1	5	26	119	262	12	0
1989	598	62	536	2	2	7	51	177	326	31	2
Atkinson											
1988	79	12	67	1	0	5	6	33	16	17	1
1989	102	17	85	1	2	1	13	37	42	6	0
Bacon											
1988	379	40	339	2	2	10	26	107	211	20	1
1989	229	28	201	0	3	3	22	72	121	8	0
Baker											
1988	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
1989	6	0	6	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Baldwin											
1988	1,944	236	1,708	2	15	62	157	570	1,069	64	5
1989	2,079	254	1,825	3	18	51	182	569	1,161	85	10
Banks											
1988	130	5	125	0	0	0	5	57	54	12	2
1989	100	11	89	1	1	0	9	47	35	6	1
Barrow											
1988	864	65	799	3	8	6	48	272	458	65	4
1989	1,287	84	1,203	2	5	11	66	377	734	85	7
Bartow											
1988	1,624	86	1,538	1	7	34	44	575	798	160	5
1989	2,236	126	2,110	1	3	33	89	791	1,123	186	10
Ben Hill											
1988	918	86	832	1	5	17	63	276	504	48	4
1989	1,039	135	904	0	13	21	101	272	582	40	10
Berrien											
1988	383	38	345	0	4	6	28	93	222	23	7
1989	372	32	340	0	4	10	18	105	215	20	0
Bibb											
1988	12,197	1,073	11,124	22	91	340	620	2,881	7,486	727	30
1989	13,861	1,138	12,723	27	113	406	592	3,615	8,232	835	41
Bleckley											
1988	209	25	184	0	0	4	21	98	80	6	0
1989	170	11	159	0	2	0	9	47	102	9	1
Brantley											
1988	160	14	146	0	1	1	12	37	92	13	4
1989	225	13	212	0	1	0	12	85	110	15	2
Brooks											
1988	251	38	213	2	2	11	23	96	105	12	0
1989	272	39	233	3	2	10	24	112	97	23	1
Bryan											
1988	500	54	446	0	2	17	35	136	287	22	1
1989	770	72	698	1	9	11	51	170	472	51	5

Table 1.38A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Bulloch											
1988	1,784	168	1,616	0	7	31	130	394	1,160	54	8
1989	1,616	101	1,515	2	7	13	79	281	1,171	62	1
Burke											
1988	501	70	431	0	6	17	47	158	246	25	2
1989	875	139	736	4	7	23	105	311	362	57	6
Butts											
1988	321	21	300	1	4	2	14	109	156	34	1
1989	282	21	261	1	1	4	15	106	124	31	0
Calhoun											
1988	100	12	88	0	1	1	10	47	36	3	2
1989	115	21	94	0	1	0	20	49	41	4	0
Camden											
1988	854	86	768	0	9	16	61	207	485	65	11
1989	1,242	106	1,136	0	6	22	78	358	699	60	19
Candler											
1988	75	9	66	0	0	2	7	37	27	2	0
1989	108	10	98	0	3	2	5	44	50	3	1
Carroll											
1988	3,362	242	3,120	3	18	33	188	874	2,027	202	17
1989	3,762	228	3,534	3	14	36	175	958	2,360	202	14
Catoosa											
1988	1,458	73	1,385	1	14	17	41	325	943	108	9
1989	1,728	89	1,639	2	12	23	52	332	1,119	182	6
Charlton											
1988	142	14	128	0	0	8	6	43	73	11	1
1989	105	16	89	1	1	0	14	34	45	10	0
Chatham											
1988	15,596	1,350	14,246	26	156	566	602	3,990	9,474	703	79
1989	17,258	1,559	15,699	26	224	638	671	3,630	11,043	946	80
Chattahoochee											
1988	92	4	88	0	0	0	4	33	51	3	1
1989	90	11	79	1	1	0	9	18	57	2	2
Chattooga											
1988	662	36	626	1	0	9	26	176	366	80	4
1989	640	40	600	1	3	7	29	177	327	80	16
Cherokee											
1988	2,169	140	2,029	4	15	16	105	646	1,184	194	5
1989	4,077	347	3,730	7	20	33	287	1,125	2,242	336	27
Clarke											
1988	5,542	430	5,112	2	55	106	267	1,640	3,199	250	23
1989	7,266	742	6,524	10	68	279	385	2,272	3,885	353	14
Clay											
1988	28	6	22	1	0	1	4	2	15	4	1
1989	23	1	22	0	0	0	1	8	14	0	0

Table 1.38A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Clayton											
1988	14,149	1,050	13,099	11	82	415	542	3,029	8,689	1,354	27
1989	16,618	1,181	15,437	8	91	472	610	3,450	10,354	1,579	54
Clinch											
1988	34	3	31	0	0	1	2	15	14	2	0
1989	110	33	77	2	1	1	29	29	46	2	0
Cobb											
1988	25,003	1,666	23,337	32	171	654	809	6,304	14,371	2,578	84
1989	27,610	1,727	25,883	32	161	611	923	6,095	17,000	2,698	90
Coffee											
1988	1,288	166	1,122	6	14	27	119	249	760	101	12
1989	1,905	246	1,659	6	19	49	172	447	1,095	111	6
Colquitt											
1988	1,509	190	1,319	7	16	57	110	534	705	74	6
1989	1,847	296	1,551	3	13	74	206	655	785	93	18
Columbia											
1988	1,536	139	1,397	3	15	40	81	476	833	83	5
1989	1,552	92	1,460	3	3	15	71	509	845	95	11
Cook											
1988	571	73	498	4	3	33	33	169	298	29	2
1989	537	115	422	3	2	45	65	167	235	20	0
Coweta											
1988	1,553	81	1,472	4	6	22	49	476	910	82	4
1989	1,170	102	1,068	1	3	39	59	279	717	72	0
Crawford											
1988	96	8	88	0	1	2	5	39	42	7	0
1989	193	15	178	0	2	0	13	72	92	14	0
Crisp											
1988	1,932	298	1,634	2	11	49	236	462	1,085	76	11
1989	2,086	368	1,718	5	16	62	285	511	1,139	65	3
Dade											
1988	291	30	261	2	3	6	19	93	129	37	2
1989	289	24	265	2	1	3	18	77	141	43	4
Dawson											
1988	424	32	392	1	0	3	28	150	202	39	1
1989	495	44	451	0	4	7	33	174	226	45	6
Decatur											
1988	1,018	133	885	1	4	23	105	335	509	39	2
1989	1,426	188	1,238	2	16	26	144	395	766	70	7
Dekalb											
1988	48,946	3,219	45,727	31	328	1,917	943	11,502	28,228	5,901	96
1989	54,839	3,588	51,251	47	340	2,088	1,113	12,141	31,970	7,070	70
Dodge											
1988	347	40	307	0	4	7	29	113	173	18	3
1989	357	25	332	0	1	8	16	134	181	15	2

Table 1.38A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Dooly											
1988	231	29	202	2	0	2	25	92	96	13	1
1989	187	40	147	1	1	10	28	60	74	11	2
Dougherty											
1988	9,749	1,027	8,722	29	98	450	450	3,615	4,696	378	33
1989	9,910	1,052	8,358	21	88	484	459	3,212	5,193	425	28
Douglas											
1988	2,944	172	2,772	6	23	51	92	854	1,660	243	15
1989	3,219	206	3,013	6	30	58	112	770	1,951	277	15
Early											
1988	343	82	261	1	3	8	70	84	165	12	0
1989	380	59	321	0	5	6	48	141	152	24	4
Echols											
1988	11	5	6	0	0	0	5	3	3	0	0
1989	24	2	22	1	1	0	0	13	9	0	0
Effingham											
1988	561	54	507	0	4	5	45	177	294	30	6
1989	805	69	736	0	6	5	58	218	475	36	7
Elbert											
1988	628	49	579	2	3	3	41	226	326	23	4
1989	755	97	658	2	6	19	70	237	394	24	3
Emanuel											
1988	542	102	440	4	16	22	60	177	228	30	5
1989	889	121	768	3	6	19	93	303	423	32	10
Evans											
1988	55	6	49	0	0	0	6	15	30	4	0
1989	82	8	74	1	0	1	6	33	33	8	0
Fannin											
1988	383	36	347	1	1	3	31	136	176	24	11
1989	473	24	449	1	2	2	19	172	219	42	16
Fayette											
1988	1,395	59	1,336	1	8	7	43	394	878	58	6
1989	1,358	49	1,309	0	4	12	33	343	881	82	3
Floyd											
1988	3,851	272	3,579	8	18	86	160	1,175	2,103	279	22
1989	5,189	392	4,797	7	33	98	254	1,567	2,864	344	22
Forsyth											
1988	1,658	69	1,589	3	6	1	59	391	1,058	131	9
1989	2,380	97	2,283	3	10	11	73	540	1,521	211	11
Franklin											
1988	358	52	306	2	3	3	44	123	148	34	1
1989	445	61	384	1	8	19	33	181	175	27	1
Fulton											
1988	102,206	18,149	84,057	243	888	6,989	10,029	20,668	51,489	11,802	98
1989	113,451	19,358	94,093	284	823	7,910	10,341	22,302	57,602	14,079	110

Table 1.38A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Gilmer											
1988	205	9	196	0	0	5	4	72	94	29	1
1989	102	5	97	0	1	1	3	24	63	8	2
Glascock											
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glynn											
1988	5,771	838	4,933	7	82	228	521	1,569	3,002	341	21
1989	5,363	809	4,554	12	67	198	532	1,208	2,950	346	50
Gordon											
1988	1,259	52	1,207	5	7	12	28	373	703	124	7
1989	1,922	128	1,794	5	10	27	86	575	1,073	138	8
Grady											
1988	497	68	429	1	6	11	50	217	184	22	6
1989	927	137	790	2	10	21	104	328	411	50	1
Greene											
1988	253	21	232	2	3	6	10	111	109	6	6
1989	331	42	289	1	5	3	33	127	143	16	3
Gwinnett											
1988	16,554	777	15,777	2	78	197	500	3,790	10,562	1,337	88
1989	19,318	921	18,397	1	80	306	534	3,672	13,032	1,617	76
Habersham											
1988	175	11	164	0	0	3	8	34	117	13	0
1989	224	17	207	2	4	1	10	52	134	20	1
Hall											
1988	5,279	336	4,943	4	21	77	234	1,187	3,308	425	23
1989	5,841	436	5,405	8	30	78	320	1,260	3,756	354	35
Hancock											
1988	22	2	20	0	1	0	1	9	11	0	0
1989	40	9	31	0	0	3	6	12	12	5	2
Haralson											
1988	733	92	641	1	4	12	75	236	335	70	0
1989	681	50	631	0	4	6	40	224	346	59	2
Harris											
1988	536	33	503	1	4	8	20	222	249	32	0
1989	491	41	450	1	10	1	29	188	235	24	3
Hart											
1988	368	53	315	0	5	2	46	142	154	15	4
1989	440	56	384	1	2	6	47	162	190	27	5
Heard											
1988	90	1	89	0	0	1	0	61	23	5	0
1989	272	21	251	0	0	1	20	136	102	11	2
Henry											
1988	1,819	97	1,722	6	10	30	51	494	1,087	139	2
1989	1,984	110	1,874	4	14	43	49	578	1,112	182	2

Table 1.38A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Houston											
1988	5,239	570	4,669	7	32	148	383	1,240	3,137	279	13
1989	6,161	579	5,582	6	41	111	421	1,469	3,767	330	16
Irwin											
1988	323	50	273	0	4	9	37	72	186	12	3
1989	349	60	289	0	4	11	45	90	188	7	4
Jackson											
1988	819	97	722	2	8	4	83	253	380	79	10
1989	782	92	690	2	5	7	78	229	406	49	6
Jasper											
1988	77	9	68	1	0	6	2	38	27	2	1
1989	108	9	99	1	0	1	7	60	36	3	0
Jeff Davis											
1988	258	13	245	0	0	4	9	92	146	6	1
1989	250	26	224	2	0	2	22	84	125	15	0
Jefferson											
1988	305	47	258	2	2	10	33	124	117	15	2
1989	379	36	343	2	6	6	22	171	155	16	1
Jenkins											
1988	215	23	192	0	1	5	17	74	116	2	0
1989	195	19	176	1	0	5	13	67	97	12	0
Johnson											
1988	67	22	45	3	1	0	18	21	18	4	2
1989	89	20	69	0	2	0	18	23	43	3	0
Jones											
1988	307	25	282	2	3	6	14	131	128	22	1
1989	582	33	549	1	1	5	26	263	234	38	14
Lamar											
1988	393	78	315	3	9	5	61	99	189	24	3
1989	449	74	375	3	4	2	65	123	222	29	1
Lanier											
1988	218	38	180	2	1	6	29	70	102	7	1
1989	191	27	164	2	1	3	21	65	87	8	4
Laurens											
1988	1,903	241	1,662	1	8	86	146	387	1,191	73	11
1989	2,237	293	1,944	11	13	54	215	474	1,351	105	14
Lee											
1988	293	28	265	0	2	2	24	114	140	11	0
1989	383	29	354	0	1	3	25	154	175	23	2
Liberty											
1988	1,683	150	1,533	5	14	31	100	359	1,076	92	6
1989	1,699	120	1,579	2	12	29	77	368	1,127	75	9
Lincoln											
1988	146	7	139	1	0	1	5	72	65	2	0
1989	117	12	105	1	1	1	9	35	68	2	0

Table 1.38A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Long											
1988	82	2	80	1	0	0	1	33	35	12	0
1989	37	1	36	0	0	0	1	12	24	0	0
Lowndes											
1988	5,222	396	4,826	13	39	131	213	1,389	3,167	254	16
1989	5,340	521	4,819	7	50	206	258	1,657	2,817	318	27
Lumpkin											
1988	279	24	255	1	2	0	21	115	117	22	1
1989	348	36	312	2	3	3	28	112	172	25	3
McDuffie											
1988	178	6	172	1	0	3	2	61	96	15	0
1989	186	12	174	3	0	4	5	78	81	15	0
McIntosh											
1988	172	12	160	0	1	3	8	71	83	6	0
1989	232	25	207	1	2	9	13	70	122	15	0
Macon											
1988	414	59	355	2	1	12	44	153	182	20	0
1989	401	57	344	3	4	12	38	103	226	14	1
Madison											
1988	283	9	274	0	1	1	7	122	133	19	0
1989	223	1	222	1	0	0	0	117	94	11	0
Marion											
1988	26	6	20	0	1	1	4	9	8	3	0
1989	37	5	32	0	0	1	4	17	14	1	0
Meriwether											
1988	109	5	104	0	0	2	3	47	51	6	0
1989	143	16	127	0	0	5	11	40	79	8	0
Miller											
1988	45	8	37	0	0	1	7	14	19	4	0
1989	25	1	24	0	0	0	1	11	10	3	0
Mitchell											
1988	713	85	628	2	4	18	61	201	384	43	0
1989	849	109	740	6	6	26	71	298	398	38	6
Monroe											
1988	734	89	645	1	6	10	72	158	439	47	1
1989	848	70	778	4	4	10	52	208	500	66	4
Montgomery											
1988	45	5	40	1	0	2	2	25	13	1	1
1989	55	3	52	0	0	1	2	28	23	1	0
Morgan											
1988	351	25	326	0	2	8	15	139	165	21	1
1989	405	42	363	0	2	11	29	129	204	29	1
Murray											
1988	693	19	674	1	1	2	15	206	389	76	3
1989	533	22	511	1	4	2	15	206	244	60	1

Table 1.38A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Muscogee											
1988	11,525	891	10,634	21	66	449	355	3,053	6,852	669	60
1989	11,426	882	10,544	24	81	395	382	2,910	6,971	627	36
Newton											
1988	2,196	187	2,009	5	9	48	125	602	1,306	87	14
1989	2,730	201	2,529	4	18	50	129	724	1,644	143	18
Oconee											
1988	121	8	113	0	2	1	5	63	41	8	1
1989	335	25	310	0	4	3	18	119	161	27	3
Oglethorpe											
1988	226	14	212	1	1	0	12	82	118	9	3
1989	172	19	153	1	1	1	16	69	74	8	2
Paulding											
1988	1,051	70	981	0	7	6	57	423	440	113	5
1989	1,223	87	1,136	3	9	11	64	462	579	87	8
Peach											
1988	325	36	289	0	5	6	25	87	180	22	0
1989	595	67	528	0	3	12	52	174	299	53	2
Pickens											
1988	103	2	101	0	0	0	2	44	46	10	1
1989	244	11	233	0	1	3	7	109	92	30	2
Pierce											
1988	281	25	256	0	1	6	18	94	148	13	1
1989	300	29	271	2	1	3	23	74	185	9	3
Pike											
1988	143	6	137	1	3	0	2	73	59	5	0
1989	123	3	120	0	0	0	3	10	60	45	5
Polk											
1988	827	67	760	1	8	12	46	359	328	68	5
1989	1,075	124	951	4	8	38	74	393	451	97	10
Pulaski											
1988	194	23	171	2	1	3	17	55	102	11	3
1989	259	32	227	2	3	7	20	81	134	11	1
Putnam											
1988	253	16	237	0	0	4	12	119	113	5	0
1989	240	18	222	7	0	1	10	121	92	8	1
Quitman											
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	9	1	8	0	0	1	0	4	4	0	0
Rabun											
1988	241	21	220	1	1	0	19	107	88	24	1
1989	246	22	224	2	2	3	15	111	91	19	3
Randolph											
1988	155	22	133	0	5	3	14	51	78	3	1
1989	135	22	113	1	0	6	15	45	62	4	2

Table 1.38A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Richmond											
1988	14,374	1,457	12,917	32	114	757	554	4,699	7,206	974	38
1989	16,142	1,534	14,608	42	109	774	609	5,015	8,177	1,372	44
Rockdale											
1988	2,947	226	2,721	3	17	41	165	717	1,846	151	7
1989	3,349	237	3,112	6	17	30	184	720	2,196	188	8
Schley											
1988	45	12	33	0	1	0	11	15	14	4	0
1989	37	12	25	1	1	0	10	16	8	0	1
Screven											
1988	286	24	262	0	4	1	19	82	163	15	2
1989	252	32	220	1	2	5	24	69	133	13	5
Seminole											
1988	200	29	171	1	0	4	24	41	122	8	0
1989	262	48	214	0	6	5	37	61	145	8	0
Spalding											
1988	3,594	352	3,242	13	23	79	237	888	2,158	190	6
1989	4,670	513	4,157	3	44	150	316	1,206	2,662	278	11
Stephens											
1988	784	58	726	1	10	5	42	264	409	51	2
1989	812	59	753	2	1	6	50	222	489	39	3
Stewart											
1988	61	14	47	1	1	0	12	21	22	4	0
1989	65	16	49	0	1	2	13	21	27	1	0
Sumter											
1988	1,564	199	1,365	2	9	41	147	376	940	37	12
1989	1,670	192	1,478	5	15	42	130	397	1,022	56	3
Talbot											
1988	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
1989	21	0	21	0	0	0	0	14	7	0	0
Taliaferro											
1988	30	0	30	0	0	0	0	17	11	2	0
1989	31	7	24	0	0	1	6	14	7	2	1
Tattnall											
1988	200	19	181	2	1	4	12	86	80	13	2
1989	219	25	194	0	1	4	20	93	88	13	0
Taylor											
1988	87	22	65	1	0	2	19	31	28	5	1
1989	79	14	65	0	0	0	14	26	35	4	0
Telfair											
1988	164	5	159	1	0	0	4	75	69	15	0
1989	193	12	181	1	1	3	7	86	84	10	1
Terrell											
1988	274	28	246	1	2	7	18	101	136	4	5
1989	256	25	231	1	1	11	12	113	112	6	0

Table 1.38A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Thomas											
1988	2,301	238	2,063	5	9	77	147	602	1,326	127	8
1989	2,332	256	2,076	4	14	84	154	628	1,311	126	11
Tift											
1988	2,762	483	2,279	7	42	119	315	715	1,435	118	11
1989	2,812	451	2,361	3	25	99	324	665	1,552	135	9
Toombs											
1988	363	32	331	3	2	7	20	114	201	15	1
1989	848	114	734	5	3	27	79	260	429	32	13
Towns											
1988	29	0	29	0	0	0	0	22	4	3	0
1989	26	1	25	0	0	0	1	12	13	0	0
Treutlen											
1988	216	36	180	0	2	5	29	76	92	6	6
1989	91	13	78	0	3	1	9	45	31	2	0
Troup											
1988	3,465	329	3,136	10	13	54	252	875	2,110	144	7
1989	3,868	320	3,548	8	23	72	217	911	2,449	180	8
Turner											
1988	171	29	142	0	0	8	21	42	91	8	1
1989	221	41	180	1	4	6	30	69	105	5	1
Twiggs											
1988	74	2	72	0	0	0	2	38	29	5	0
1989	119	15	104	0	3	3	9	58	42	4	0
Union											
1988	99	3	96	1	0	1	1	39	51	6	0
1989	220	22	198	0	1	0	21	100	91	6	1
Upson											
1988	802	83	719	2	5	10	66	230	445	42	2
1989	907	142	765	2	3	27	110	198	517	47	3
Walker											
1988	1,706	120	1,586	3	10	13	94	518	902	152	14
1989	2,181	137	2,044	4	17	24	92	809	1,042	157	36
Walton											
1988	1,116	76	1,040	6	8	18	44	389	577	68	6
1989	1,128	64	1,064	3	10	16	35	438	549	71	6
Ware											
1988	2,251	252	1,999	4	11	87	150	545	1,378	62	14
1989	2,445	288	2,157	4	10	112	162	646	1,408	87	16
Warren											
1988	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1989	80	16	64	3	2	0	11	37	22	5	0
Washington											
1988	453	66	387	0	5	14	47	110	259	16	2
1989	679	85	594	6	6	11	62	141	411	40	2

Table 1.38A - Continued

County	Index Crimes	Violent Crimes	Property Crimes	Murder	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
Wayne											
1988	468	34	434	1	1	3	29	160	259	14	1
1989	596	61	535	0	7	8	46	207	294	32	2
Webster											
1988	16	2	14	0	0	0	2	5	7	1	1
1989	12	1	11	0	0	0	1	2	7	2	0
Wheeler											
1988	51	10	41	1	0	0	9	19	20	0	2
1989	99	20	79	0	0	0	20	36	35	8	0
White											
1988	291	11	280	1	1	0	9	90	168	22	0
1989	343	14	329	1	0	1	12	111	184	30	4
Whitfield											
1988	4,215	307	3,908	2	20	53	232	1,055	2,454	387	12
1989	4,732	451	4,281	3	20	104	324	1,146	2,712	391	32
Wilcox											
1988	70	10	60	0	0	7	3	38	15	4	3
1989	48	5	43	1	0	2	2	28	15	0	0
Wilkes											
1988	266	23	243	3	3	2	15	99	130	14	0
1989	313	20	293	2	0	4	14	124	155	13	1
Wilkinson											
1988	146	19	127	1	0	1	17	58	64	4	1
1989	178	27	151	0	2	3	22	64	71	14	2
Worth											
1988	584	54	530	3	6	14	31	192	318	18	2
1989	771	46	725	4	6	13	23	301	397	26	1
State Agency											
1988	1,444	391	1,053	2	84	133	172	538	307	155	53
1989	1,393	407	986	0	103	112	192	480	315	151	40
Total											
1988	397,129	42,734	354,395	705	3,029	15,443	23,557	99,711	219,367	34,071	1,246
1989	448,295	47,560	400,735	809	3,237	17,322	26,192	107,761	251,333	40,200	1,441

Table 1.38B

COUNTY CRIME REPORTS, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1988-1989

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Appling											
1988	372	19	9	9	3	0	145	3	0	2	11
1989	468	58	18	18	10	0	195	3	0	4	10
Atkinson											
1988	61	9	4	6	1	0	2	0	0	2	4
1989	76	7	6	4	1	2	6	4	0	0	6
Bacon											
1988	317	38	20	7	5	3	86	1	1	2	11
1989	217	21	27	5	2	7	54	4	0	2	24
Baker											
1988	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baldwin											
1988	3,104	345	123	1,009	36	25	398	21	0	10	68
1989	2,953	463	128	794	39	26	502	35	0	24	71
Banks											
1988	77	3	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
1989	87	7	4	4	0	1	10	1	0	1	7
Barrow											
1988	1,120	72	62	20	8	3	289	5	0	26	68
1989	1,323	118	50	40	8	9	365	11	0	23	143
Bartow											
1988	1,131	65	84	7	9	4	381	6	0	16	44
1989	956	85	97	9	1	1	361	5	1	28	101
Ben Hill											
1988	1,064	155	91	61	19	4	259	7	0	6	126
1989	1,170	214	115	31	14	2	257	12	0	23	159
Berrien											
1988	367	15	2	19	2	1	77	7	0	4	21
1989	328	23	8	7	1	0	110	4	0	11	8
Bibb											
1988	13,441	1,745	662	175	124	107	2,435	263	7	137	830
1989	15,138	1,971	632	194	156	142	2,852	342	6	110	1,526
Bleckley											
1988	163	29	1	10	2	1	33	0	0	2	4
1989	117	15	4	1	3	1	40	1	0	1	5
Brantley											
1988	252	26	0	2	1	0	63	0	0	2	11
1989	171	41	9	6	0	0	59	1	0	4	5
Brooks											
1988	339	24	20	1	1	7	46	3	0	13	41
1989	232	22	29	0	0	4	32	5	0	4	48
Bryan											
1988	532	63	9	44	0	3	121	0	2	12	10
1989	861	102	24	36	8	7	191	4	0	20	22

Table 1.38B

COUNTY CRIME REPORTS, NON-INDEX CRIMES, 1988-1989

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Appling										
1988	0	3	102	0	0	12	0	46	0	8
1989	0	36	24	1	0	25	0	58	0	8
Atkinson										
1988	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	12	0	0
1989	0	1	15	3	0	0	0	21	0	0
Bacon										
1988	0	1	81	3	0	1	0	56	0	1
1989	0	2	37	0	0	0	0	29	0	3
Baker										
1988	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1989	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baldwin										
1988	0	25	571	35	0	103	0	317	1	17
1989	1	27	287	44	0	162	0	329	3	18
Banks										
1988	0	1	61	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1989	0	1	37	1	0	0	0	13	0	0
Barrow										
1988	1	35	403	0	0	55	0	64	2	7
1989	1	40	254	1	0	109	0	135	1	15
Bartow										
1988	0	4	388	18	0	25	0	71	0	9
1989	5	18	113	10	0	30	0	77	0	14
Ben Hill										
1988	3	23	134	31	0	51	0	90	0	4
1989	5	31	69	14	0	64	0	149	0	11
Berrien										
1988	0	3	132	7	0	25	0	43	1	8
1989	0	3	85	4	0	27	0	33	0	4
Bibb										
1988	17	257	998	92	171	1,213	38	3,884	83	203
1989	8	251	1,000	95	162	1,345	13	3,887	269	177
Bleckley										
1988	0	6	47	0	0	13	0	14	0	1
1989	0	1	22	1	0	7	0	12	0	3
Brantley										
1988	0	0	111	0	0	10	0	24	0	2
1989	0	2	31	0	0	3	0	7	0	3
Brooks										
1988	0	0	79	5	0	62	0	37	0	0
1989	0	1	27	8	0	27	0	25	0	0
Bryan										
1988	1	13	113	6	0	39	0	73	4	19
1989	0	30	92	23	0	129	0	145	1	27

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Bulloch											
1988	1,247	155	72	32	7	5	355	6	0	12	42
1989	1,330	180	128	44	7	1	415	10	0	12	78
Burke											
1988	410	43	18	8	0	0	103	2	0	10	15
1989	659	102	27	16	1	4	220	5	0	2	76
Butts											
1988	386	19	15	4	0	0	58	0	0	3	10
1989	199	26	4	1	2	0	52	2	1	2	16
Calhoun											
1988	203	25	25	13	3	2	9	2	0	1	13
1989	136	15	15	0	1	0	7	2	0	1	9
Camden											
1988	1,473	143	52	22	13	17	271	5	0	12	55
1989	1,555	200	50	35	18	15	355	10	0	26	62
Candler											
1988	42	1	0	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	4
1989	55	1	0	0	2	0	17	1	0	0	11
Carroll											
1988	3,574	453	372	86	28	14	380	21	0	51	161
1989	3,028	490	254	103	37	15	414	27	0	64	224
Catoosa											
1988	1,971	240	35	182	24	9	459	3	1	41	43
1989	2,078	223	39	150	23	15	544	11	0	51	106
Charlton											
1988	329	40	1	6	1	1	23	2	0	0	36
1989	151	18	0	0	0	0	16	3	0	1	9
Chatham											
1988	31,422	5,149	691	1,125	672	135	3,732	545	22	343	1,476
1989	38,052	5,241	678	1,175	809	147	3,673	880	23	332	2,031
Chattahoochee											
1988	86	5	2	23	1	0	12	3	0	3	9
1989	87	7	0	29	3	6	9	2	0	0	5
Chattooga											
1988	724	16	2	1	1	0	178	4	0	4	82
1989	662	26	3	4	2	3	200	4	0	12	147
Cherokee											
1988	3,282	418	78	124	54	2	331	8	0	57	71
1989	5,520	1,137	216	286	98	21	956	25	1	86	151
Clarke											
1988	2,294	153	319	88	36	5	257	18	1	33	83
1989	2,962	441	474	136	29	15	442	14	1	48	139
Clay											
1988	39	4	0	1	0	3	4	2	0	0	2
1989	26	7	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	4

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Bulloch										
1988	0	4	285	30	0	24	0	204	4	10
1989	5	6	151	47	0	43	0	201	0	2
Burke										
1988	0	1	172	2	0	5	0	28	0	3
1989	0	11	68	6	0	10	0	105	0	6
Butts										
1988	0	3	231	5	0	17	0	16	0	5
1989	0	10	57	1	0	9	0	14	0	2
Calhoun										
1988	1	4	37	12	0	7	0	48	0	1
1989	0	1	25	22	0	5	0	33	0	0
Camden										
1988	0	23	576	15	0	89	0	151	1	28
1989	1	39	256	40	0	177	0	216	20	35
Candler										
1988	0	0	19	0	0	6	0	2	0	0
1989	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	9	0	0
Carroll										
1988	1	77	832	26	0	333	0	722	9	8
1989	8	51	364	40	0	228	0	698	6	5
Catoosa										
1988	0	54	421	9	0	49	0	341	0	60
1989	0	92	366	13	0	27	0	341	2	75
Charlton										
1988	0	2	183	6	0	2	0	26	0	0
1989	0	1	88	2	0	2	0	11	0	0
Chatham										
1988	9	424	2,005	295	0	9,105	0	5,425	18	251
1989	13	597	1,396	309	0	14,478	0	6,026	8	236
Chattahoochee										
1988	0	0	21	0	0	1	0	6	0	0
1989	0	1	11	0	0	1	0	12	0	1
Chattooga										
1988	0	14	340	12	0	16	0	39	0	15
1989	0	10	162	8	0	11	0	41	0	29
Cherokee										
1988	0	325	319	19	0	655	0	714	36	71
1989	1	436	256	54	0	652	0	974	11	159
Clarke										
1988	0	13	1,092	46	10	43	0	92	5	0
1989	0	27	508	44	10	152	0	470	8	4
Clay										
1988	1	0	12	1	0	0	0	7	0	2
1989	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Clayton											
1988	11,476	2,108	220	308	72	94	2,122	67	0	237	537
1989	11,648	2,328	252	383	88	155	2,169	116	0	229	581
Clinch											
1988	33	1	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	1
1989	121	9	6	2	1	1	29	1	0	1	23
Cobb											
1988	24,184	3,711	1,284	1,001	68	57	5,552	112	21	661	525
1989	27,118	4,498	1,604	1,282	68	76	5,603	160	19	640	605
Coffee											
1988	1,709	258	101	39	22	2	267	17	1	23	201
1989	2,110	364	240	58	29	5	360	21	0	33	224
Colquitt											
1988	985	36	53	14	1	11	339	8	0	14	80
1989	1,102	126	41	9	4	6	414	16	0	21	107
Columbia											
1988	1,709	243	43	48	13	6	400	11	0	33	149
1989	1,408	221	49	52	29	4	378	10	0	22	113
Cook											
1988	848	73	71	49	6	22	77	13	0	5	57
1989	791	60	56	70	6	25	65	11	0	11	80
Coweta											
1988	1,463	67	60	16	9	1	402	17	3	15	113
1989	1,140	56	42	33	3	6	321	37	0	8	131
Crawford											
1988	164	13	1	1	1	0	50	0	0	10	10
1989	191	15	2	3	3	0	69	1	0	3	11
Crisp											
1988	1,537	397	34	26	11	0	485	6	0	29	73
1989	1,597	419	40	20	18	10	472	7	0	25	234
Dade											
1988	555	7	19	42	2	8	75	4	0	9	63
1989	340	25	5	5	5	4	71	9	1	14	54
Dawson											
1988	453	20	2	14	2	7	108	2	0	1	67
1989	554	48	17	37	2	10	112	5	0	10	36
Decatur											
1988	800	104	68	15	7	5	189	6	0	18	41
1989	1,005	159	107	20	6	3	302	12	0	19	66
Dekalb											
1988	28,689	5,251	684	1,924	82	531	1,675	462	5	544	930
1989	28,838	5,781	773	2,050	70	683	1,640	495	1	539	1,325
Dodge											
1988	214	11	4	8	0	0	76	0	0	2	3
1989	213	23	3	5	0	1	87	5	0	2	18

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Clayton										
1988	1	98	2,132	64	0	872	0	2,109	36	399
1989	1	180	809	81	0	1,093	0	2,591	14	578
Clinch										
1988	0	0	17	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
1989	0	0	23	0	0	16	0	9	0	0
Cobb										
1988	9	631	3,504	701	144	2,642	0	2,866	19	676
1989	1	756	3,580	771	189	3,120	0	3,385	2	759
Coffee										
1988	0	12	369	121	0	79	0	187	1	9
1989	2	19	206	123	0	139	0	268	0	19
Colquitt										
1988	0	2	261	28	0	59	0	65	2	12
1989	2	24	118	19	0	42	0	129	3	21
Columbia										
1988	0	14	469	5	0	56	0	210	0	9
1989	0	9	204	5	0	77	0	167	1	67
Cook										
1988	0	4	282	16	0	27	0	143	0	3
1989	0	6	137	38	0	45	0	178	0	3
Coweta										
1988	0	8	511	5	0	52	0	171	0	13
1989	0	1	307	11	0	48	0	114	0	22
Crawford										
1988	0	1	46	1	0	9	0	18	0	3
1989	1	4	25	0	0	36	0	16	0	2
Crisp										
1988	3	20	143	11	0	141	0	142	1	15
1989	1	22	63	6	0	93	0	152	0	15
Dade										
1988	0	5	267	2	0	8	0	37	0	7
1989	0	9	77	5	0	9	0	40	0	7
Dawson										
1988	0	33	66	3	0	47	0	70	8	3
1989	0	48	26	8	0	47	0	135	0	13
Decatur										
1988	0	4	205	34	0	32	0	64	0	8
1989	0	7	118	40	0	47	0	89	3	7
Dekalb										
1988	9	815	4,121	44	19	1,336	2	9,297	5	953
1989	3	690	2,354	55	43	1,730	37	9,507	16	1,046
Dodge										
1988	0	0	76	1	0	14	0	19	0	0
1989	0	8	12	9	0	12	0	26	0	2

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Dooly											
1988	259	15	23	7	1	8	30	3	2	3	53
1989	170	27	19	5	1	2	30	0	0	1	26
Dougherty											
1988	8,253	1,945	414	159	21	44	1,574	123	1	165	507
1989	8,728	1,449	373	215	25	44	2,036	150	0	127	479
Douglas											
1988	3,588	398	178	510	23	17	518	25	2	95	235
1989	3,907	475	203	614	33	11	584	36	0	87	301
Early											
1988	350	55	21	7	0	1	60	3	0	5	12
1989	391	55	29	10	0	5	79	4	0	3	39
Echols											
1988	5	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	7	1	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1
Effingham											
1988	889	97	16	19	1	3	136	4	0	16	40
1989	1,052	157	21	25	10	5	207	1	0	18	38
Elbert											
1988	932	87	20	218	7	9	168	6	0	8	46
1989	1,036	142	39	251	30	4	167	23	0	15	68
Emanuel											
1988	428	34	40	21	4	5	85	4	0	6	36
1989	834	136	35	63	21	18	226	7	0	12	94
Evans											
1988	118	5	0	2	1	0	13	0	0	1	1
1989	43	5	3	0	0	1	5	0	0	1	2
Fannin											
1988	343	18	12	3	0	1	85	0	0	4	6
1989	261	22	21	3	0	2	75	1	0	7	8
Fayette											
1988	2,216	150	51	58	27	9	689	10	1	24	111
1989	1,998	162	58	55	13	9	589	8	0	28	143
Floyd											
1988	3,099	140	108	53	10	10	882	38	1	48	211
1989	3,339	202	196	84	6	28	1,118	45	0	65	275
Forsyth											
1988	1,263	153	35	14	3	6	359	4	1	19	43
1989	1,445	233	29	47	4	5	455	8	0	23	69
Franklin											
1988	611	55	16	8	5	3	66	14	0	6	30
1989	522	108	8	5	4	1	75	7	1	1	26
Fulton											
1988	69,382	10,321	759	2,822	378	1,242	13,698	1,709	436	1,351	5,705
1989	78,380	10,824	883	3,299	438	1,676	14,824	2,018	925	1,524	8,799

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Dooly										
1988	1	0	83	0	0	2	0	25	1	2
1989	1	3	32	0	0	8	0	15	0	0
Dougherty										
1988	1	109	705	271	0	1,119	0	1,075	4	16
1989	3	96	254	315	0	1,744	0	1,383	20	15
Douglas										
1988	0	78	503	18	5	187	0	615	1	180
1989	1	116	257	45	1	245	0	751	0	147
Early										
1988	0	17	85	3	0	44	0	36	0	1
1989	0	36	19	7	0	41	0	58	4	2
Echols										
1988	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Effingham										
1988	0	50	213	7	0	107	0	148	2	30
1989	0	92	98	16	0	157	0	166	7	34
Elbert										
1988	0	19	177	5	0	50	0	102	2	8
1989	0	48	62	6	0	63	0	109	5	4
Emanuel										
1988	0	3	68	3	0	79	0	39	0	1
1989	0	9	49	9	0	56	0	99	0	0
Evans										
1988	0	2	82	2	0	3	0	6	0	0
1989	0	0	18	0	0	1	0	7	0	0
Fannin										
1988	0	3	188	0	0	2	0	17	0	4
1989	0	7	81	1	0	1	0	29	0	3
Fayette										
1988	0	46	473	62	0	229	0	225	0	51
1989	0	37	249	72	0	259	0	282	3	31
Floyd										
1988	5	22	1,010	60	0	230	0	253	1	17
1989	1	65	459	64	0	454	0	254	3	20
Forsyth										
1988	0	22	343	9	0	66	0	178	1	7
1989	0	36	137	33	0	108	0	245	2	11
Franklin										
1988	0	5	307	5	0	23	0	65	0	3
1989	0	8	178	8	0	19	0	65	0	8
Fulton										
1988	63	486	8,119	1,313	3,031	5,936	2	10,482	140	1,389
1989	103	722	6,725	1,186	3,011	7,427	0	12,149	229	1,618

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Gilmer											
1988	372	16	20	4	0	1	51	3	0	3	19
1989	260	9	9	4	0	0	21	2	0	1	31
Glascock											
1988	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glynn											
1988	5,300	971	400	125	25	24	1,043	57	0	132	343
1989	5,000	940	184	38	14	47	615	42	0	115	290
Gordon											
1988	1,248	81	63	25	2	3	381	11	0	23	79
1989	1,412	134	224	26	5	4	466	18	0	41	121
Grady											
1988	686	78	47	25	2	4	104	5	0	4	55
1989	1,012	181	62	23	11	2	184	10	0	23	59
Greene											
1988	253	12	3	5	0	1	28	0	0	2	8
1989	224	14	1	2	2	1	48	3	0	11	16
Gwinnett											
1988	14,217	1,981	386	671	144	70	2,343	60	6	300	530
1989	14,112	2,425	369	834	149	86	2,873	115	12	345	788
Habersham											
1988	376	10	2	14	1	0	38	2	0	1	4
1989	290	6	14	9	2	0	46	1	0	2	20
Hall											
1988	4,026	504	169	78	24	16	726	30	0	74	201
1989	4,747	743	322	157	18	28	1,078	50	0	98	298
Hancock											
1988	108	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2
1989	82	11	0	3	0	1	24	1	0	0	1
Haralson											
1988	748	95	20	23	1	5	228	3	0	22	23
1989	546	84	16	8	3	10	147	11	0	13	30
Harris											
1988	327	25	10	25	4	0	80	0	0	7	17
1989	360	27	8	35	1	0	80	2	0	6	29
Hart											
1988	392	76	6	10	3	0	91	2	0	1	8
1989	522	110	21	7	5	0	163	11	0	6	43
Heard											
1988	69	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
1989	201	14	2	0	1	20	76	0	0	5	25
Henry											
1988	1,993	125	92	49	9	3	387	5	1	25	75
1989	1,472	118	90	31	9	4	356	9	0	6	196

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Gilmer										
1988	0	4	125	32	0	19	0	70	2	3
1989	0	0	45	62	0	19	0	56	0	1
Glascock										
1988	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Glynn										
1988	0	49	573	13	2	364	0	1,120	55	4
1989	2	63	174	5	16	399	0	1,976	46	34
Gordon										
1988	0	20	445	3	0	32	0	76	0	4
1989	0	51	144	2	0	36	0	133	1	6
Grady										
1988	0	3	218	28	0	54	0	59	0	0
1989	0	9	101	43	0	192	0	108	1	3
Greene										
1988	0	2	172	0	0	9	0	10	1	0
1989	0	6	82	3	0	13	0	17	0	5
Gwinnett										
1988	0	321	3,030	182	0	713	0	2,850	7	623
1989	0	365	1,255	285	8	943	0	2,632	11	617
Habersham										
1988	0	1	288	1	0	1	0	8	1	4
1989	0	6	138	2	0	29	0	15	0	0
Hall										
1988	0	135	1,278	13	0	180	0	469	2	127
1989	1	154	558	30	0	250	0	823	6	133
Hancock										
1988	0	0	96	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
1989	0	3	28	1	0	2	0	7	0	0
Haralson										
1988	0	32	154	1	0	43	0	88	1	9
1989	0	47	62	5	0	38	0	67	0	5
Harris										
1988	0	14	81	4	0	11	0	45	0	4
1989	0	12	54	9	0	12	0	69	0	16
Hart										
1988	0	10	129	6	0	15	0	30	1	4
1989	1	8	41	6	0	32	0	60	0	8
Heard										
1988	0	0	59	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
1989	4	6	17	0	0	13	0	14	0	4
Henry										
1988	0	23	883	5	0	75	0	203	0	33
1989	6	14	398	5	0	92	0	128	1	9

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Houston											
1988	5,733	1,014	279	179	34	38	1,226	43	0	62	347
1989	5,756	1,271	240	162	33	30	1,198	49	3	56	395
Irwin											
1988	228	48	18	8	6	0	67	0	0	1	4
1989	209	63	9	14	3	0	63	1	0	2	13
Jackson											
1988	1,069	160	42	21	3	0	209	8	0	19	37
1989	1,144	240	35	22	6	1	255	8	0	17	25
Jasper											
1988	94	2	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1
1989	227	5	0	0	0	0	12	1	0	0	174
Jeff Davis											
1988	249	18	6	5	2	1	60	1	0	0	5
1989	209	22	2	5	1	1	78	1	0	3	29
Jefferson											
1988	329	13	21	2	1	4	50	3	0	8	26
1989	288	11	9	5	1	5	64	2	0	6	53
Jenkins											
1988	140	9	7	4	1	2	39	2	0	0	13
1989	95	5	21	1	1	0	20	0	0	3	22
Johnson											
1988	184	32	4	5	0	1	13	0	0	0	5
1989	92	26	3	4	0	2	12	0	0	0	2
Jones											
1988	259	8	4	6	1	0	73	3	0	0	13
1989	508	34	2	18	1	3	161	0	0	8	8
Lamar											
1988	596	147	13	32	5	1	93	7	0	4	19
1989	466	131	23	13	1	1	88	6	0	7	25
Lanier											
1988	258	41	26	6	0	1	46	3	0	1	5
1989	134	19	2	6	0	1	36	3	0	2	10
Laurens											
1988	1,577	195	101	31	6	4	447	21	0	20	50
1989	2,021	312	67	30	6	3	519	34	0	21	115
Lee											
1988	235	33	1	2	2	0	33	1	0	10	19
1989	399	44	5	3	2	5	109	7	0	8	43
Liberty											
1988	3,275	532	106	275	25	3	446	12	1	64	102
1989	3,305	722	97	525	26	2	326	22	0	62	95
Lincoln											
1988	152	26	3	22	2	0	20	0	0	0	15
1989	152	10	0	25	0	6	48	2	0	1	18

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Houston										
1988	1	51	732	82	0	564	0	1,023	14	44
1989	4	60	386	124	0	558	0	1,127	17	43
Irwin										
1988	0	2	56	0	0	3	0	10	0	5
1989	0	4	13	0	0	6	0	14	1	3
Jackson										
1988	0	20	345	3	0	60	0	124	1	17
1989	0	17	271	10	0	73	0	147	4	13
Jasper										
1988	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1989	0	1	30	1	0	2	0	1	0	0
Jeff Davis										
1988	0	3	126	1	0	0	0	21	0	0
1989	0	2	42	2	0	3	0	18	0	0
Jefferson										
1988	0	2	161	1	0	14	0	21	0	2
1989	0	3	96	3	0	8	0	21	1	0
Jenkins										
1988	0	1	46	0	0	1	0	13	0	2
1989	0	4	6	2	0	1	0	7	2	0
Johnson										
1988	0	0	99	0	0	2	0	22	0	1
1989	0	0	30	0	0	2	0	11	0	0
Jones										
1988	0	8	104	5	0	15	0	15	0	4
1989	0	79	43	3	0	75	0	58	3	12
Lamar										
1988	0	9	175	10	0	22	0	59	0	0
1989	0	11	64	16	0	24	0	54	0	2
Lanier										
1988	0	2	63	9	0	17	0	32	2	4
1989	0	5	19	4	0	5	0	21	1	0
Laurens										
1988	0	35	225	31	0	171	0	186	14	40
1989	1	92	166	23	0	264	0	307	8	53
Lee										
1988	0	0	89	8	0	11	0	25	0	1
1989	0	6	39	8	0	62	0	58	0	0
Liberty										
1988	0	77	500	80	0	421	0	527	10	94
1989	1	61	85	56	14	468	0	679	8	56
Lincoln										
1988	0	7	37	0	0	3	0	16	0	1
1989	0	0	17	6	0	2	0	15	0	2

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Long											
1988	43	1	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
1989	29	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Lowndes											
1988	4,219	319	313	76	0	36	751	61	0	32	483
1989	3,779	444	210	292	3	52	643	88	0	50	458
Lumpkin											
1988	320	29	3	12	5	4	32	1	0	3	50
1989	412	76	9	17	2	1	105	5	0	4	44
McDuffie											
1988	178	0	0	1	0	1	45	0	0	0	4
1989	174	7	4	3	1	0	53	0	0	0	8
McIntosh											
1988	153	9	2	1	2	1	30	1	0	0	3
1989	172	22	5	8	2	0	34	4	0	3	17
Macon											
1988	402	51	3	9	1	1	76	2	1	8	8
1989	388	41	9	5	1	0	97	5	0	2	35
Madison											
1988	149	3	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
1989	104	4	3	0	1	0	9	0	0	0	2
Marion											
1988	71	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
1989	44	4	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Meriwether											
1988	249	5	2	4	0	0	15	0	0	0	2
1989	117	5	3	0	0	1	17	2	0	0	6
Miller											
1988	39	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
1989	31	1	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
Mitchell											
1988	783	69	35	6	2	0	171	9	0	7	29
1989	899	109	29	14	7	2	170	8	0	14	40
Monroe											
1988	1,189	141	28	74	3	5	166	8	0	14	85
1989	896	117	15	43	1	1	162	4	0	16	36
Montgomery											
1988	95	1	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	1
1989	48	3	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Morgan											
1988	226	9	12	1	0	5	75	0	0	1	10
1989	284	19	3	4	2	2	106	7	0	4	37
Murray											
1988	591	59	14	26	3	6	116	2	1	4	29
1989	333	41	11	10	1	3	38	2	0	1	17

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Long										
1988	0	0	34	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1989	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lowndes										
1988	0	15	469	97	30	589	0	885	0	63
1989	0	31	161	98	39	548	0	574	0	88
Lumpkin										
1988	0	3	118	8	0	5	0	45	0	2
1989	0	5	36	19	0	6	0	82	0	1
McDuffie										
1988	0	0	110	0	0	12	0	5	0	0
1989	0	2	46	3	0	33	0	13	1	0
McIntosh										
1988	0	1	87	0	0	6	0	10	0	0
1989	0	8	25	2	0	10	0	29	1	2
Macon										
1988	0	3	138	2	0	40	0	58	0	1
1989	0	16	47	10	0	59	0	60	0	1
Madison										
1988	0	1	127	1	0	2	0	6	0	0
1989	0	0	80	0	0	1	0	4	0	0
Marion										
1988	0	0	47	1	0	0	0	15	0	0
1989	0	0	27	0	0	4	0	4	0	0
Meriwether										
1988	0	1	212	1	0	2	0	3	0	2
1989	0	4	51	1	0	8	0	19	0	0
Miller										
1988	0	0	22	1	0	8	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	13	2	0	7	0	1	0	0
Mitchell										
1988	0	12	117	33	0	216	0	76	0	1
1989	0	20	33	24	0	294	0	124	4	7
Monroe										
1988	0	42	312	32	0	105	0	149	2	23
1989	1	27	137	31	0	111	0	178	3	13
Montgomery										
1988	5	0	60	0	0	9	0	6	1	0
1989	0	0	22	0	0	3	0	5	0	0
Morgan										
1988	0	0	74	3	0	13	0	20	0	3
1989	0	1	65	7	0	2	0	22	0	3
Murray										
1988	0	8	204	3	0	15	0	74	0	27
1989	0	6	118	2	0	19	0	63	0	1

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Muscogee											
1988	14,519	312	364	238	92	40	213	185	38	111	688
1989	15,385	500	533	183	113	12	211	243	81	131	918
Newton											
1988	1,717	221	148	50	22	9	325	8	0	23	80
1989	2,031	322	182	59	21	21	401	19	0	28	137
Oconee											
1988	91	11	3	0	0	1	24	1	0	1	5
1989	254	49	14	5	7	2	84	2	0	3	5
Oglethorpe											
1988	147	2	1	1	0	0	41	0	0	2	8
1989	148	17	9	7	2	0	34	2	0	1	3
Paulding											
1988	1,208	110	27	14	6	3	376	7	0	16	28
1989	1,216	113	19	22	4	7	392	4	0	38	56
Peach											
1988	387	31	47	10	1	2	68	2	0	3	22
1989	576	61	39	40	11	0	95	4	0	2	40
Pickens											
1988	176	3	0	0	1	0	45	0	0	0	2
1989	142	7	4	4	0	0	67	2	0	2	5
Pierce											
1988	320	24	39	11	14	3	37	0	0	1	7
1989	288	47	46	11	6	0	55	3	0	3	7
Pike											
1988	136	7	6	3	0	0	25	0	0	0	6
1989	102	10	10	1	0	1	18	1	0	2	2
Polk											
1988	734	102	24	14	16	5	215	2	0	11	29
1989	816	144	30	19	5	9	269	10	0	8	44
Pulaski											
1988	382	26	8	21	1	2	59	1	0	5	59
1989	312	32	2	13	4	1	58	6	0	4	19
Putnam											
1988	233	28	21	13	3	0	30	4	0	5	12
1989	197	20	3	9	2	1	24	5	0	0	61
Quitman											
1988	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Rabun											
1988	315	3	7	1	0	1	82	1	0	1	11
1989	223	11	12	2	0	0	79	2	0	5	4
Randolph											
1988	137	17	0	6	0	0	18	1	0	0	4
1989	185	13	4	2	0	1	24	2	0	1	10

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Muscogee										
1988	1	15	175	383	20	740	0	10,736	106	62
1989	5	17	138	455	42	950	0	10,470	306	77
Newton										
1988	0	6	363	7	0	142	0	288	11	14
1989	0	9	198	58	0	206	0	361	0	9
Oconee										
1988	0	1	31	0	0	2	0	6	2	3
1989	0	6	18	3	0	13	0	29	0	14
Oglethorpe										
1988	0	4	56	6	0	5	0	20	0	1
1989	0	3	39	0	0	6	0	23	0	2
Paulding										
1988	0	53	272	1	0	157	0	128	9	1
1989	0	126	138	15	0	178	0	96	7	1
Peach										
1988	0	0	148	2	0	15	0	33	0	3
1989	0	4	145	2	0	65	0	65	0	3
Pickens										
1988	0	1	114	0	0	3	0	6	0	1
1989	0	2	26	1	0	5	0	15	0	2
Pierce										
1988	0	1	145	1	0	11	0	26	0	0
1989	0	5	53	2	0	12	0	38	0	0
Pike										
1988	0	1	67	6	0	5	0	10	0	0
1989	0	4	32	1	0	4	0	12	0	4
Polk										
1988	0	9	204	1	0	30	0	68	0	4
1989	0	15	87	5	0	59	0	106	1	5
Pulaski										
1988	0	12	69	6	0	55	0	55	0	3
1989	2	23	26	9	0	55	0	55	0	3
Putnam										
1988	0	4	79	1	0	3	0	30	0	0
1989	0	1	49	0	0	4	0	18	0	0
Quitman										
1988	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Rabun										
1988	0	2	194	2	0	2	0	7	0	1
1989	0	0	96	1	0	2	0	7	0	2
Randolph										
1988	0	0	19	6	2	48	0	15	0	1
1989	1	3	6	4	0	89	0	24	0	1

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Richmond											
1988	9,354	1,194	475	277	98	53	1,825	232	12	99	446
1989	9,859	1,224	384	340	113	101	2,216	258	23	100	967
Rockdale											
1988	3,029	701	62	68	26	6	506	15	0	46	58
1989	3,019	722	99	68	23	16	428	20	0	58	116
Schley											
1988	38	11	1	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
1989	14	3	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Screven											
1988	335	24	35	12	0	1	53	4	0	7	36
1989	257	21	18	9	4	2	44	3	0	6	34
Seminole											
1988	342	20	31	19	0	0	36	6	0	2	52
1989	232	28	24	7	1	4	24	7	0	1	52
Spalding											
1988	3,253	429	208	409	33	15	582	18	1	35	103
1989	3,637	540	312	595	53	12	694	26	0	48	194
Stephens											
1988	586	30	81	17	21	5	127	5	0	7	52
1989	522	28	128	16	2	2	137	6	0	10	50
Stewart											
1988	157	16	7	5	0	0	16	1	0	0	9
1989	91	12	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	1
Sumter											
1988	1,886	340	147	316	21	6	353	6	1	30	81
1989	1,826	283	99	388	9	2	459	5	0	29	94
Talbot											
1988	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Taliaferro											
1988	24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
1989	17	3	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	2
Tattnall											
1988	220	7	21	4	1	1	40	1	0	4	2
1989	148	16	5	3	1	0	35	1	0	3	3
Taylor											
1988	149	23	11	35	1	1	14	0	0	0	7
1989	122	35	2	21	3	10	15	2	0	1	3
Telfair											
1988	170	14	6	7	2	3	20	0	0	1	4
1989	101	7	11	6	1	0	30	1	0	6	0
Terrell											
1988	262	19	8	7	0	0	68	6	0	3	6
1989	211	12	8	5	0	0	51	6	0	3	11

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Richmond										
1988	5	33	1,913	16	0	1,213	0	1,335	1	127
1989	8	44	779	18	0	1,529	0	1,670	2	83
Rockdale										
1988	0	40	423	5	0	378	0	564	5	126
1989	0	43	256	8	0	396	0	604	3	159
Schley										
1988	0	0	10	0	0	1	0	7	0	2
1989	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	0
Screven										
1988	0	8	85	16	0	14	0	36	0	4
1989	0	4	47	11	0	22	0	30	0	2
Seminole										
1988	0	1	130	0	0	5	0	38	0	2
1989	0	0	56	0	0	2	0	26	0	0
Spalding										
1988	0	148	433	18	0	192	0	546	1	82
1989	3	97	163	38	0	178	0	619	5	60
Stephens										
1988	0	4	175	2	0	10	0	29	0	21
1989	0	2	95	2	0	9	0	29	0	6
Stewart										
1988	0	1	70	2	0	19	0	11	0	0
1989	2	22	4	0	23	0	8	0	0	0
Sumter										
1988	1	16	189	9	0	55	0	286	0	29
1989	0	36	68	12	0	46	0	266	3	27
Talbot										
1988	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taliaferro										
1988	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
1989	0	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Tattnall										
1988	0	3	106	1	0	13	0	14	0	2
1989	1	9	29	1	0	17	0	21	0	3
Taylor										
1988	0	3	36	0	0	2	0	16	0	0
1989	0	6	11	0	0	2	0	11	0	0
Telfair										
1988	0	0	98	0	0	11	0	4	0	0
1989	0	0	29	0	0	1	0	8	0	1
Terrell										
1988	0	2	42	12	0	50	0	37	0	2
1989	0	3	22	6	0	51	0	30	0	3

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Thomas											
1988	1,466	105	96	21	5	3	463	14	0	25	44
1989	1,652	129	158	12	7	0	527	29	1	35	75
Tift											
1988	3,488	709	181	252	93	18	684	19	0	31	196
1989	3,090	577	165	266	77	10	634	31	0	53	217
Toombs											
1988	661	26	12	9	5	0	77	3	0	2	19
1989	1,067	113	26	16	8	3	189	9	0	17	55
Towns											
1988	96	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
1989	25	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Treutlen											
1988	209	8	2	0	2	2	45	4	0	3	23
1989	88	12	0	0	0	0	21	2	0	2	0
Troup											
1988	4,939	792	236	370	68	28	769	35	1	60	296
1989	4,983	871	159	268	34	23	1,189	25	2	95	407
Turner											
1988	146	22	4	2	3	3	34	3	0	1	8
1989	154	17	6	14	3	1	42	1	1	1	21
Twiggs											
1988	35	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	6
1989	70	7	3	2	0	0	32	3	0	1	8
Union											
1988	129	3	0	0	1	1	22	0	0	0	3
1989	211	26	8	3	2	4	66	2	0	5	20
Upson											
1988	717	106	26	22	6	1	205	5	0	13	46
1989	637	122	25	17	7	2	192	8	0	12	43
Walker											
1988	1,634	196	46	18	7	7	515	10	0	53	81
1989	1,722	243	80	87	15	17	555	12	0	50	67
Walton											
1988	1,007	37	67	16	6	4	216	2	0	9	78
1989	765	28	59	19	5	4	240	2	0	12	52
Ware											
1988	2,279	341	226	55	40	12	502	14	1	37	143
1989	2,112	406	208	46	30	4	468	19	4	42	172
Warren											
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	23	1	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0
Washington											
1988	726	80	67	195	8	5	55	5	0	3	44
1989	817	110	45	196	6	1	74	10	0	7	79

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Thomas										
1988	1	23	265	78	0	148	0	156	6	13
1989	0	25	89	117	0	175	0	205	5	63
Tift										
1988	8	94	478	38	0	162	0	479	12	34
1989	4	85	191	67	0	186	0	491	9	27
Toombs										
1988	0	22	347	8	0	55	0	65	2	9
1989	0	105	117	10	0	202	0	166	11	20
Towns										
1988	0	0	89	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
1989	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Treutlen										
1988	0	4	78	6	0	9	0	20	0	3
1989	0	0	20	1	0	16	0	13	1	0
Troup										
1988	6	88	498	62	0	752	0	840	7	31
1989	7	251	103	23	0	782	0	712	3	29
Turner										
1988	0	0	50	2	0	7	0	7	0	0
1989	0	0	24	1	0	8	0	12	0	2
Twiggs										
1988	0	0	14	0	0	4	0	0	0	1
1989	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	7	0	0
Union										
1988	0	1	86	2	0	0	0	8	1	1
1989	0	1	21	1	0	12	0	29	0	11
Upson										
1988	0	8	154	5	0	13	0	106	0	1
1989	2	9	55	3	0	19	0	120	1	0
Walker										
1988	0	32	222	8	0	129	0	225	1	84
1989	1	51	92	8	0	121	0	262	2	59
Walton										
1988	0	8	482	1	0	19	0	55	1	6
1989	0	13	225	10	0	51	0	42	0	3
Ware										
1988	10	37	454	36	2	107	0	220	1	41
1989	0	38	206	43	0	85	0	293	1	47
Warren										
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Washington										
1988	0	3	94	2	0	73	0	81	0	11
1989	0	24	37	9	0	100	0	119	0	0

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	NON-INDEX Crimes	Other Assaults	Forgery/ Counterfeit	Fraud	Embezzlement	Stolen property	Vandalism	Weapons Violation	Prostitution/ Comm. Vice	Other Sex Offense	Narcotic Drug Laws
Wayne											
1988	424	12	8	4	0	3	107	3	0	1	23
1989	516	58	9	14	2	3	165	5	0	3	10
Webster											
1988	37	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
1989	11	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Wheeler											
1988	163	11	1	13	0	1	7	1	0	1	7
1989	208	28	4	24	1	5	20	2	0	2	12
White											
1988	426	11	6	2	0	0	68	4	0	3	27
1989	263	11	8	4	2	2	64	1	0	2	36
Whitfield											
1988	5,055	674	220	669	45	11	730	24	0	109	250
1989	5,297	834	430	647	50	35	809	57	2	122	252
Wilcox											
1988	100	4	1	1	0	2	3	0	0	5	40
1989	65	10	9	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	25
Wilkes											
1988	334	43	7	96	5	2	46	2	0	1	6
1989	384	56	28	73	7	0	84	5	0	3	12
Wilkinson											
1988	113	10	0	0	1	0	42	0	0	1	2
1989	118	12	2	6	0	0	41	2	0	0	3
Worth											
1988	454	24	93	7	8	4	66	7	0	2	55
1989	498	8	135	7	2	5	44	3	0	3	140
State Agency											
1988	13,424	70	136	73	9	131	45	181	1	134	2,793
1989	14,852	53	97	75	21	144	37	189	13	131	2,936
Total											
1988	367,991	49,214	12,600	15,743	2,819	3,089	60,478	4,813	573	5,915	21,986
1989	395,422	56,028	13,997	17,871	3,178	4,040	67,050	6,235	1,122	6,434	30,337

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Table 1.38B - Continued

County	Gambling	Family Offense	DUI	Liquor Laws	Drunkenness	Public Disturbance	Vagrancy	Other Offense	Curfew/ Loitering	Runaway
Wayne										
1988	0	1	152	0	9	6	1	93	0	1
1989	0	14	73	8	0	14	0	134	0	4
Webster										
1988	0	1	21	0	0	0	0	6	0	0
1989	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Wheeler										
1988	0	2	78	0	0	3	0	38	0	0
1989	0	1	36	4	0	7	0	62	0	0
White										
1988	0	7	260	5	0	8	0	18	0	7
1989	0	6	93	3	0	4	0	24	1	2
Whitfield										
1988	0	73	869	112	0	132	0	1,018	8	111
1989	3	103	292	229	0	155	0	1,152	7	118
Wilcox										
1988	3	0	36	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
1989	0	1	5	0	0	2	0	8	0	0
Wilkes										
1988	0	5	78	2	0	1	0	40	0	0
1989	0	3	30	8	0	7	0	68	0	0
Wilkinson										
1988	0	1	40	0	0	9	0	6	0	1
1989	0	4	21	1	0	10	0	15	0	1
Worth										
1988	0	5	87	26	0	7	0	61	0	2
1989	0	3	54	24	0	14	0	52	0	4
State Agency										
1988	14	30	8,280	80	0	6	0	1,421	4	16
1989	12	35	9,705	86	0	9	0	1,299	0	10
Total										
1988	181	5,554	66,033	5,148	3,445	34,088	43	69,021	680	6,568
1989	238	7,231	41,949	5,952	3,535	45,501	50	76,246	1,129	7,299

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

IN MEMORIAM

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation joins the criminal justice community of Georgia in extending sincere sympathy to the families of the following law enforcement officers who gave their lives while protecting and serving the citizens of their community during 1989.

LAYNE B. COOK, OFFICER
Atlanta Bureau of Police Services

Shot and killed at the scene of a domestic violence call involving drugs.

J. E. DAVIS, OFFICER
Atlanta Bureau of Police Services

Shot and killed with a .38 Smith & Wesson while pursuing a robbery suspect.

CLOIS W. LAMB, PATROLMAN
Columbus Police Department

Killed by a .25 automatic weapon used by an individual who walked into the Columbus Police Department and opened fire.

OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED

Statistics compiled in Table 1.39 are taken from reports to the Georgia Crime Information Center by law enforcement agencies.

The most serious assaults committed against officers resulted in 19 deaths during the period 1985 - 1989. 1986 was a peak year with 6 officers killed.

Yearly changes in the total number of officers assaulted show an increase from 1985 to 1989. This increase is more evident when types of activities are examined. Handling, transporting and custody is the only type of activity that did not show an increase. Assaults upon police officers increased slightly from 1,093 in 1985 to 1,303 in 1989.

Another area of interest is the type of weapon used during assaults. In contrast to the weapon types most frequently used in the commission of aggravated assaults (cutting tools, firearms, other weapons; Figure 1.6B), officers are most frequently assaulted by hands, fists or feet.

The number of reported personal injuries sustained by law enforcement personnel during assaults over the five year period 1985-1989 has increased. Most of the injuries were sustained between the hours of 6:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m.

Table 1.39

REPORTED LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS KILLED AND ASSAULTED, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
NUMBER OF OFFICERS KILLED	4	6	2	4	3
OFFICERS ASSAULTED					
Type of activity					
Attempting other arrests	334	357	375	381	368
Responding to disturbance calls	203	201	299	305	252
Traffic pursuits and other stops	85	111	165	123	159
Handling, transporting and custody	141	107	125	83	129
All others	330	336	416	372	395
Yearly total	**1,093**	**1,112**	**1,380**	**1,264**	**1,303**
Type of weapon					
Firearm	43	83	95	107	85
Knife or cutting instrument	39	40	36	40	57
Other dangerous weapons	88	83	94	94	132
Hands, fist or feet	923	906	1,155	1,023	1,029
Yearly total	**1,093**	**1,112**	**1,380**	**1,264**	**1,303**
Injury					
Officers with personal injuries	327	310	460	389	347
Officers without personal injuries	766	802	920	875	956
Yearly total	**1,093**	**1,112**	**1,380**	**1,264**	**1,303**
Type of assignment					
Alone	477	461	511	453	395
Assisted	616	651	869	811	908
Yearly total	**1,093**	**1,112**	**1,380**	**1,264**	**1,303**
Time of Assaults					
Daytime(6:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.)	278	286	374	431	328
Nighttime(6:00 p.m.-6:00 a.m.)	815	826	1,006	833	975
Yearly total	**1,093**	**1,112**	**1,380**	**1,264**	**1,303**
Total number cleared	**1,011**	**1,025**	**1,199**	**1,114**	**1,175**

Source: Georgia Crime Information Center

Figure 1.22A

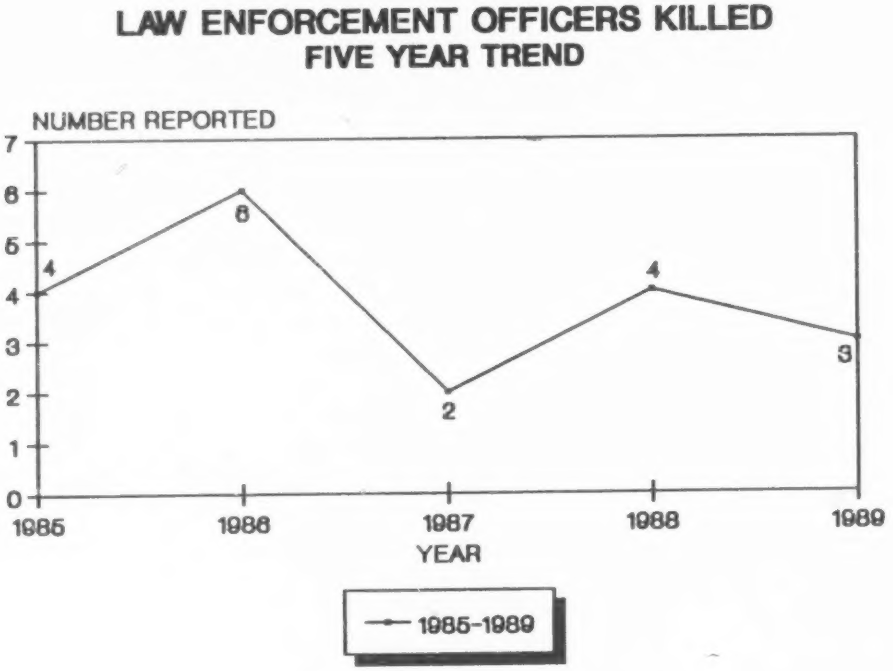
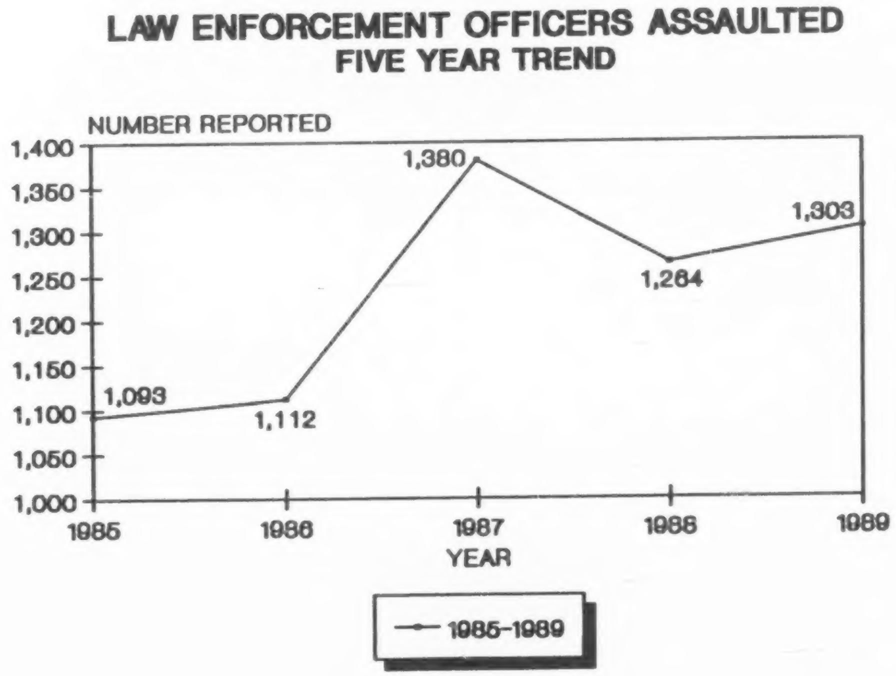


Figure 1.22B



PROFILE OF TRAFFIC FATALITIES

Comprehensive data on traffic fatalities are available from the Georgia Department of Public Safety Accident Reporting data base. Figures indicate that in 1988 more traffic fatalities occurred than in any of the previous three years. Total fatalities increased by 270 over 1985 figures, while DUI related fatalities increased by 129.

The effects of alcohol use while driving has received much media attention in recent years. Tables 1.40 and 1.41 provide data on fatal accidents and fatalities caused by DUI (blood alcohol content of .10 or greater).

Additional data are provided for fatalities by month, location and type (Table 1.42) and holiday traffic deaths in 1988 and 1989 (Table 1.43). Holiday traffic deaths normally account for a large proportion of deaths on our highways. In 1989, the Fourth of July was the most costly with a total of 30 fatalities in 102 hours.

Figure 1.23

TRAFFIC FATALITIES
1985-1989

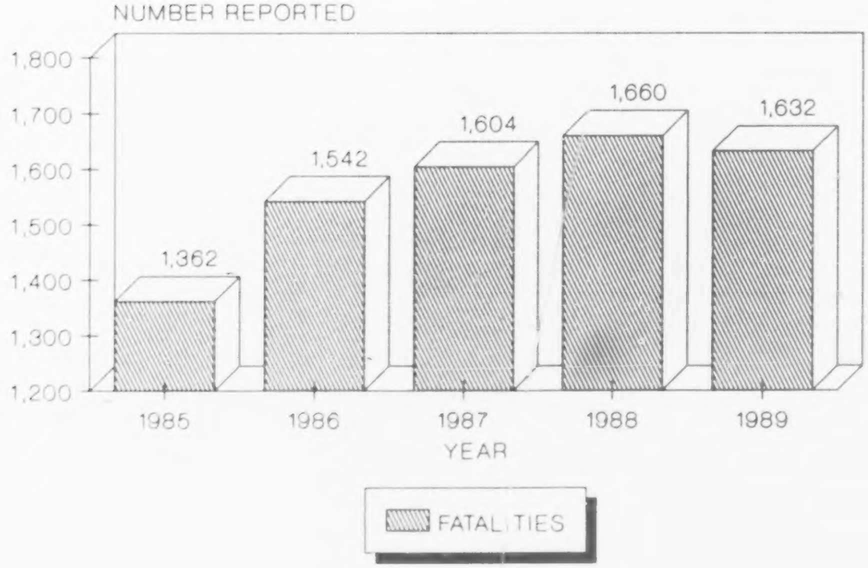


Figure 1.24

TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY MONTH
1989

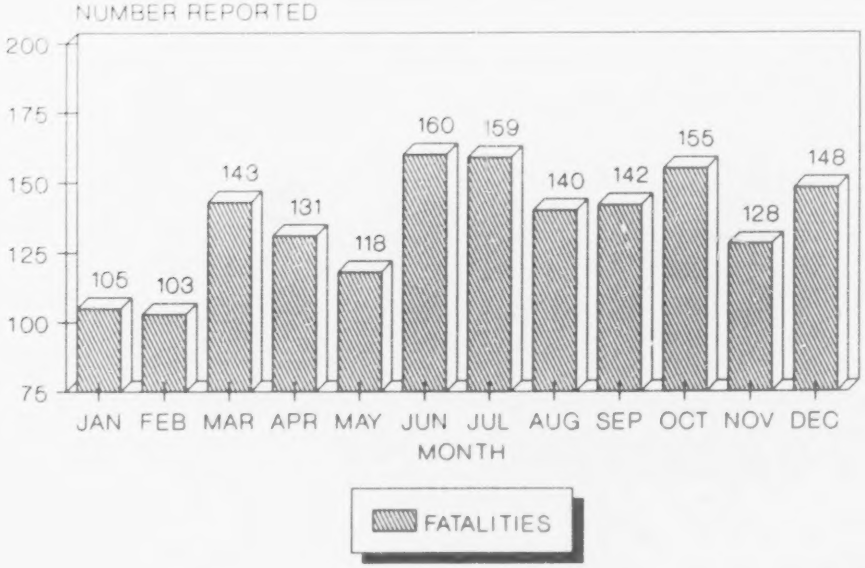


Table 1.40

FATAL ACCIDENTS* INVOLVING DUI, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Fatal Accidents	1,224	1,387	1,446	1,493	1,422
DUI Related Fatal Accidents	369	478	426	429	474
% of Fatal Accidents - DUI Related	30.1%	34.5%	29.5%	28.7%	33.3%

*Accidents involving driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedalcylist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .10 or above.
Source: Georgia Department of Public Safety

Table 1.41

FATALITIES* INVOLVING DUI, 1985 - 1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Total Fatalities	1,362	1,542	1,604	1,660	1,632
DUI Related Fatalities	424	539	479	498	553
% of Fatalities - DUI Related	31.1%	35.0%	29.9%	30.0%	33.9%

* The actual number of persons killed in accidents involving the driver, passengers, pedestrians, pedalcyclist with Blood Alcohol Content (BAC) level of .10 or above.
Source: Georgia Department of Public Safety

Table 1.42

TRAFFIC FATALITIES BY MONTH, LOCATION AND TYPE
1988 - 1989

	Rural		Urban		Total		Pedestrian		Motorcycle		Other Vehicles		Total	
Month	**1988**	**1989**	**1988**	**1989**	**1988**	**1989**	**1988**	**1989**	**1988**	**1989**	**1988**	**1989**	**1988**	**1989**
January	107	89	28	16	135	105	25	14	1	1	109	90	135	105
February	95	89	27	14	122	103	18	22	0	0	104	81	122	103
March	101	129	22	14	123	143	18	13	6	6	99	124	123	143
April	135	105	28	26	163	131	18	19	6	7	139	105	163	131
May	113	102	25	16	138	118	19	9	7	5	112	104	138	118
June	112	124	22	36	134	160	11	16	6	8	117	136	134	160
July	134	130	17	29	151	159	12	18	10	7	129	134	151	159
August	105	114	22	26	127	140	18	15	7	9	102	116	127	140
September	94	121	23	21	117	142	17	19	1	5	99	118	117	142
October	99	130	28	25	127	155	26	21	3	5	98	129	127	155
November	127	107	37	21	164	128	21	26	5	2	138	100	164	128
December	134	127	25	21	159	148	23	20	5	5	131	123	159	148
Total	**1,356**	**1,367**	**304**	**265**	**1,660**	**1,632**	**226**	**212**	**57**	**60**	**1,377**	**1,360**	**1,660**	**1,632**

Source: Georgia Department of Public Safety

Table 1.43

HOLIDAY TRAFFIC TOLL, 1988 - 1989

Holiday	Accidents		Injuries		Fatalities		DUI Fatalities		Hours	
	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989	1988	1989
Memorial Day	1,552	1,750	691	750	13	13	*	6	78	78
Fourth of July	1,696	2,838	738	1,023	11	30	*	12	78	102
Labor Day	2,314	1,618	833	598	16	18	*	11	78	78
Thanksgiving	2,349	2,511	940	920	33	25	*	14	102	102
Christmas	1,582	2,545	691	610	22	13	*	10	78	78
New Years	1,852	1,880	655	624	13	18	*	6	78	78
Total	**11,345**	**13,142**	**4,548**	**4,525**	108	117	*	59	492	516

1988 - One fatality every 4.5 holiday hours.
1989 - One fatality every 4.4 holiday hours.

One DUI fatality every 8.7 holiday hours.
* DUI fatalities for 1988 were not available by holidays.
Source: Georgia Department of Public Safety.

GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Georgia Bureau of Investigation was created in 1937. The initial charter authorized the establishment of a State Bureau of Identification to maintain fingerprint and criminal history information and the employment of individuals trained as criminal investigators to assist local law enforcement officers throughout the state. Today the GBI provides a wide variety of law enforcement services statewide, with sufficient flexibility to adapt to changing crime patterns and needs of the law enforcement community in this state and in neighboring states.

The GBI has four operating divisions:

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

This division is charged with conducting investigations at the request of Superior Court Judges, District Attorneys, Chiefs of Police, Sheriffs, or at the direction of the Governor into violations of state laws. The division is heavily involved in the investigation of drug traffic and organized crime, in addition to its work with local law enforcement agencies in the investigation of traditional crimes, such as robbery, burglary, homicide, etc. The division is headed by a G.B.I. Deputy Director and is divided into three main sections: Special Operations, consisting of specialized squads based in Atlanta; Field Operations, consisting of 13 regional offices; and the Drug Enforcement Section consisting of four Regional Drug Enforcement Offices and specialized squads based in Atlanta.

GEORGIA CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

The Georgia Crime Information Center maintains the computerized repository of criminal history information, operates the statewide communications network used by criminal justice agencies throughout the state and is the interface with the National Crime Information Center. Reports of all criminal investigations and reported crimes are forwarded to the Georgia Crime Information Center. GCIC computers enable law enforcement agencies to check for criminal reports on suspects, check for stolen items, such as guns, equipment, motor vehicles, etc. and transmit lookouts and other important messages from agency to agency or to all agencies quickly.

GCIC assists both state and local law enforcement agencies in ongoing criminal investigations by developing suspect lists through access to computerized criminal justice data.

During fiscal year 1991, GCIC will fully implement the Georgia Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). AFIS technology will permit experts to search single latent fingerprints found at crime scenes against the master fingerprint file which contains all fingerprint and criminal history information for known criminal offenders in Georgia.

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

The Division of Forensic Sciences provides support for all law enforcement agencies in the areas of criminalistics, serology, drug identification, questioned documents, pathology, firearms identification, latent prints, implied consent and toxicology. The Division has branch laboratories in Augusta, Columbus, Macon, Moultrie and Savannah.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION

The Administrative Division furnishes financial, logistic and personnel support services for the entire Bureau.

Table 1.44

GEORGIA BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION PRODUCTIVITY DATA - 1989

INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Criminal Investigations	5,288
Assistance Rendered Cases	3,259
Total Cases	8,547
Polygraph Examinations Conducted	3,616
Arrests	4,386
Value of Stolen Property Recovered	$4,371,803
Contraband Seized	$133,101,214

GEORGIA CRIME INFORMATION CENTER

Criminal Justice Agency Audits Completed	226
Terminal Operators Certified/Recertified	310
Active Mainframe Computer Programs	950
Program/System Developments & Modifications	57
Criminal Fingerprint Cards Processed	212,459
Civil Fingerprint Cards Processed	70,894
CCH Records Initiated/Updated	301,615
UCR Reports Received	1,662,865
Blank Forms Distributed	3,398,710
State/Local Agency Assistance Projects	4,244
Training Hours Presented	608
Personnel Trained	3,548
CJIS Network Transactions	66,995,854

DIVISION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

Number of Cases:	
Atlanta	55,943
Savannah	7,842
Columbus	5,764
Augusta	4,409
Moultrie	6,546
Macon	6,892
Total	87,396
Court Appearances:	
Hours reported	9,869
Crime Scenes Processed:	
Hours reported	1,460
Types of Cases:	
Pathology	1,578
Questioned Documents	2,395
Criminalistics	6,489
Serology	4,235
Drug ID	41,045
Toxicology	10,855
Latent Prints	3,625
Implied consent	15,158
Non-Lab	5,175
Number of Autopsies Performed:	824

Source: Georgia Bureau of Investigation

2. COURTS

INTRODUCTION

The judicial powers of the State of Georgia are vested exclusively in seven classes of courts: magistrate, probate, juvenile, state, superior, the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court. The magistrate, probate, juvenile and state courts are courts of limited jurisdiction. Additionally, the constitution provides that the General Assembly may establish or authorize the establishment of municipal courts which have jurisdiction over ordinance violations and other offenses as may be provided by law. The courts of Georgia comprise a unified judicial system.

Superior Courts

The superior court is Georgia's court of general jurisdiction, having exclusive jurisdiction over felony cases and cases involving divorce, equity and questions of land title. With the exception of certain probate and juvenile matters, the superior courts exercise concurrent jurisdiction in other cases with the limited jurisdiction courts located in the same county or circuit. Each of the state's 159 counties has a superior court, such courts being organized by single or multiple county judicial circuits. Currently there are 137 superior court judges serving in 45 circuits divided into ten administrative districts, with an Administrative Judge and Court Administrator for each. Prosecution of cases before a superior court is conducted by a District Attorney elected on a circuit wide basis.

State Courts

State courts exercise jurisdiction over trials of misdemeanor criminal cases and have general civil jurisdiction over the trial of all general civil actions, regardless of the amount claimed, unless exclusive jurisdiction is vested in the superior courts. The state courts' jurisdiction also includes hearing applications for and issuing search and arrest warrants, holding courts of inquiry and punishing contempts by fine and/or imprisonment. As of July 1, 1989, state courts operated in 63 counties (Cherokee and Forsyth counties are served by one court). Of the 86 judges presiding, 41 were full time state court judges; two were full time associate judges and 45 served part time. Prosecution of cases before a state court is conducted by a Solicitor elected on a county wide basis.

Probate Courts

The probate courts exercise jurisdiction in the probate of wills, administration of estates, appointment of guardians and the involuntary hospitalization of incapacitated adults and other dependent individuals. Other duties for which the probate judges may be responsible, depending on the particular county, include holding habeas corpus hearings, acting as a court of inquiry, hearing traffic cases and trying violations of state game and fish laws. There are 159 probate judges, each serving a single county.

Juvenile Courts

Juvenile courts have exclusive original jurisdiction in cases involving delinquent children alleged to have committed noncapital offenses, unruly children under the age of 17, deprived children under the age of 18, and juvenile traffic offenders under the age of 16. With the exception of the juvenile court judge in Floyd county, who is an elected official, juvenile court judges are generally appointed for six year terms by their counties' superior court judges. As of July 1, 1989, there were 12 full time juvenile court judges and 38 part time judges serving the state's 63 counties having separate juvenile courts. Where no separate juvenile court has been established, a judge of the superior court serves as judge of the juvenile court.

Magistrate Courts

The 1983 Constitution of the State of Georgia established magistrate courts to replace justice of the peace courts and small claims courts. A magistrate court exists in each county of the state and serves as a court of limited jurisdiction. They serve as courts of inquiry, may issue arrest and search warrants, try violations of county ordinances, punish for contempt, and grant bail in all cases where the granting of bail is not exclusively committed to some other court or officer. As of July 1, 1989, there were 159 chief magistrates and 284 magistrates: 39 also serve probate, juvenile, civil, or municipal courts.

Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals has appellate jurisdiction in all cases where exclusive jurisdiction does not rest with the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals is composed of nine judges and is divided into three panels of three judges each. The Court of Appeals is authorized to correct errors in cases on appeal except where the Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction. Examples of cases appealable to the Court of Appeals include claims for damages, criminal cases other than capital felonies, and compensation and insurance claims. Caseload data are collected by the court on an annual basis and include numbers of cases docketed; however, the numbers do not provide data on specific criminal appeals.

Supreme Court

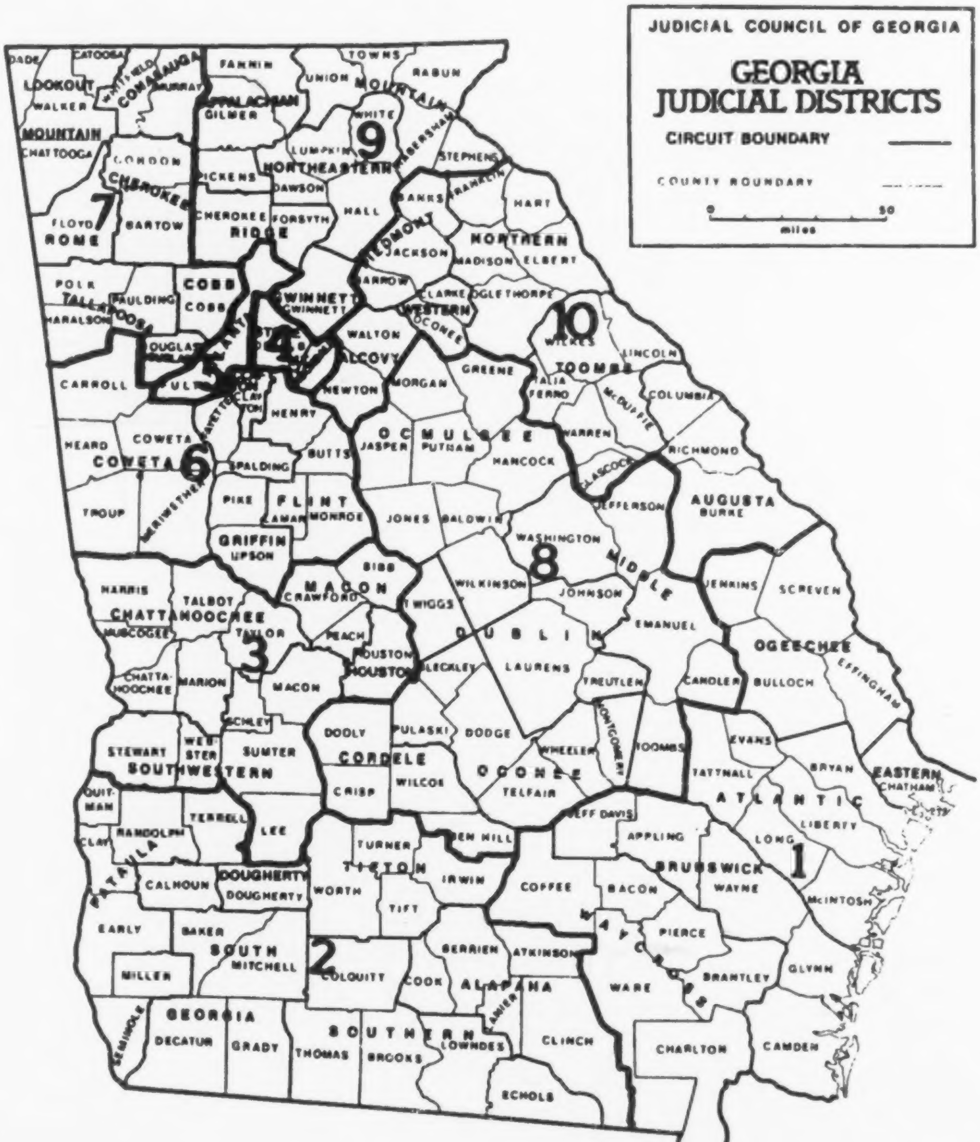
The Supreme Court of Georgia has seven justices, who elect one of their number to be the Chief Justice. The Supreme Court is the final court of review in the state and has exclusive appellate jurisdiction in constitutional questions and contests. It has appellate jurisdiction in all habeas corpus cases, and all cases in which a sentence of death was imposed or could be imposed. It also has jurisdiction over a variety of civil matters.

Courts Data

The Administrative Office of the Courts, an arm of the Supreme Court and the staff of the Judicial Council of Georgia, collects, processes and maintains caseload information on the principal courts of the state. The data are critical in making decisions concerning the creation of judgeships and the boundaries of existing judicial circuits. Caseload data are collected by the Administrative Office of the Courts for the superior, state, probate, juvenile and magistrate courts. The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals collect their own caseload data. With few exceptions, data collected and compiled for the courts reflect only workload factors and do not readily allow qualitative analysis of the functions of the courts.

Note: In 1985 AOC began compiling statistics according to calendar year; some tables reflect this change.

Figure 2.1



JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF GEORGIA
GEORGIA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS
CIRCUIT BOUNDARY
COUNTY BOUNDARY
0
50
miles
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN
CONASAUGA
APPALACHIAN
MOUNTAIN
NORTHEASTERN
CHEROKEE
ROME
TALLAPOOSA
COBB
BLUE RIDGE
GWINNETT
PIEDMONT
NORTHERN
WESTERN
ATLANTA
STONE MOUNTAIN
ALCOVY
TOOMBS
COWETA
GRIFFIN
FLINT
OCMULGEE
AUGUSTA
MIDDLE
MACON
CHATTAHOOCHEE
DUBLIN
OGEECHEE
EASTERN
ATLANTIC
CORDELE
OCONEE
SOUTHWESTERN
PATAULA
DOUGHERTY
TIFTON
BRUNSWICK
WAYCROSS
ALAPAHA
SOUTH GEORGIA
SOUTHERN
DADE
CATOOSA
WHITFIELD
MURRAY
FANNIN
UNION
TOWNS
RABUN
WALKER
GILMER
WHITE
HABERSHAM
STEPHENS
CHATTOOGA
GORDON
LUMPKIN
PICKENS
DAWSON
FRANKLIN
HART
FLOYD
BARTOW
CHEROKEE
FORSYTH
HALL
BANKS
JACKSON
MADISON
ELBERT
POLK
PAULDING
COBB
HARALSON
WINNETT
BARROW
CLARKE
OGLETHORPE
OCONEE
WALTON
WILKES
LINCOLN
DOUGLAS
CARROLL
FULTON
CLAYTON
FAYETTE
HENRY
NEWTON
MORGAN
GREENE
TALIAFERRO
McDUFFIE
COLUMBIA
HEARD
COWETA
SPALDING
BUTTS
JASPER
PUTNAM
HANCOCK
WARREN
RICHMOND
GLASCOCK
TROUP
MERIWETHER
PIKE
LAMAR
MONROE
JONES
BALDWIN
WASHINGTON
JEFFERSON
BURKE
UPSON
BIBB
WILKINSON
JOHNSON
JENKINS
SCREVEN
HARRIS
TALBOT
CRAWFORD
TWIGGS
MUSCOGEE
TAYLOR
PEACH
EMANUEL
HOUSTON
BLECKLEY
LAURENS
CHATTAHOOCHEE
MARION
MACON
TREUTLEN
CANDLER
BULLOCH
EFFINGHAM
SCHLEY
DOOLY
PULASKI
DODGE
MONTGOMERY
TOOMBS
EVANS
STEWART
WEBSTER
SUMTER
WHEELER
TATTNALL
BRYAN
CHATHAM
QUITMAN
CRISP
WILCOX
TELFAIR
JEFF DAVIS
LIBERTY
TERRELL
LEE
BEN HILL
APPLING
LONG
CLAY
RANDOLPH
TURNER
IRWIN
COFFEE
BACON
WAYNE
CALHOUN
DOUGHERTY
WORTH
TIFT
McINTOSH
EARLY
BAKER
MITCHELL
BERRIEN
ATKINSON
PIERCE
MILLER
COLQUITT
COOK
LANIER
WARE
BRANTLEY
GLYNN
SEMINOLE
DECATUR
GRADY
THOMAS
BROOKS
LOWNDES
CLINCH
CHARLTON
CAMDEN
ECHOLS

Figure 2.2

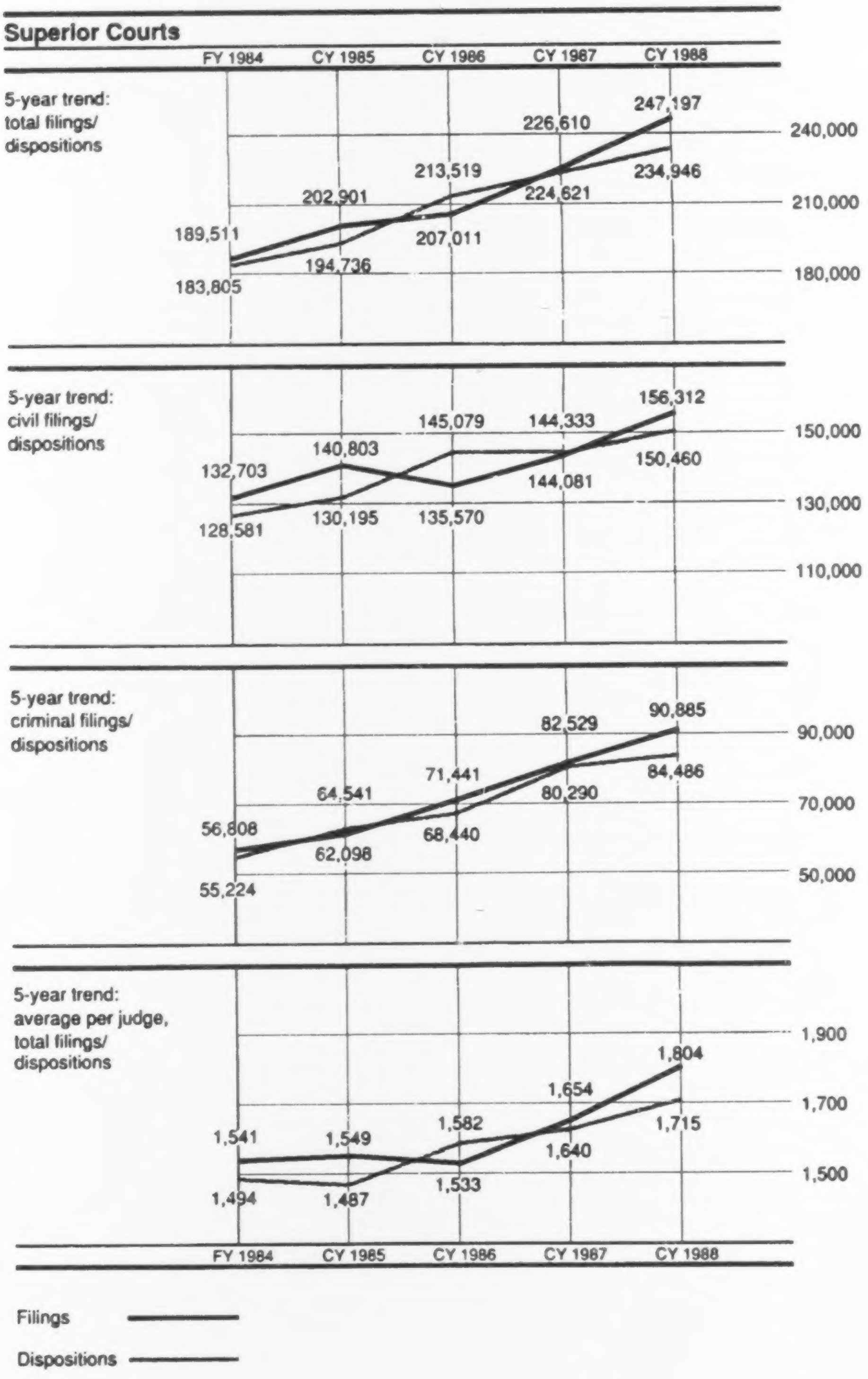

Superior Courts
FY 1984
CY 1985
CY 1986
CY 1987
CY 1988
5-year trend: total filings/ dispositions
189,511
183,805
202,901
194,736
213,519
207,011
226,610
224,621
247,197
234,946
240,000
210,000
180,000
5-year trend: civil filings/ dispositions
132,703
128,581
140,803
130,195
145,079
135,570
144,333
144,081
156,312
150,460
150,000
130,000
110,000
5-year trend: criminal filings/ dispositions
56,808
55,224
64,541
62,098
71,441
68,440
82,529
80,290
90,885
84,486
90,000
70,000
50,000
5-year trend: average per judge, total filings/ dispositions
1,541
1,494
1,549
1,487
1,582
1,533
1,654
1,640
1,804
1,715
1,900
1,700
1,500
FY 1984
CY 1985
CY 1986
CY 1987
CY 1988
Filings
Dispositions

Table 2.1

CY 1988 Superior Court Caseload (Docket entries)

	Total Criminal		Felony		Misdemeanor		Probation Revocation **	
Circuit	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Alapaha	3,416	3,185	1,141	1,041	2,173	2,042	102	102
Alcovy	3,383	3,158	1,292	1,128	1,665	1,615	426	415
Appalachian	935	876	334	277	456	454	145	145
Atlanta	10,141	10,266	8,690	8,818	23	20	1,428	1,428
Atlantic	3,095	3,032	733	672	2,185	2,180	177	180
Augusta	2,677	1,905	2,048	1,338	515	460	111	107
Blue Ridge	931	803	615	493	30	24	286	286
Brunswick	2,040	1,840	1,661	1,392	224	293	155	155
Chattahoochee	2,546	2,254	1,724	1,444	617	605	205	205
Cherokee	1,917	1,568	794	562	546	438	577	568
Clayton	1,847	1,740	1,334	1,235	105	97	408	408
Cobb	3,852	4,121	2,948	3,136	272	385	631	600
Conasauga	1,884	1,612	788	627	914	802	182	183
Cordele	1,114	897	675	508	321	271	118	118
Coweta	1,976	1,974	1,405	1,404	314	313	257	257
Dougherty	1,208	1,059	1,098	942	0	7	110	110
Douglas	1,634	1,361	673	528	715	593	246	240
Dublin	1,048	818	390	251	338	247	320	320
Eastern	2,634	2,407	2,286	2,031	0	0	348	376
Flint	1,445	1,186	606	458	682	571	157	157
Griffin	1,962	1,927	1,076	992	747	796	139	139
Gwinnett	1,836	1,488	1,704	1,356	57	57	75	75
Houston	964	826	450	313	78	77	436	436
Lookout Mountain	2,380	2,501	958	933	1,256	1,338	166	230
Macon	2,398	2,404	1,665	1,654	88	105	645	645
Middle	1,006	701	777	483	28	17	201	201
Mountain	844	703	511	416	274	228	59	59
Northeastern	2,326	1,969	992	753	1,026	901	308	315
Northern	1,200	1,061	634	543	300	252	266	266
Ocmulgee	2,999	3,008	1,293	1,172	1,605	1,735	101	101
Oconee	1,008	848	467	354	383	336	158	158
Ogeechee	1,125	1,252	861	998	12	12	252	242
Pataula	1,052	891	483	452	473	343	96	96
Piedmont	948	925	482	451	355	365	111	109
Rockdale	517	550	319	300	32	74	166	176
Rome	1,996	2,034	520	474	1,145	1,242	331	318
South Georgia	900	948	550	539	69	61	280	348
Southern	1,875	1,821	1,395	1,349	353	338	127	134
Southwestern	1,538	1,494	728	698	338	325	472	471
Stone Mountain	5,194	4,428	3,941	3,175	0	0	1,253	1,253
Tallapoosa	1,561	1,615	468	442	869	942	224	231
Tifton	1,380	1,192	684	559	531	477	165	156
Toombs	1,331	1,295	360	365	854	817	117	113
Waycross	1,746	1,572	731	566	582	579	433	427
Western	1,076	971	700	589	53	59	323	323
TOTALS	90,885	84,486	53,984	48,211	23,603	22,893	13,293	13,382
AVERAGE PER JUDGE*	663	617	394	352	172	167	97	98

*Based on 137 superior court judges.

** Probation revocations were not included as a criminal case type prior to 1988.

Table 2.1

CY 1988 Superior Court Caseload (Docket entries)

Total Civil		General Civil		Domestic Relations		Total Caseload		Total Open Caseload
Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	
1,663	1,395	889	702	774	693	5,079	4,580	2,349
2,782	2,994	1,183	1,289	1,599	1,705	6,165	6,152	2,682
1,240	1,171	492	472	748	699	2,175	2,047	1,399
11,538	12,228	3,827	4,206	7,711	8,022	21,679	22,494	5,681
3,368	3,138	1,134	1,060	2,234	2,078	6,463	6,170	1,255
7,412	7,051	1,720	1,411	5,692	5,640	10,089	8,956	6,247
2,576	2,498	745	741	1,831	1,757	3,507	3,301	1,795
4,220	3,604	1,794	1,425	2,426	2,179	6,260	5,444	4,639
5,959	5,956	1,596	1,567	4,363	4,389	8,505	8,210	3,210
2,949	3,159	1,223	1,353	1,726	1,806	4,866	4,727	2,508
3,433	3,216	681	601	2,752	2,615	5,280	4,956	2,536
8,432	11,390	1,836	4,111	6,596	7,279	12,284	15,511	4,747
4,126	2,773	1,585	1,016	2,541	1,757	6,010	4,385	3,319
1,804	1,294	752	509	1,052	785	2,918	2,191	1,309
4,633	4,400	1,567	1,529	3,066	2,871	6,609	6,374	3,093
2,105	1,936	733	622	1,372	1,314	3,313	2,995	1,963
2,346	1,925	1,407	1,099	939	826	3,980	3,286	3,503
2,260	1,872	858	619	1,402	1,253	3,308	2,690	1,100
5,143	5,019	1,936	1,819	3,207	3,200	7,777	7,426	4,168
3,372	2,745	1,668	1,268	1,704	1,477	4,817	3,931	3,761
4,697	3,881	2,128	1,446	2,569	2,435	6,659	5,808	3,550
6,316	5,298	1,906	1,733	4,410	3,565	8,152	6,786	2,600
1,950	1,850	647	577	1,303	1,273	2,914	2,676	1,272
3,825	3,935	962	975	2,863	2,960	6,205	6,436	2,769
4,355	3,824	1,526	1,337	2,829	2,487	6,753	6,228	3,032
2,353	1,754	908	643	1,445	1,111	3,359	2,455	2,234
1,856	1,986	745	605	1,111	1,381	2,700	2,689	1,194
2,856	2,601	1,568	946	1,288	1,655	5,182	4,570	2,914
1,735	2,077	726	916	1,009	1,161	2,935	3,138	1,537
3,663	3,128	1,842	1,842	1,821	1,286	6,662	6,136	2,552
1,550	1,201	829	584	721	617	2,558	2,049	930
2,184	2,475	626	849	1,558	1,626	3,309	3,727	391
1,481	1,351	527	496	954	855	2,533	2,242	1,351
1,888	1,798	760	686	1,128	1,112	2,836	2,723	1,454
1,760	1,777	1,185	984	575	793	2,277	2,327	978
2,362	2,321	953	1,002	1,409	1,319	4,358	4,355	2,344
3,034	2,982	740	703	2,294	2,279	3,934	3,930	1,172
4,293	3,804	1,582	1,350	2,711	2,454	6,168	5,625	2,591
2,108	2,100	967	923	1,141	1,177	3,646	3,594	953
10,044	10,447	2,026	2,391	8,018	8,056	15,238	14,875	7,290
2,708	2,812	1,529	1,541	1,179	1,271	4,269	4,427	2,677
1,973	1,773	680	618	1,293	1,155	3,353	2,965	2,315
1,179	1,158	508	449	671	709	2,510	2,453	1,206
2,829	2,626	1,349	1,144	1,480	1,482	4,575	4,198	1,909
1,952	1,737	815	692	1,137	1,045	3,028	2,708	1,713
156,312	150,460	55,660	52,851	100,652	97,609	247,197	234,946	114,192
1,141	1,098	406	386	735	712	1,804	1,715	834

Table 2.2

CY 1988 State Court Caseload [a]

County	Misdemeanor Filed	Misdemeanor Disposed	Traffic Filed	Traffic Disposed	Civil Filed	Civil Disposed	Total Caseload Filed	Total Caseload Disposed
Bibb	5,509	5,474	2,864	2,803	590	545	8,963	8,822
Carroll	394	429	5,114	3,972	571	191	6,079	4,592
Chatham	2,248	1,841	2,075	1,699	5,218	4,571	9,541	8,111
Cherokee/Forsyth	3,984	3,757	9,692	8,983	1,429	1,043	15,105	13,783
Clarke [b]	2,548	N/A	6,224	N/A	387	N/A	9,159	N/A
Cobb	5,404	5,041	61,225	59,079	27,130	23,777	93,759	87,897
Colquitt	869	727	1,449	1,243	87	55	2,405	2,025
Coweta	758	961	3,973	3,718	475	360	5,206	5,039
DeKalb	7,175	5,649	7,215	8,239	71,914	62,577	86,304	76,465
Fulton	20,557	15,608	9,985	6,330	46,609	21,899	77,151	43,837
Gwinnett	2,601	1,828	1,610	1,050	5,100	5,006	9,311	7,884
Habersham	745	684	1,216	1,364	98	59	2,059	2,107
Houston	1,554	1,449	10,961	10,754	1,235	984	13,750	13,187
Jackson	366	351	4,906	4,861	68	29	5,340	5,241
Lowndes [c]	2,874	2,861	8,941	9,165	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Miller [d]	54	54	404	404	0	1	458	459
Muscogee	2,390	1,395	2,665	1,558	349	24	5,404	2,977
Richmond	3,583	1,859	5,775	3,474	659	322	10,017	5,655
Spalding [e]	711	553	2,804	2,481	242	167	3,757	3,201
Sumter	1,068	961	1,286	1,286	71	53	2,425	2,300
Tift	1,758	1,510	7,234	6,332	264	198	9,256	8,040
Treutlen	123	123	4,112	4,112	12	4	4,247	4,239
Washington	401	383	741	677	16	8	1,158	1,068
Worth	298	231	2,594	2,291	110	22	3,002	2,544

[a] Criminal caseloads equal the number of defendants, civil caseload equals number of docket entries

[b] Dispositions not reported

[c] Civil caseload data not submitted

[d] Figures for the first half of CY 1988 only

[e] Criminal dispositions estimated for the first half of CY 1988

Table 2.3A

FY 1989 Probate Court Civil Caseload (Docket entries)

County	Administration	No Administration Necessary	Probate		Guardianship	Year's Support	Hospitalization	Habeas Corpus	Licenses		Total Civil
			Common	Solemn					Marriage	Pistol	
Atkinson *	3	0	1	10	6	0	7	0	36	26	89
Bacon *	2	1	1	6	1	0	8	0	23	17	59
Baker *	3	0	0	6	4	0	7	0	11	11	42
Baldwin	18	5	11	81	67	3	225	0	365	268	1,043
Banks	9	0	1	27	8	3	7	0	70	60	185
Barrow	11	10	0	68	42	2	44	0	270	200	647
Bartow	26	14	1	147	58	12	116	0	503	455	1,332
Ben Hill	16	5	5	50	15	4	17	0	190	127	429
Bibb	77	39	13	454	117	52	108	0	1,692	875	3,427
Bleckley	2	2	1	26	6	2	0	0	124	114	277
Brantley	1	2	0	16	7	3	0	0	97	58	184
Bryan	19	0	2	25	18	1	16	0	99	98	278
Bulloch	21	2	4	105	17	3	19	0	269	183	623
Butts	9	4	0	41	16	5	3	0	130	184	392
Candler	6	4	1	22	5	0	0	0	58	21	117
Chatham *	40	15	9	124	112	27	29	1	554	290	1,201
Cherokee	28	18	9	125	32	14	41	0	540	560	1,367
Clarke	79	12	15	214	100	11	82	2	551	382	1,448
Clay *	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	8	5	18
Clayton	69	29	9	256	280	45	72	0	2,275	1,082	4,117
Clinch	8	1	1	11	3	2	0	0	58	13	97
Cobb	171	52	40	717	389	78	142	0	4,685	2,387	8,661
Coffee	23	8	5	68	29	5	0	0	357	198	693
Colquitt	13	23	4	94	18	4	29	0	372	119	676
Coweta	36	14	8	143	75	16	67	1	564	341	1,265
Crawford	2	1	0	19	7	2	0	0	86	62	179
Dawson	5	4	1	32	10	3	19	0	83	97	254
Decatur	20	5	0	66	27	5	26	0	246	76	471
DeKalb **	51	58	69	487	290	67	18	9	2,500	1,150	4,699
Dodge	10	9	3	44	23	4	4	1	146	79	323
Dooly *	1	0	0	18	3	1	4	0	21	51	99
Dougherty *	32	14	10	120	68	5	42	0	765	491	1,547
Douglas	22	9	1	124	85	18	20	0	954	603	1,836
Early	4	1	0	28	3	0	13	0	85	77	211
Effingham	15	1	8	46	31	6	21	0	176	205	509
Evans *	3	0	0	13	3	0	2	0	48	33	102
Fannin	13	4	2	28	8	5	0	0	121	151	332
Fayette	20	8	6	82	36	12	0	0	454	450	1,068
Fulton	427	263	221	1,569	1,299	150	46	0	7,519	5,383	16,877
Gilmer *	3	1	2	5	3	1	5	0	38	28	86
Grady	13	10	3	36	10	1	41	0	190	46	350
Greene	14	1	9	23	9	1	4	0	80	92	233
Gwinnett	101	36	15	396	281	34	76	0	3,135	1,735	5,809
Hall *	22	7	4	116	43	7	20	0	466	333	1,018
Haralson	39	0	0	62	15	12	27	1	231	220	607
Harris *	4	1	1	7	6	1	0	0	33	20	73
Heard *	0	0	0	7	2	0	1	0	21	16	47
Henry	19	17	11	129	75	13	26	0	452	526	1,268
Jasper	3	0	4	26	6	1	3	0	65	59	167
Jones	11	0	7	54	17	4	13	0	140	204	450
Laurens	32	15	2	97	42	7	67	0	418	286	966
Lee *	4	5	0	9	6	3	7	0	64	93	191
Liberty	35	1	0	61	105	9	74	0	1,300	161	1,746
Long *	0	0	0	5	1	1	4	0	16	9	36
Lowndes *	24	6	1	35	16	12	22	0	441	152	709
Macon *	12	2	4	54	19	0	24	0	116	99	330
McDuffie *	6	4	0	27	17	4	26	0	80	123	287
Miller	9	3	1	18	1	0	0	0	42	48	122
Mitchell	16	7	1	50	11	2	1	0	166	97	351
Monroe	9	5	5	40	8	0	3	0	128	123	321

Table 2.3A

FY 1989 Probate Court Civil Caseload (Docket entries)

			Probate						Licenses		
County	Administration	No Administration Necessary	Common	Solemn	Guardianship	Year's Support	Hospitalization	Habeas Corpus	Marriage	Pistol	Total Civil
Morgan *	5	1	1	7	3	2	3	0	32	27	81
Murray **	11	8	1	43	13	6	22	0	215	127	446
Muscogee	184	21	18	463	286	61	64	0	2,133	786	4,016
Oglethorpe	4	13	0	27	17	3	8	0	86	104	262
Paulding	21	8	0	99	37	7	0	0	591	391	1,154
Peach *	4	0	0	18	0	0	5	0	36	29	92
Pierce *	6	4	10	28	6	6	20	0	140	64	284
Pike **	3	0	0	23	8	0	3	0	81	84	202
Polk	11	0	4	101	17	11	71	0	447	314	976
Putnam	16	6	4	26	13	5	7	0	120	133	330
Quitman	3	2	1	7	1	0	2	0	19	15	50
Randolph	9	2	0	31	9	0	0	0	64	64	179
Richmond	109	51	56	343	170	127	202	0	1,553	1,181	3,792
Rockdale	23	21	11	86	73	5	14	0	642	422	1,297
Seminole	13	4	1	21	5	3	13	2	651	59	772
Spalding	21	15	1	139	61	12	45	0	583	417	1,294
Tattnall	10	7	2	143	16	5	18	0	120	119	440
Taylor	8	0	3	18	6	3	62	0	51	48	199
Telfair	7	2	0	26	6	1	16	0	98	105	261
Terrell	11	1	1	26	13	0	5	0	87	102	246
Thomas	28	8	1	124	29	5	430	0	413	164	1,202
Tift	20	6	0	72	17	2	34	0	394	204	749
Towns	9	1	0	39	6	0	0	0	41	91	187
Troup	20	18	6	166	48	22	77	0	486	410	1,253
Turner	14	6	2	39	24	1	3	0	57	70	216
Union	16	1	5	22	21	4	0	0	111	170	350
Walker	29	25	5	141	75	14	38	0	228	194	749
Walton	35	14	5	83	38	11	52	0	301	261	800
Ware	28	11	6	96	23	20	56	0	434	257	931
Warren *	0	1	0	5	6	0	0	0	7	16	35
Washington	14	9	9	28	6	1	13	0	138	92	310
Wheeler	0	0	2	4	6	4	4	0	36	26	82
White	12	8	1	39	5	7	5	0	138	60	275
Whitfield **	23	25	5	194	36	16	100	1	422	273	1,095
Wilkes *	8	0	1	23	7	1	4	0	36	9	89
Wilkinson	9	4	1	19	6	2	17	0	73	88	219
Worth	5	3	4	48	22	3	18	0	175	149	427

* Incomplete submissions for FY 1989.

** CY 1988 data.

Table 2.3B

FY 1989 Probate Court Criminal Caseload (Docket entries)

County	Misdemeanors		Traffic		Total Caseload	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Atkinson *	0	0	556	441	556	441
Bacon *	8	15	117	218	125	233
Baker *	17	17	346	319	363	336
Banks	129	161	712	709	841	870
Barrow	0	0	1,706	1,706	1,706	1,706
Bartow	591	574	5,355	4,855	5,946	5,429
Ben Hill	66	56	789	670	855	726
Bleckley	0	0	743	1,300	743	1,300
Brantley	70	70	865	865	935	935
Butts	190	190	1,473	1,473	1,663	1,663
Clay *	31	29	144	122	175	151
Crawford	47	38	1,167	1,152	1,214	1,190
Dawson	101	85	684	604	785	689
Dodge	76	57	943	612	1,019	669
Dooly *	9	1	1,819	1,574	1,828	1,575
Douglas	0	0	1,989	1,446	1,989	1,446
Fannin	167	164	916	861	1,083	1,025
Fayette	7	2	1,708	1,784	1,715	1,786
Gilmer *	45	45	213	213	258	258
Greene	233	228	~~2,339~~	2,259	2,572	2,487
Haralson	145	91	2,105	1,383	2,250	1,474
Harris *	0	0	538	538	538	538
Heard *	6	6	82	86	88	92
Henry	104	101	5,233	5,086	5,337	5,187
Jasper	3	6	1,010	1,010	1,013	1,016
Laurens	227	171	4,464	4,261	4,691	4,432
Lee *	8	8	1,067	749	1,075	757
McDuffie *	0	0	1,347	1,466	1,347	1,466
Monroe	303	262	10,657	10,126	10,960	10,388
Morgan *	25	30	1,268	1,418	1,293	1,448
Murray **	0	0	2,560	2,560	2,560	2,560
Oglethorpe	77	70	879	879	956	949
Paulding	324	329	1,843	1,809	2,167	2,138
Peach*	0	0	96	96	96	96
Pike **	17	17	1,070	1,070	1,087	1,087
Polk	83	74	1,613	1,588	1,696	1,662
Quitman	109	109	280	280	389	389
Randolph	0	0	920	922	920	922
Seminole	10	10	1,248	1,148	1,258	1,158
Taylor	28	38	802	708	830	746
Telfair	40	32	1,069	941	1,109	973
Terrell	88	91	1,673	1,636	1,761	1,727
Towns	57	55	191	186	248	241
Turner	0	0	1,511	1,393	1,511	1,393
Union	86	76	486	407	572	483
Walton	142	142	2,952	2,952	3,094	3,094
Warren *	2	7	214	183	216	190
Wheeler	12	12	638	635	650	647
White	0	0	472	336	472	336
Wilkes *	35	32	512	628	547	660
Wilkinson	108	77	371	294	479	371

* Incomplete submissions for FY 1989.

** CY 1988 data.

Table 2.4

CY 1988 Juvenile Court Caseload (Number of children)

County	Delinquent Filed	Delinquent Disposed	Unruly Filed	Unruly Disposed	Traffic Filed	Traffic Disposed	Deprived Filed	Deprived Disposed	Special Proceedings Filed	Special Proceedings Disposed	Total Caseload Filed	Total Caseload Disposed
Appling	124	98	21	16	23	22	22	20	2	2	192	158
Atkinson	11	9	3	0	8	3	15	13	0	0	37	25
Bacon	14	6	0	0	0	0	24	14	0	0	38	20
Baker	1	0	2	2	0	0	5	4	1	1	9	7
Baldwin	188	185	11	11	22	22	110	107	5	5	336	330
Banks	11	6	3	2	7	7	5	5	0	0	26	20
Barrow	82	69	17	16	13	12	54	51	21	19	187	167
Bartow	281	214	86	69	192	173	154	113	130	102	843	671
Ben Hill	40	8	0	0	1	1	3	2	1	0	45	11
Berrien	71	58	37	29	4	3	26	16	3	2	141	108
Bibb	913	745	163	142	315	314	122	73	403	235	1,916	1,509
Bleckley	10	9	3	2	2	2	11	10	3	3	29	26
Brantley	17	9	1	1	0	0	25	19	8	8	51	37
Brooks	70	45	23	12	6	2	22	17	4	0	125	76
Bryan	94	66	44	32	8	6	22	19	6	1	174	124
Bulloch	96	74	13	13	23	19	24	20	4	1	160	127
Burke	103	96	4	4	14	13	38	38	11	10	170	161
Butts	75	57	16	15	11	8	32	18	7	5	141	103
Calhoun	4	3	1	1	2	2	7	7	6	5	20	18
Camden	187	169	131	119	13	13	88	72	65	61	484	434
Candler	7	5	2	2	0	0	11	6	1	1	21	14
Carroll	316	293	246	151	190	183	121	109	6	0	879	736
Catoosa	172	165	19	19	81	80	87	72	1	1	360	337
Charlton	18	9	8	5	0	0	8	8	1	1	35	23
Chatham	1,095	738	339	252	623	53	577	347	67	18	2,701	1,408
Chattahoochee	21	21	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	2	27	27
Chattooga	53	48	16	16	49	48	3	3	3	3	124	118
Cherokee	292	224	125	94	212	188	140	112	55	41	824	659
Clarke	516	505	122	120	85	85	197	197	16	16	936	923
Clay	9	8	2	2	1	1	16	16	3	3	31	30
Clayton	980	634	354	241	906	584	476	358	150	118	2,866	1,935
Clinch	5	4	2	2	0	0	19	17	3	3	29	26
Cobb	1,651	1,318	732	607	1,386	1,195	460	382	217	195	4,446	3,697
Coffee	96	84	25	22	66	65	29	1	4	3	220	176
Colquitt	208	170	38	33	22	19	73	51	1	1	342	274
Columbia	226	209	48	47	140	133	15	11	27	24	456	424
Cook	74	71	20	19	3	3	11	4	2	2	110	99
Coweta	211	210	162	156	119	118	128	128	15	15	635	627
Crawford	20	14	3	3	4	4	7	7	2	1	36	29
Crisp	73	61	11	11	14	14	59	50	14	11	171	147
Dade	35	31	19	18	3	1	22	17	2	2	81	69
Dawson	21	14	6	4	1	0	7	7	7	3	42	28
Decatur	137	119	18	14	35	34	51	40	5	5	246	212
DeKalb	3,073	1,111	1,168	519	1,288	548	920	403	257	81	6,706	2,662
Dodge	56	17	9	4	20	10	3	0	2	0	90	31
Dooly	14	4	0	0	0	0	21	9	3	3	38	16
Dougherty	908	867	121	117	197	190	110	110	75	68	1,411	1,352
Douglas	416	410	184	182	16	16	109	103	74	70	799	781
Early	50	43	11	9	8	6	6	6	2	2	77	66
Echols	1	1	2	2	0	0	2	2	2	2	7	7
Effingham	98	91	35	35	15	14	18	16	10	6	176	162
Elbert	50	47	5	1	16	16	11	10	2	2	84	76
Emanuel	41	41	7	7	3	3	34	34	0	0	85	85
Evans	48	30	28	21	7	6	16	10	3	2	102	69
Fannin	20	18	3	3	1	1	9	4	0	0	33	26
Fayette	165	162	95	95	141	140	38	38	24	23	463	458
Floyd	379	197	232	130	361	258	169	109	37	20	1,178	714
Forsyth	124	98	31	18	110	93	39	19	21	15	325	243
Franklin	46	36	6	3	19	17	18	9	4	2	93	67
Fulton	5,428	3,138	1,321	798	1,334	1,071	1,114	523	458	223	9,655	5,753
Gilmer	33	23	10	5	3	1	12	8	0	0	58	37
Glascock	1	1	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	5	5
Glynn	416	409	163	161	108	104	66	66	16	16	769	756
Gordon	188	153	150	137	5	5	145	129	23	23	511	447
Grady	62	59	15	13	7	7	18	10	2	2	104	91

Table 2.4

CY 1988 Juvenile Court Caseload (Number of children)

	Delinquent		Unruly		Traffic		Deprived		Special Proceedings		Total Caseload	
County	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Greene	17	15	3	3	13	10	0	0	3	3	36	31
Gwinnett	1,201	1,129	564	518	1,083	1,041	395	368	225	216	3,468	3,272
Habersham	24	15	6	4	37	36	61	47	3	3	131	105
Hall	313	304	205	203	260	259	134	115	56	55	968	936
Hancock	12	3	0	0	0	0	7	7	2	1	21	11
Haralson	41	37	4	4	6	6	33	26	15	14	99	87
Harris	32	20	4	4	13	12	5	3	10	7	64	46
Hart	75	73	4	4	20	19	14	0	15	15	128	111
Heard	17	15	0	0	1	1	13	13	7	5	38	34
Henry	252	249	95	95	111	110	36	30	65	62	559	546
Houston	359	256	321	258	375	342	294	251	77	56	1,426	1,163
Irwin	11	10	3	3	2	2	8	2	2	2	26	19
Jackson	78	62	7	5	9	6	58	50	0	0	152	123
Jasper	18	17	0	0	3	3	28	20	1	1	50	41
Jeff Davis	48	45	21	17	21	17	13	12	2	2	105	93
Jefferson	58	36	1	0	1	1	26	21	1	1	87	59
Jenkins	18	5	1	1	3	2	9	8	11	11	42	27
Johnson	17	16	3	3	3	3	5	3	5	5	33	30
Jones	35	34	7	7	60	60	6	5	0	0	108	106
Lamar	59	46	33	27	23	20	12	11	11	9	138	113
Lanier	26	20	0	0	0	0	10	6	0	0	36	26
Laurens	203	198	125	124	75	75	94	30	11	8	508	435
Lee	73	70	14	13	23	21	10	10	22	19	142	133
Liberty	207	185	77	74	43	41	39	29	0	0	366	329
Lincoln	6	10	3	3	9	16	14	14	0	0	32	43
Long	10	6	4	2	4	1	30	0	6	2	54	11
Lowndes	262	227	77	52	92	70	58	48	14	13	503	410
Lumpkin	3	2	6	1	1	0	6	5	4	4	20	12
Macon	76	73	21	19	2	2	44	43	9	6	152	143
Madison	57	44	8	6	55	55	23	7	0	0	143	112
Marion	18	14	1	1	2	2	4	4	3	3	28	24
McDuffie	96	83	21	17	30	27	16	3	9	6	172	136
McIntosh	19	7	15	12	0	0	3	2	3	2	40	23
Meriwether	73	70	1	1	20	20	55	55	16	16	165	162
Miller	16	14	3	3	2	2	1	0	5	4	27	23
Mitchell	66	53	5	5	2	1	11	11	13	12	97	82
Monroe	57	57	34	33	44	44	37	37	7	7	179	178
Montgomery	8	7	8	8	1	1	15	15	1	1	33	32
Morgan	28	19	4	2	27	27	13	11	2	2	74	61
Murray	93	57	47	33	2	0	21	16	50	40	213	146
Muscogee	1331	1142	562	462	350	289	415	327	245	130	2,903	2,350
Newton	229	177	144	124	103	85	177	142	199	161	852	689
Oconee	42	34	11	8	2	1	18	17	30	26	103	86
Oglethorpe	10	9	2	1	1	1	17	17	8	6	38	34
Paulding	217	199	59	55	19	19	43	31	69	57	407	361
Peach	83	69	34	31	2	1	50	41	30	29	199	171
Pickens	24	22	15	12	4	3	27	27	0	0	70	64
Pierce	25	18	3	3	0	0	20	10	3	2	51	33
Pike	39	33	13	11	16	13	8	4	9	7	85	68
Polk	99	85	38	32	0	0	30	18	40	29	207	164
Pulaski	24	18	4	3	0	0	2	2	7	6	37	29
Putnam	9	8	0	0	2	2	44	41	2	2	57	53
Quitman	3	3	0	0	3	3	11	11	2	2	19	19
Rabun	34	29	4	4	21	20	10	0	2	0	71	53
Randolph	23	20	0	0	1	1	8	8	14	14	46	43
Richmond	1,279	1,101	299	280	143	109	195	138	43	31	1,959	1,659
Rockdale	208	154	86	65	169	151	71	52	60	43	594	465
Schley	6	4	5	5	2	2	4	4	9	7	26	22
Screven	23	20	13	13	0	0	9	9	4	4	49	46
Seminole	12	10	5	5	3	3	13	7	0	0	33	25
Spalding	373	280	102	81	95	71	135	112	38	36	743	580
Stephens	64	57	7	6	26	26	13	7	20	14	130	110
Stewart	18	18	10	10	1	1	6	6	3	1	38	36
Sumpter	161	160	52	52	31	31	52	52	23	22	319	317
Talbot	7	7	2	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	11	11

Table 2.4

CY 1988 Juvenile Court Caseload (Number of children)

County	Delinquent		Unruly		Traffic		Deprived		Special Proceedings		Total Caseload	
	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed
Taliaferro	5	5	3	3	3	3	0	0	1	1	12	12
Tattnall	46	35	32	28	8	7	13	12	7	7	106	89
Taylor	8	7	2	2	6	4	7	7	5	5	28	25
Telfair	80	68	27	26	17	17	2	2	6	3	132	116
Terrell	32	26	3	2	9	9	53	49	15	13	112	99
Thomas	231	198	66	43	105	92	62	48	13	9	477	390
Tift	280	230	48	40	87	82	45	25	6	6	466	383
Toombs	80	75	6	2	1	1	57	44	26	22	170	144
Towns	8	7	0	0	4	4	1	1	0	0	13	12
Treutlen	35	32	7	7	24	19	8	4	5	5	79	67
Troup	609	467	146	128	71	50	178	128	13	9	1,017	782
Turner	34	24	9	6	11	8	10	5	2	2	66	45
Twiggs	32	29	14	14	4	4	12	5	2	2	64	54
Union	7	7	4	4	29	28	16	16	0	0	56	55
Upson	127	119	44	41	60	56	52	46	6	6	289	268
Walker	123	120	57	56	97	97	52	50	20	20	349	343
Walton	275	243	278	242	99	86	165	134	77	56	894	761
Ware	326	284	102	82	73	60	96	79	22	22	619	527
Warren	19	18	0	0	7	7	1	3	3	3	30	31
Washington	21	16	2	2	0	0	17	13	0	0	40	31
Wayne	99	86	15	14	15	15	42	39	45	45	216	199
Webster	7	7	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	8
Wheeler	24	20	12	10	3	3	6	2	0	0	45	35
White	18	6	6	3	5	0	6	3	3	3	38	15
Whitfield	337	294	193	179	228	192	168	145	101	92	1,027	902
Wilcox	20	15	0	0	2	2	11	7	0	0	33	24
Wilkes	23	22	3	3	10	9	2	2	9	8	47	44
Wilkinson	17	16	3	2	5	4	16	14	5	5	46	41
Worth	80	44	9	7	27	27	7	0	25	5	148	83
TOTALS	31,673	23,637	10,809	8,360	12,750	10,015	10,353	7,508	4,263	3,081	69,848	52,601

Table 2.5

FY 1989 Magistrate Court Caseload (Cases filed)

County	Warrants Issued	Bond and Commitment Hearings	Criminal Cases Filed	Criminal Cases Disposed	Civil Claims Filed	Civil Claims Disposed	Other Civil Cases Filed	Other Civil Cases Disposed	Total Warrants and Filings	Total Hearings and Dispositions
Appling *	229	199	2	2	84	84	52	52	367	337
Atkinson	231	30	8	8	215	201	54	54	508	293
Bacon	446	257	370	13	461	332	149	149	1,426	751
Baker *	70	52	14	14	80	34	25	25	189	125
Baldwin	1,891	267	0	0	3,127	2,537	2,382	2,382	7,400	5,186
Banks	389	29	10	10	211	213	52	52	662	304
Barrow	2,492	250	1	1	699	363	600	600	3,792	1,214
Ben Hill	1,403	505	233	414	1,362	1,009	918	918	3,916	2,846
Berrien	1,139	0	0	0	466	363	213	213	1,818	576
Bibb	10,896	4,461	0	0	2,713	1,994	1,208	1,208	14,817	7,663
Bleckley	693	145	74	191	280	276	153	153	1,200	765
Brantley	109	16	70	41	170	134	34	34	383	225
Brooks	534	409	50	50	463	356	204	204	1,251	1,019
Bryan *	185	48	0	0	288	248	53	53	526	349
Bulloch	3,571	213	3	3	1,318	2,031	818	818	5,710	3,065
Burke	1,200	5	0	0	712	605	278	278	2,190	888
Butts *	734	135	83	93	247	200	132	132	1,196	560
Calhoun *	45	0	0	0	26	23	14	14	85	37
Camden	1,754	496	2	2	540	291	269	269	2,565	1,058
Candler *	501	254	111	0	120	116	74	74	806	444
Carroll	1,980	255	98	98	1,555	1,486	1,457	1,457	5,090	3,296
Catoosa	1,969	360	120	170	304	406	314	314	2,707	1,250
Charlton	587	462	91	92	289	258	74	74	1,041	886
Chatham	5,594	3,335	1,256	1,070	6,897	3,261	8,927	8,927	22,674	16,593
Cherokee	5,336	764	1	1	1,133	684	1,302	1,302	7,772	2,751
Clarke	9,012	2,474	30	86	1,346	1,168	2,101	2,101	12,489	5,829
Clay	185	64	1	0	77	65	15	15	278	144
Clayton	9,283	10,078	258	232	1,751	1,122	9,826	9,826	21,118	21,258
Clinch	339	9	0	0	253	113	67	67	659	189
Cobb	17,166	22,215	1,285	1,271	4,963	2,678	0	0	23,414	26,164
Coffee	5,164	55	0	0	1,491	104	820	820	7,475	979
Colquitt	2,720	411	0	0	1,691	456	621	621	5,032	1,488
Columbia	1,541	315	1,445	1,011	1,102	1,170	384	384	4,472	2,880
Coweta	3,500	13	1,181	738	1,759	1,349	1,103	1,103	7,543	3,203
Crawford	218	19	28	24	146	162	52	52	444	257
Crisp	1,533	647	536	639	699	635	630	630	3,398	2,551
Dade	657	341	0	0	125	143	73	73	855	557
Dawson	382	217	0	11	312	328	88	88	782	644
Decatur	1,340	535	0	0	1,075	0	440	440	2,855	975
DeKalb	19,190	33,383	1,184	1,084	4,291	2,401	80	80	24,745	36,948
Dodge	1,741	0	0	0	366	129	281	281	2,388	410
Dooly	450	107	0	0	434	333	142	142	1026	582
Dougherty	7,815	392	0	0	3,476	3,476	3,825	3,825	15,116	7,693
Douglas	3,984	157	386	399	1,072	954	1,219	1,219	6,661	2,729
Early	660	12	0	0	420	420	163	163	1,243	595
Echols	26	10	0	0	19	15	0	0	45	25
Effingham	775	115	95	95	405	405	155	155	1,430	770
Elbert	1,424	433	0	0	616	561	357	357	2,397	1,351
Emanuel	923	574	355	338	725	722	330	330	2,333	1,964
Evans *	292	88	329	186	189	37	185	185	995	496
Fannin	525	24	86	86	244	168	36	36	891	314
Fayette	664	390	698	626	647	543	427	427	2,436	1,986
Floyd *	1,955	654	1,392	330	1,996	1,076	1,763	1,763	7,106	3,823
Franklin	911	120	132	124	541	441	166	166	1,750	851
Fulton	18,639	23,110	21,601	12,391	5,527	3,806	57,626	57,626	103,393	96,933
Glascock *	13	0	0	3	11	0	6	6	30	9
Glynn	6,884	205	1,032	1,032	1,671	1,030	1,687	1,687	11,274	3,954
Gordon	3,389	1,018	221	315	762	563	381	381	4,753	2,277
Greene *	303	0	0	0	535	1,578	242	242	1,080	1,820
Gwinnett	10,217	6,120	1,077	342	3,555	3,021	9,256	9,256	24,105	18,739

Table 2.5

FY 1989 Magistrate Court Caseload (Cases filed)

County	Warrants Issued	Bond and Commitment Hearings	Criminal Cases Filed	Criminal Cases Disposed	Civil Claims Filed	Civil Claims Disposed	Other Civil Cases Filed	Other Civil Cases Disposed	Total Warrants and Filings	Total Hearings and Dispositions
Hall	2,641	4,572	2,225	2,225	1,886	1,749	1,809	1,809	8,561	10,355
Hancock	221	103	102	27	918	838	377	377	1,618	1,345
Haralson	932	74	123	77	329	190	128	128	1,512	469
Harris	590	134	17	12	389	315	160	160	1,156	621
Hart	668	199	43	76	520	178	248	248	1,479	701
Heard *	198	2	8	8	140	126	46	46	392	182
Henry	1,976	3,313	597	608	973	1,340	686	686	4,232	5,947
Houston	7,571	2,776	146	77	1,336	1,201	1,435	1,435	10,488	5,489
Irwin	368	0	0	0	400	400	201	201	969	601
Jackson	2,072	229	4	3	670	753	381	381	3,127	1,366
Jasper	268	129	0	0	172	173	107	107	547	409
Jeff Davis	1,020	756	592	592	760	782	299	299	2,671	2,429
Jefferson *	187	64	48	48	179	179	93	93	507	384
Jenkins *	240	27	0	0	235	215	149	149	624	391
Johnson	424	19	39	39	222	121	118	118	803	297
Jones	830	7	0	0	620	315	182	182	1,632	504
Lamar	487	32	0	0	416	383	225	225	1,128	640
Lanier	431	23	0	0	196	126	59	59	686	208
Lauren	2,939	2,932	1,031	1,033	1,052	1,831	1,042	1,042	6,064	6,838
Lee	634	111	87	85	420	382	127	127	1,268	705
Liberty *	596	0	0	0	165	294	165	165	926	459
Lincoln *	169	49	2	2	297	212	179	179	647	442
Long	285	106	0	0	111	104	19	19	415	229
Lowndes	6,009	1,830	823	360	2,102	918	1,860	1,860	10,794	4,968
Lumpkin	637	366	164	45	346	217	76	76	1,223	704
Macon	835	162	138	47	519	104	352	352	1,844	665
Madison	843	364	164	141	447	258	97	97	1,551	860
Marion	146	93	0	0	121	116	59	59	326	268
McDuffie	1,164	221	87	87	699	482	431	431	[illegible]	1,221
McIntosh	459	176	2	2	270	250	65	65	796	493
Meriwether	1,237	51	4	4	827	769	331	331	2,399	1,155
Miller	281	0	0	0	319	0	43	43	643	43
Monroe	816	97	0	0	715	502	349	349	1,880	948
Montgomery *	60	5	0	4	43	29	8	8	111	46
Morgan	570	271	66	17	452	405	217	217	1,305	910
Murray *	268	6	15	15	144	96	22	22	449	139
Muscogee	0	0	0	0	1,154	469	15	15	1,169	484
Newton *	1,234	532	690	612	463	432	286	286	2,673	1,862
Oglethorpe	265	19	4	0	193	184	77	77	539	280
Paulding	1,148	642	82	216	539	645	277	277	2,046	1,780
Peach	1,064	729	41	59	463	266	271	271	1,839	1,325
Pickens	882	4	29	29	303	244	82	82	1,296	359
Pierce *	217	42	0	0	59	67	17	17	293	126
Pike	382	153	10	10	200	69	71	71	663	303
Pulaski	389	120	0	0	329	226	97	97	815	443
Putnam *	427	486	0	0	744	625	243	243	1,414	1,354
Quitman	66	28	0	0	43	44	1	1	110	73
Rabun *	464	6	2	2	202	206	53	53	721	267
Randolph *	205	20	0	0	79	89	24	24	308	133
Richmond	15,561	1,911	7,852	7,852	6,433	1,649	5,997	5,997	35,843	17,409
Rockdale	2,388	2,167	1,622	1,256	714	564	1,116	1,116	5,840	5,103
Schley	170	71	0	0	131	75	60	60	361	206
Seminole	307	72	15	36	290	201	83	83	695	392
Spalding	3,463	2,083	19	22	1,907	1,590	2,768	2,768	8,157	6,463
Stephens	1,948	71	474	102	516	268	191	191	3,129	632
Stewart	281	44	13	14	95	73	42	42	431	173
Sumter	2,441	1,231	0	0	1,018	991	751	751	4,210	2,973
Tattnall *	317	137	207	104	319	310	43	43	886	594
Taylor *	75	7	0	0	23	24	5	5	103	36
Telfair	700	208	0	0	377	313	243	243	1,320	764

Table 2.5

FY 1989 Magistrate Court Caseload (Cases filed)

County	Warrants Issued	Bond and Commitment Hearings	Criminal Cases		Civil Claims		Other Civil Cases		Total Warrants and Filings	Total Hearings and Dispositions
			Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed	Filed	Disposed		
Terrell	393	332	125	107	292	238	205	205	1,015	882
Thomas	2,663	925	978	1,308	1,628	1,529	1,297	1,297	6,566	5,059
Tift	4,160	971	4	2	1,168	413	628	628	5,960	2,014
Toombs	2,842	38	492	834	922	607	457	457	4,713	1,936
Towns	273	12	0	23	70	71	10	10	353	116
Treutlen *	258	19	0	0	55	57	28	28	341	104
Troup	2,402	18	41	41	4,444	3,453	3,659	3,659	10,546	7,171
Twiggs	306	117	12	31	219	104	66	66	603	318
Union	522	2	116	7	219	45	14	14	871	68
Upson	1,139	299	200	3	721	59	474	474	2,534	835
Walker	1,277	301	64	135	721	251	524	524	2,586	1,211
Walton	2,771	375	716	728	941	930	1,270	1,270	5,698	3,303
Ware	2,449	1,394	1,886	1,886	942	942	785	785	6,062	5,007
Warren	165	2	0	0	228	222	153	153	546	377
Washington	1,199	43	307	231	1,247	1,221	597	597	3,350	2,092
Webster *	63	55	0	0	71	66	6	6	140	127
Wheeler *	238	37	0	0	124	39	44	44	406	120
White *	252	211	114	73	165	82	43	43	574	409
Whitfield	5,861	17	561	427	2,363	2,363	1,302	1,302	10,087	4,109
Wilcox *	90	25	12	8	61	69	21	21	184	123
Wilkes	350	109	0	0	394	361	218	218	962	688
Wilkinson	317	60	27	22	318	318	151	151	813	551
Worth	880	84	0	0	341	341	133	133	1,354	558
TOTALS	282,134	152,780	59,191	45,450	121,710	88,435	151,346	151,346	614,381	438,011

* Incomplete submissions for FY 1989.

Table 2.6

Court of Appeals Caseload: 1987 and 1988 (Docket entries)

Filed	1987	1988
Appeals	2,071	2,306
Discretionary applications	342	356
Interlocutory applications	391	361
Total	**2,804**	**3,023**

Disposed	1987	1988
By opinion	1,667	1,724
By order	294	262
Discretionary applications	377	337
Interlocutory applications	324	346
Total	**2,662**	**2,669**

Table 2.7

Supreme Court Caseload: 1987 and 1988 (Docket entries)

Filed	1987	1988
Direct appeals (Final)	538	562
Petitions for certiorari	540	598
Habeas corpus applications	203	171
Applications for discretionary appeal	183	165
Applications for interlocutory appeal	58	32
Attorney discipline	72	48
Original petitions/Motions	22	32
Cross appeals	14	16
Certified questions	8	3
Bar admissions	5	10
Judicial discipline	2	0
Other	1	0
TOTAL	**1,646**	**1,637**

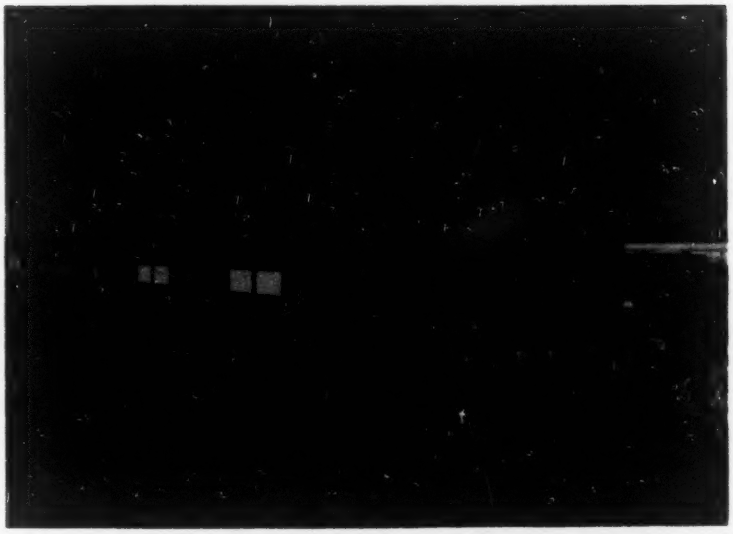
Disposed	1987	1988
By opinion	377	348
Affirmed without opinion (Rule 59)	131	121
Petitions for certiorari		
Denied	471	461
Granted	72	74
Dismissed	3	0
Habeas corpus applications		
Denied	145	138
Granted	5	11
Dismissed	6	2
Remanded	4	3
Withdrawn	3	1
Dismissed without prejudice	1	3
Dismissed as moot	0	2
Denied without prejudice	1	0
Stricken and entered on general docket	0	1
Vacated and remanded	0	1
Discretionary applications		
Denied	128	128
Granted	38	42
Transferred to Court of Appeals	6	4
Dismissed	2	0
Dismissed without prejudice	2	0
Withdrawn	2	2
Denied with direction	1	0
Interlocutory applications		
Denied	29	23
Granted	0	15
Dismissed	0	3
Transferred to Court of Appeals	1	0
Original petitions/Motions		
Denied	6	10
Granted	4	4
Dismissed	6	11
Dismissed without prejudice	6	4
Attorney and judicial disciplinary/ Bar admissions decided by order	45	52
Other		
Transferred to Court of Appeals by order	31	44
Dismissed by order [a]	46	58
Remanded by order	3	8
Withdrawn	42	23
Vacated by order	14	7
Stricken from docket	3	4
Certiorari granted, application granted, notice of appeal	5	6
Removal from docket to await completion of record	0	1
TOTAL [b]	**1,639**	**1,615 [c]**

[a] Includes dismissed without prejudice and dismissed as moot.

[b] Companion cases were counted as one case in arriving at total.

[c] Total includes figures from several categories not applicable to the 1988 study.

3. CORRECTIONS



INTRODUCTION

The administration of state correctional facilities and programs is a function of the executive branch of government. All offenders sentenced by the courts to the custody of the state are either housed in facilities operated by, or under the authority of, the Department and Board of Corrections, or are supervised by probation officers employed by the department and the board. As of December 1989, the department and the board were responsible for the custody and care of 17,849 inmates institutionalized in facilities under the authority of the department and the board and an additional 3,065 housed in county jails due to a lack of prison space. The department and the board also were responsible for the supervision of 114,997 active probationers as of December 1989. The Department and Board of Corrections have no authority over inmates released on parole. These offenders are supervised by the State Board of Pardons and Paroles and are addressed in a separate section of this publication.

Department of Corrections Facilities

The Department of Corrections is responsible for carrying out judicial sentences. In order to do so, the department maintains four different types of facilities, has regulatory authority over another type of facility, and operates a separate division for the probation function. The department has authority over 29 correctional institutions, 10 probation district offices and 19 diversion centers. It is authorized to employ 10,202 persons to carry out its assigned functions. It is by far the largest state criminal justice agency and is the second largest agency in all of state government. The various programs for which the department is responsible include:

1. **Probation Supervision** is a program operated by the department as an alternative to incarceration. The judge may require a probationer to report to his probation supervisor on a routine basis, require community service work, require the payment of restitution to the victim, and may impose a variety of other special conditions upon the probationer's freedom. The department employs 1,018 probation program employees who actually supervise offenders sentenced to state probation by the courts. As of December 1989, 114,997 active probationers were under the supervision of the probation division's 10 district offices and numerous local offices.

2. **Diversion Centers** are operated by the department as short term residential facilities for offenders sentenced to a term of probation which includes conditions requiring confinement in a diversion center. The average stay in a diversion center is 128 days. The diversion program is designed to allow a sentencing judge to impose a more rigorous sentence than regular "street" probation, yet not as restrictive as incarceration in a prison facility. A diversion center offers a variety of educational, job training, counseling, treatment and other socialization programs to the offender. Residents of diversion centers are allowed to maintain their employment and must pay taxes, room and board, and any fines or restitution imposed by the judge. They also continue to pay for the support of their families. These centers are often referred to as "halfway-in houses". The department employs 297 employees to supervise offenders placed in 18 operational diversion centers. There is one center now under construction. The current capacity of 859 residents staying the average 128 days allows for treatment of 2,577 residents per year.

3. **Detention Centers** are operated by the department as short term confinement facilities for certain offenders sentenced to a term of probation. These offenders include probationers whose terms of probation are revoked for technical violations; probationers convicted as habitual violators of Driving Under the Influence (DUI) laws and probationers convicted of non-violent offenses. The average stay in a detention center is 90 to 120 days. The detention program is designed for offenders to perform public works and places less emphasis on treatment programs than diversion centers although drug and alcohol treatment programs are available. The department employs 342 individuals to staff 7 operational detention centers. There are now three more centers under construction. The current capacity of 925 residents staying 90 days allows for treatment of 3,700 residents per year.

4. **County Correctional Institutions** are operated by 28 counties within the state. Although the county government operates, maintains and employs the personnel who operate these facilities, they are under the regulatory authority of the Department of Corrections. They house inmates who are sentenced to the custody of the department for terms of confinement. These inmates are required to work in various county maintenance programs such as road repair and other public works. As of December 1989, the 28 county correctional institutions housed 3,065 inmates.

5. **State Prisons** are operated by employees of the department. These facilities offer a variety of educational, job-training, counseling, treatment and other socialization programs to the inmates, but their primary emphasis is on maintaining custody of the inmates and security of the institution. As of December 1989, there were 17,409 inmates housed in 27 operational state institutions. There are now two more prisons being built. The department employs 7,266 individuals to staff these institutions.

6. **Transition Centers** are operated by the department to provide an easier transition back into community life for inmates who are scheduled for release from prison in the near future. The program is designed to lessen the personal shock of going from a totally controlled and disciplined institutional setting to the free environment the average citizen enjoys. It is also directed at helping the residents secure and maintain meaningful employment. These centers are referred to as "halfway-out houses". As of December 1989, there were 416 residents housed in six centers. The department employs 174 individuals to staff these centers.

County Jails

In Georgia, the sheriff of each county retains the English common law duty as chief jailer. He is responsible for the care, maintenance and security of all prisoners lawfully detained and awaiting trial and of all inmates sentenced to his custody by the courts. Generally, inmates confined in county jails have received sentences of 12 months or less, are awaiting transfer to a state prison facility, are awaiting trial on criminal charges, or are temporarily assigned to the county jail subject to the agreement of both the sheriff and the commissioner of the Department of Corrections, while they are working on a Department of Corrections approved work project. Currently, there are 148 county jails funded for operation in the state's 159 counties.

Corrections Data

The data collected and published in this report are provided by the Department of Corrections Statistics Unit within the Department's evaluation and statistics component. This unit is responsible for maintaining all relevant statistical data on inmates and probationers assigned to the custody of the state. Since much of these data are critical to internal decision-making within the Department of Corrections, they are maintained primarily for such internal purposes. The Department of Corrections is, however, required by law to submit certain criminal history record information to the Georgia Crime Information Center and also provides to the State Board of Pardons and Paroles data on offender status and on offender conduct while in prison. The improved computer capabilities of this unit currently provide in-depth analyses of offender information and feedback to other criminal justice system components, especially to the judiciary.

Statistical data on inmate populations at the local level (i.e., county and city jails) are extremely difficult to maintain, since there is no central repository. The Department of Community Affairs, with the assistance of the computerized reporting capabilities of the Georgia Crime Information Center, collects limited data on local jail populations.

PRISON PROFILE

Table 3.1 outlines population trends in the major categories of prisons from 1985 to 1989. The figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year. During this period, the overall inmate population increased from 16,299 to 20,914.

More specific data on individual institutions within the state system are available (See Table 3.2). There are now 7 state prisons with more than 900 inmates including: Georgia Diagnostic Classification Center (GDCC) at Jackson (2,012), Georgia Industrial Institute (GII) at Alto (1,291), Middle Georgia Correctional Institute - Scott (979), Rogers Correctional Institute (973), Middle Georgia Correctional Institute - Rivers (963), Georgia State Prison (GSP) at Reidsville (932) and Middle Georgia Correctional Institute - Women (904).

Note: The GDCC is operated primarily for the classification of prisoners to be reassigned to other correctional institutions. Also, Middle Georgia Correctional Institute - Youth Offender has been renamed Scott Correctional Institute and functions primarily as a diagnostic center.

Table 3.1

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION POPULATIONS BY TYPE, 1985 - 1989

Type of Facility	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Transition Centers	426	469	344	443	416
County Correctional Institutions	2,486	2,579	2,491	2,831	3,065
State Correctional Institutions	13,347	14,293	14,684	15,583	17,409
Other*	40	22	106	13	24
Total	**16,299**	**17,363**	**17,625**	**18,870**	**20,914**

* Inmates out to court on appeal.
Note: Figures represent inmate counts taken in December 1989.
Source: GDC

Table 3.2

INSTITUTION POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1989

Institution	Age		Men						Women		Grand			
	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Total	%
Atlanta Adv Ctr	12	91	20	1	124	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	124	1%
Macon Trans Ctr	3	44	14	1	62	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	62	0%
Atl Women Trans Ctr	0	0	0	0	0	0%	4	80	22	5	111	10%	111	1%
Savannah Trans Ctr	2	56	13	0	71	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	71	0%
Macon Women Trans Ctr	0	0	0	0	0	0%	3	30	15	0	48	4%	48	0%
Central State Hosp	0	17	3	1	21	0%	0	1	1	1	3	0%	24	0%
Bulloch C.C.I.	2	77	13	1	93	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	93	0%
Carroll C.C.I.	3	98	24	1	126	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	126	1%
Clarke C.C.I.	2	77	11	2	92	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	92	0%
Colquitt C.C.I.	1	94	11	1	107	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	107	1%
Coweta C.C.I.	1	72	15	3	91	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	91	0%
Decatur C.C.I.	1	91	9	1	102	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	102	0%
Effingham C.C.I.	0	39	9	1	49	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	49	0%
Floyd C.C.I.	5	177	18	1	201	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	201	1%
Fulton C.C.I.	19	302	37	1	359	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	359	2%
Gilmer C.C.I.	4	60	13	0	77	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	77	0%
Gwinnett C.C.I.	0	47	7	1	55	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	55	0%
Hall C.C.I.	4	198	24	2	228	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	228	1%
Harris C.C.I.	4	33	11	1	49	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	49	0%
Houston C.C.I.	1	73	17	1	92	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	92	0%
Jackson C.C.I.	0	131	24	0	155	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	155	1%
Jefferson C.C.I.	2	80	18	2	102	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	102	0%
Meriwether C.C.I.	0	45	12	0	57	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	57	0%
Mitchell C.C.I.	4	46	10	3	63	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	63	0%
Muscogee C.C.I.	11	179	23	0	213	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	213	1%
Richmond C.C.I.	3	161	16	1	181	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	181	1%
Screven C.C.I.	2	45	4	1	52	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	52	0%
Spalding C.C.I.	2	127	15	1	145	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	145	1%
Stewart C.C.I.	1	24	4	0	29	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	29	0%
Sumter C.C.I.	1	86	10	1	98	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	98	0%
Terrell C.C.I.	0	31	9	1	41	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	41	0%
Thomas C.C.I.	4	69	6	0	79	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	79	0%
Troup C.C.I.	3	57	19	1	80	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	80	0%
Upson C.C.I.	3	41	5	0	49	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	49	0%
Ware C.I.	15	704	102	3	824	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	824	4%
Lowndes C.I.	5	161	22	1	189	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	189	1%
Dodge C.I.	95	474	121	2	692	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	692	3%
GTDC (Buford)	6	214	34	4	258	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	258	1%
Walker C.I.	4	271	45	2	322	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	322	2%
Wayne C.I.	3	137	37	4	181	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	181	1%
GII (Alto)	1,141	149	1	0	1,291	7%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,291	6%
Montgomery C.I.	11	385	30	2	428	2%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	428	2%
Lee C.I.	27	564	47	3	641	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	641	3%
Putnam C.I.	2	89	20	0	111	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	111	1%
GSP (Reidsville)	20	725	171	16	932	5%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	932	4%
Middle Ga. C.I. - Men	4	229	202	187	622	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	622	3%
Metro C.I.	13	491	161	21	686	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	686	3%
GDCC (Jackson) - Diag	160	1,349	254	45	1,808	9%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,808	9%
GDCC (Jackson) - Perm	3	149	47	5	204	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	204	1%
Coastal C.I.	70	685	112	24	891	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	891	4%
Scott C.I. (Old Y.O.)	62	827	82	8	979	5%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	979	5%
Stone Mtn C.I.	6	165	47	6	224	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	224	1%
Middle Ga C.I. - Women	0	1	0	0	1	0%	75	684	124	20	903	81%	904	4%
Middle Ga C.I. - Rivers	6	712	208	37	963	5%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	963	5%
Rutledge C.I.	5	406	122	20	553	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	553	3%
Central C.I.	18	555	143	20	736	4%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	736	4%
Augusta Medical C.I.	10	341	127	62	540	3%	0	3	0	0	3	0%	543	3%
Rogers C.I.	47	834	88	4	973	5%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	973	5%
Burruss C.I.	100	162	12	2	276	1%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	276	1%
Bostick C.I.	22	382	103	31	538	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	538	3%
Valdosta C.I.	13	495	86	6	600	3%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	600	3%
Milan Womens Ctr.	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	35	3	1	40	4%	40	0%
Total	1,968	14,424	2,868	546	19,806	100%	83	833	165	27	1,108	100%	20,914	100%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%. Figures represent counts taken in December of 1989.
Source: GDC

INMATE PROFILE

In analyzing the inmate population from 1985 to 1989, race variables remain constant for females but continue to show an increase in the percentage of black males. (See Table 3.3). Table 3.4 provides more specific data concerning age, race and sex of the 1989 inmate population.

The Georgia Department of Corrections has produced some interesting statistics by grouping the nine crime categories in Table 3.5 into four: violence/sex (includes violent personal and sex offenders), property, substance abuse (includes drug sales, drug possession, alcohol and HTV/DUI) and other (includes non-violent personal, other and not reported). Not reported simply represents computer entry lag-time. When the categories are grouped this way, the results show a decline in property offenders. However, the relationship between substance abuse and violence becomes apparent. Fifty-seven percent of the active population has a violent or sex offense and substance abuse offenders, even though they pass through the system rapidly, are on the increase.

Of frequent interest in discussing offenders is the individual prisoner's actual length of sentence. Table 3.6 breaks down the numbers of persons assigned each specific sentence length. Percentage changes in sentence lengths are due to the Department of Corrections changing to a new computer system in July 1987. The Offender Tracking Information System (OTIS) provides more detail on sentences and, as a result, will show an increase in the percentage of longer sentences. Also, the Youthful Offender Act was discontinued about 1985, however, there are a few inmates who have not processed out of the system.

Another area of interest concerns the number of offenders awaiting execution. As of December 1989, there were 110 inmates on death row, down from 114 in 1988. Death row inmates represent 0.5% of the total inmate population. One execution took place in 1989.

Table 3.3

INMATE POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1985 - 1989

	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%	1989	%
White Male	6,254	38.4%	6,569	37.8%	6,449	36.6%	6,468	34.3%	6,723	32.1%
Non White Male	9,197	56.4%	9,847	56.7%	10,302	58.5%	11,444	60.6%	13,083	62.6%
White Female	342	2.1%	365	2.1%	310	1.8%	347	1.8%	412	2.0%
Non White Female	506	3.1%	582	3.4%	564	3.2%	611	3.2%	696	3.3%
Total	**16,299**	**100.0%**	**17,363**	**100.0%**	**17,625**	**100.0%**	**18,870**	**100.0%**	**20,914**	**100.0%**

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.

Source: GDC

Table 3.4

INMATE POPULATION BY RACE, AGE AND SEX, 1989

Race and Sex	00-21	22-39	Age 40-54	55-99	Total	%	% Total Population
White Male	543	4,625	1,258	297	6,723	33.9%	32.1%
Non White Male	1,425	9,799	1,610	249	13,083	66.1%	62.6%
Total	**1,968**	**14,424**	**2,868**	**546**	**19,806**	**100.0%**	
White Female	29	289	83	11	412	37.2%	2.0%
Non White Female	54	544	82	16	696	62.8%	3.3%
Total	**83**	**833**	**165**	**27**	**1,108**	**100%**	**100%**

Note: Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1989.
Source: GDC

Figure 3.1

INMATE POPULATION
BY RACE & SEX, 1989

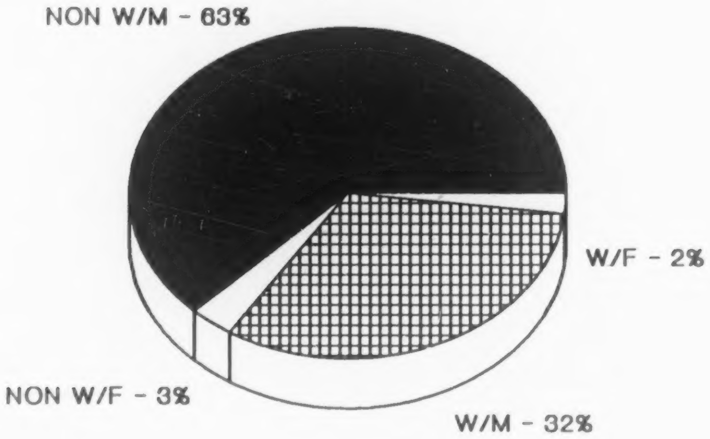


Table 3.5

INMATE POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, 1985 - 1989

	1985	%	1986	1987	%	1988	%	1989	%
Violent Personal	8,077	49.6%	0	7,931	45.0%	8,583	45.5%	9,404	45.0%
Non-violent Personal	173	1.1%	0	40	0.2%	20	0.1%	28	0.1%
Property	5,554	34.1%	0	5,111	29.0%	5,236	27.7%	4,687	22.4%
Drug Sales	702	4.3%	0	1,058	6.0%	1,026	5.4%	1,279	6.1%
Drug Possession	784	4.8%	0	755	4.3%	1,024	5.4%	2,067	9.9%
Alcohol*	115	0.7%	0	25	0.1%	1	0.0%	4	0.0%
HTV & DUI**	-	-	-	655	3.7%	669	3.5%	477	2.3%
Sex Offender**	-	-	-	1,939	11.0%	2,068	11.0%	2,309	11.0%
Other	894	5.5%	0	111	0.6%	231	1.2%	351	1.7%
Not Reported***	0	-	0	0	-	12	0.1%	308	1.5%
Total Reported	**16,299**	**100.0%**	**0**	**17,625**	**100.0%**	**18,870**	**100.0%**	**20,914**	**100.0%**

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
* Beginning in 1985, a new crime type "Alcohol" was added.
** Beginning in 1987, "HTV & DUI" were taken from the crime type "Alcohol" and categorized separately; also the crime type "Sex Offender" was added.
***Beginning in 1988, the category of "Not Reported" was added.
Source: GDC

Table 3.6

INMATE SENTENCE LENGTH IN YEARS, 1985 - 1989

Sentence in Years	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%	1989	%
0-1	1,010	6.2%	1,072	6.2%	662	3.8%	785	4.2%	963	4.6%
1.1-2	1,159	7.1%	1,412	8.1%	690	3.9%	740	3.9%	1,196	5.7%
2.1-3	1,287	7.9%	1,596	9.2%	1,348	7.6%	1,304	6.9%	1,371	6.6%
3.1-4	689	4.2%	822	4.7%	935	5.3%	968	5.1%	1,008	4.8%
4.1-5	1,966	12.1%	2,201	12.7%	1,626	9.2%	1,802	9.5%	2,192	10.5%
5.1-6	590	3.6%	571	3.3%	1,121	6.4%	1,341	7.1%	1,228	5.9%
6.1-7	564	3.5%	514	3.0%	579	3.3%	741	3.9%	645	3.1%
7.1-8	625	3.8%	600	3.5%	500	2.8%	583	3.1%	611	2.9%
8.1-9	152	0.9%	147	0.8%	622	3.5%	723	3.8%	803	3.8%
9.1-10	1,792	11.0%	1,862	10.7%	201	1.1%	208	1.1%	235	1.1%
10.1-12	557	3.4%	570	3.3%	2,040	11.6%	2,096	11.1%	2,367	11.3%
12.1-15	1,157	7.1%	1,213	7.0%	786	4.5%	859	4.6%	907	4.3%
15.1-20	1,421	8.7%	1,533	8.8%	1,491	8.5%	1,570	8.3%	1,607	7.7%
20.1-over	606	3.7%	671	3.9%	2,374	13.5%	2,320	12.3%	2,511	12.0%
Life	2,297	14.1%	2,387	13.7%	2,498	14.2%	2,660	14.1%	2,823	13.5%
Death	114	0.7%	114	0.7%	103	0.6%	114	0.6%	110	0.5%
Youthful Offender	313	1.9%	78	0.4%	49	0.3%	45	0.2%	28	0.1%
Not Reported*	0	-	0	-	0	-	11	0.1%	309	1.5%
Total	**16,299**	**100.0%**	**17,363**	**100.0%**	**17,625**	**100.0%**	**18,870**	**100.0%**	**20,914**	**100.0%**

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of each year.
*A new category of "Not Reported" began in 1988.

Source: GDC

Table 3.7

INMATE SENTENCE IN YEARS BY AGE AND SEX, 1989

Sentence in Years	Age 00-21	22-39	40-54	Men 55-99	Total	%	00-21	22-39	Women 40-54	55-99	Total	%	Grand Total	%
0-1	263	521	78	9	871	4.4%	7	71	13	1	92	8.3%	963	4.6%
1.1-2	149	803	124	17	1,093	5.5%	10	86	6	1	103	9.3%	1,196	5.7%
2.1-3	174	937	133	24	1,268	6.4%	8	84	9	2	103	9.3%	1,371	6.6%
3.1-4	120	680	110	11	921	4.7%	5	75	7	0	87	7.9%	1,008	4.8%
4.1-5	262	1,514	216	52	2,044	10.3%	20	107	17	4	148	13.4%	2,192	10.5%
5.1-6	164	832	136	26	1,158	5.8%	2	53	15	0	70	6.3%	1,228	5.9%
6.1-7	73	476	60	10	619	3.1%	2	23	1	0	26	2.3%	645	3.1%
7.1-8	61	449	67	7	584	2.9%	3	21	3	0	27	2.4%	611	2.9%
8.1-9	77	582	85	12	756	3.8%	2	36	8	1	47	4.2%	803	3.8%
9.1-10	14	176	36	2	228	1.2%	0	5	2	0	7	0.6%	235	1.1%
10.1-12	189	1,715	284	63	2,251	11.4%	7	85	21	3	116	10.5%	2,367	11.3%
12.1-15	61	695	101	19	876	4.4%	1	24	4	2	31	2.8%	907	4.3%
15.1-20	96	1,192	230	33	1,551	7.8%	3	46	7	0	56	5.1%	1,607	7.7%
20.1-over	116	1,788	460	84	2,448	12.4%	8	42	12	1	63	5.7%	2,511	12.0%
Life	116	1,751	674	167	2,708	13.7%	4	63	36	12	115	10.4%	2,823	13.5%
Death	1	74	31	3	109	0.6%	0	1	0	0	1	0.1%	110	0.5%
Youthful Offender	0	27	0	0	27	0.1%	0	1	0	0	1	0.1%	28	0.1%
Not Reported	32	212	43	7	294	1.5%	1	10	4	0	15	1.4%	309	1.5%
Total	**1,968**	**14,424**	**2,868**	**546**	**19,806**	**100.0%**	**83**	**833**	**165**	**27**	**1,108**	**100.0%**	**20,914**	**100.0%**

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

Figures represent inmate counts taken in December of 1989.

Sentence in years is indicated 1.1-2 meaning one year and one day to two years.

*The category "Not Reported" began in 1988.

Source: GDC

Figure 3.2

INMATE SENTENCE LENGTHS, 1989

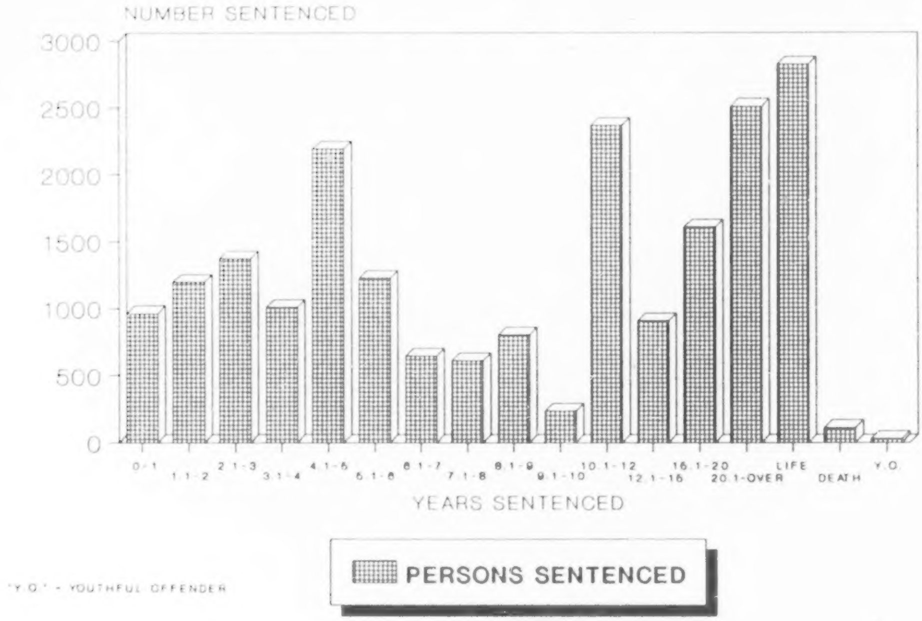


Table 3.8

INMATE CRIME CATEGORIES BY AGE AND SEX, 1989

	Age		Men						Women				Grand	
Crimes by Group	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-54	55-99	Total	%	Total	%
Homicide	153	1,753	684	205	2,795	14%	11	144	59	15	229	21%	3,024	14%
Abortion	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Bodily Injury & Rel Off	198	1,543	309	48	2,098	11%	6	73	11	1	91	8%	2,189	10%
Arson & Rel Off	24	114	21	3	162	1%	2	7	3	1	13	1%	175	1%
Damage of Property	7	28	5	0	40	0%	0	3	0	0	3	0%	43	0%
Burglary and Rel Off	405	2,017	186	11	2,619	13%	8	35	1	0	44	4%	2,663	13%
Forgery and Rel Off	29	393	39	6	467	2%	4	98	13	0	115	10%	582	3%
Theft	151	759	121	13	1,044	5%	10	74	13	1	98	9%	1,142	5%
Robbery	467	3,110	317	31	3,925	20%	12	106	6	0	124	11%	4,049	19%
Sexual Offenses	145	1,540	487	117	2,289	12%	1	8	2	0	11	1%	2,300	11%
Obscenity Crimes	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Treason & Rel Off	0	1	0	0	1	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	0%
Crimes Involving Govt	18	56	10	1	85	0%	0	6	0	0	6	1%	91	0%
Falsifications	1	3	1	0	5	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	6	0%
Obstruct Law Enforcement	6	33	3	0	42	0%	0	3	0	0	3	0%	45	0%
Disorderly Conduct	2	8	1	0	11	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	11	0%
Gambling & Rel Off	0	0	3	0	3	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	3	0%
Cruelty to Children	3	66	16	2	87	0%	4	21	2	0	27	2%	114	1%
Crimes with Guns	6	63	18	4	91	0%	0	3	0	0	3	0%	94	0%
Invasion Privacy	2	11	3	0	16	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	16	0%
Racketeering	0	5	4	2	11	0%	0	2	0	0	2	0%	13	0%
Drug Abuse Offenses	273	1,855	338	48	2,514	13%	15	162	32	5	214	19%	2,728	13%
Drug Trafficking	33	384	124	22	563	3%	6	37	7	3	53	5%	616	3%
Auto Crimes	1	308	102	18	429	2%	0	9	1	0	10	1%	439	2%
Revenue & Contraband	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Crimes of Other States	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	0	0%
Misc. Felonies	4	44	9	5	62	0%	1	5	1	0	7	0%	69	1%
Misdemeanors	8	119	24	3	154	1%	2	26	10	1	39	4%	193	1%
Total Reported	1,936	14,213	2,825	539	19,513	99%	82	823	161	27	1,093	99%	20,606	99%
Not Reported	32	211	43	7	293		1	10	4	0	15		308	
Total	**1,968**	**14,424**	**2,868**	**546**	**19,806**	**100%**	**83**	**833**	**165**	**27**	**1,108**	**100%**	**20,914**	**100%**

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts taken in December 1989.
Source: GDC

PROBATION PROFILE

Probation data are available for each of the last five years. During this time, the total number of probationers has increased by 24,865 or 27.6 percent (See Table 3.9).

Analysis of the most serious crimes committed by probationers indicates that the greatest number (39.6 percent) were involved in crimes involving substance abuse. The drop in non-violent personal crime is the result of abandonment and bastardy cases being taken over by the Department of Human Resources. However, even without these cases, the probation population continues to rise.

As the number of probationers has increased, so has the number of probationers on first offender status. In 1989 more probationers were on first offender status than at any other time.

Table 3.9

PROBATION POPULATION BY RACE AND SEX, 1985 - 1989

	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%	1989	%
White Male	41,660	46.2%	45,221	44.8%	45,197	45.0%	47,828	44.4%	49,690	43.2%
Non White Male	34,619	38.4%	39,860	39.5%	38,673	38.5%	41,066	38.2%	44,692	38.9%
White Female	7,117	7.9%	8,000	7.9%	8,354	8.3%	9,262	8.6%	10,120	8.8%
Non White Female	6,736	7.5%	7,766	7.7%	8,165	8.1%	9,453	8.8%	10,495	9.1%
Not Reported	0		0		0		1		0	
Total	90,132	100.0%	100,847	100.0%	100,389	100.0%	107,610	100.0%	114,997	100.0%

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.

Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December of each year.

Source: GDC

Table 3.10

PROBATION POPULATION BY RACE, AGE AND SEX, 1989

	Age	Men					Women						Grand	
Race and Sex	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Total	%
White Male	7,265	32,652	9,235	538	49,690	53%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	49,690	43%
Non White Male	5,949	30,261	8,108	374	44,692	47%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	44,692	39%
White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,300	7,042	1,702	76	10,120	49%	10,120	9%
Non White Female	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1,052	7,804	1,571	68	10,495	51%	10,495	9%
Total	**13,214**	**62,913**	**17,343**	**912**	**94,382**	**100%**	**2,352**	**14,846**	**3,273**	**144**	**20,615**	**100%**	**114,997**	**100%**

Note: Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December of 1989.
Source: GDC

Figure 3.3

PROBATION POPULATION
BY RACE AND SEX, 1989

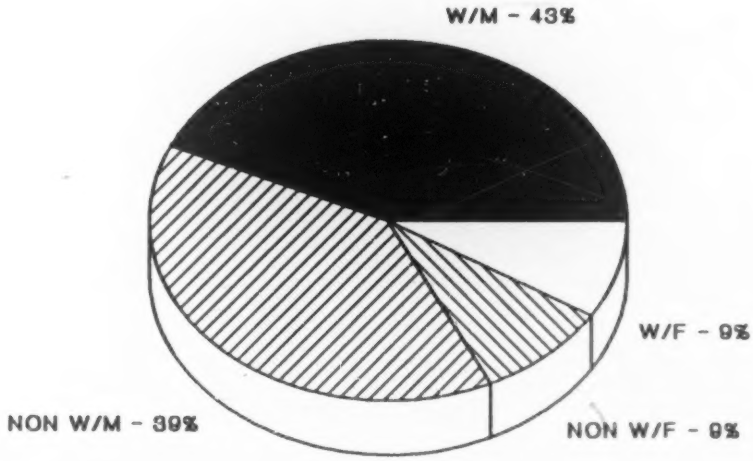


Table 3.11

PROBATION POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, 1985 - 1989

	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%	1989	%
Violent Personal	7,621	8.5%	9,200	9.1%	9,533	9.5%	9,778	9.1%	10,911	9.5%
Non-violent Personal	15,617	17.3%	16,449	16.3%	11,526	11.5%	5,759	5.4%	4,380	3.8%
Property	29,433	32.7%	32,902	32.6%	34,744	34.6%	38,242	35.5%	39,999	34.8%
Drug Sales	2,601	2.9%	2,623	2.6%	2,530	2.5%	2,602	2.4%	2,613	2.3%
Drug Possession	8,946	9.9%	10,256	10.2%	11,429	11.4%	14,766	13.7%	18,401	16.0%
Alcohol (except DUI)	19,483	21.6%	22,000	21.8%	14,350	14.3%	310	0.3%	375	0.3%
Habit Violator/DUI	-	-	-	-	12,260	12.2%	24,226	22.5%	24,137	21.0%
Sex Offenders	-	-	-	-	259	0.3%	1,733	1.6%	1,980	1.7%
Other	6,431	7.1%	7,417	7.4%	3,758	3.7%	10,194	9.5%	12,201	10.6%
Total	**90,132**	**100.0%**	**100,847**	**100.0%**	**100,389**	**100.0%**	**107,610**	**100.0%**	**114,997**	**100.0%**

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Beginning in 1985, a new crime type "Alcohol" was added.
New crime types "Habitual Violator/DUI" and "Sex Offenders" were added in 1987.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December.

Source: GDC

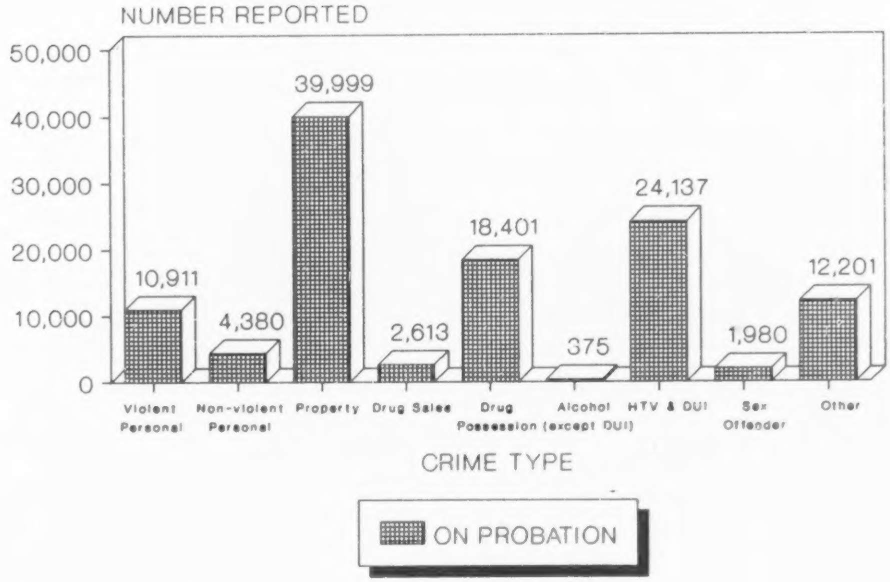
Table 3.12

PROBATION POPULATION BY MOST SERIOUS CRIME TYPE, AGE AND SEX, 1989

	Age		Men						Women				Grand	
Crime	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Total	%
Violent Personal	1,175	6,279	1,828	92	9,374	10%	202	1,074	255	6	1,537	7%	10,911	9%
Non Violent Personal	63	2,995	1,221	41	4,320	5%	6	45	8	1	60	0%	4,380	4%
Property	6,638	19,147	3,489	219	29,493	31%	1,427	7,434	1,583	62	10,506	51%	39,999	35%
Drug Sales	154	1,626	310	14	2,104	2%	23	391	91	4	509	2%	2,613	2%
Drug Possession	1,898	10,943	2,027	129	14,997	16%	204	2,669	501	30	3,404	17%	18,401	16%
Alcohol (except DUI)	91	152	86	2	331	0%	6	25	12	1	44	0%	375	0%
Habit Violator/DUI	1,156	14,512	5,972	289	21,929	23%	147	1,576	462	23	2,208	11%	24,137	21%
Sex Offender	125	973	718	16	1,832	2%	25	108	15	0	148	1%	1,980	2%
Other	1,914	6,286	1,692	110	10,002	11%	312	1,524	346	17	2,199	11%	12,201	11%
Total	**13,214**	**62,913**	**17,343**	**912**	**94,382**	**100%**	**2,352**	**14,846**	**3,273**	**144**	**20,615**	**100%**	**114,997**	**100%**

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December 1989.
Source: GDC

Figure 3.4



PROBATION POPULATION
BY CRIME TYPE, 1989

Table 3.13

PROBATION POPULATION BY CRIME CATEGORY, AGE AND SEX, 1989

	Age		Men				Age		Women				Grand	
Crimes by Group	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Total	%
Homicide	29	300	145	6	480	1%	6	100	51	2	159	1%	639	1%
Abortion	0	1	1	0	2	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	3	0%
Bodily Injury & Rel Off	343	2,346	999	31	3,719	4%	58	383	121	0	562	3%	4,281	4%
Arson & Rel Off	33	272	93	4	402	0%	4	60	19	0	83	0%	485	0%
Damage of Property	178	425	85	4	692	1%	12	49	12	0	73	0%	765	1%
Burglary and Rel Off	2,370	6,053	495	47	8,965	9%	135	399	35	6	575	3%	9,540	8%
Forgery and Rel Off	474	3,009	599	36	4,118	4%	316	2,029	296	12	2,653	13%	6,771	6%
Theft	2,179	5,831	1,299	65	9,374	10%	382	1,876	421	14	2,693	13%	12,067	10%
Robbery	297	1,266	113	18	1,694	2%	26	120	13	1	160	1%	1,854	2%
Sexual Offenses	118	940	708	16	1,782	2%	0	31	9	0	40	0%	1,822	2%
Obsenity Crimes	0	0	1	0	1	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	1	0%
Treason & Rel Off	0	2	0	0	2	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	2	0%
Crimes Involving Govt	4	100	58	1	163	0%	8	808	331	5	1,152	6%	1,315	1%
Falsifications	4	65	19	1	89	0%	7	35	13	2	57	0%	146	0%
Obstruct Law Enforcement	36	200	42	4	282	0%	8	47	15	0	70	0%	352	0%
Disorderly Conduct	21	92	12	0	125	0%	6	10	1	0	17	0%	142	0%
Gambling & Rel Off	0	15	67	1	83	0%	2	9	32	1	44	0%	127	0%
Cruelty to Children	14	211	64	3	292	0%	14	128	18	0	160	1%	452	0%
Crimes With Guns	54	455	191	7	707	1%	2	29	11	0	42	0%	749	1%
Invasion Privacy	10	68	15	1	94	0%	0	1	0	0	1	0%	95	0%
Racketeering	0	5	9	1	15	0%	0	2	1	0	3	0%	18	0%
Drug Abuse Offenses	1,838	11,775	2,210	133	15,956	17%	197	2,884	547	32	3,660	18%	19,616	17%
Drug Trafficking	17	174	61	1	253	0%	4	34	14	2	54	0%	307	0%
Auto Crimes	98	6,733	2,963	107	9,901	10%	8	265	109	6	388	2%	10,289	9%
Revenue & Contraband	1	3	8	0	12	0%	0	0	0	0	0	0%	12	0%
Crimes of Other States	0	15	5	0	20	0%	2	6	0	0	8	0%	28	0%
Misc. Felonies	111	506	153	8	778	1%	12	86	39	1	138	1%	916	1%
Misdemeanors	4,985	22,051	6,928	417	34,381	36%	1,143	5,454	1,165	60	7,822	38%	42,203	37%
Total	**13,214**	**62,913**	**17,343**	**912**	**94,382**	**100%**	**2,352**	**14,846**	**3,273**	**144**	**20,615**	**100%**	**114,997**	**100%**

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts taken in December 1989.
Source: GDC

Table 3.14

ACTIVE PROBATIONERS ON FIRST OFFENDER STATUS, 1985 - 1989

	1985	%	1986	%	1987	%	1988	%	1989	%
On 1st Off Status	12,544	15.7%	13,382	15.4%	14,412	16.3%	15,897	16.7%	17,799	17.2%
Not on 1st Off Status	67,385	84.3%	73,718	84.6%	74,058	83.7%	79,525	83.3%	85,590	82.8%
Total Reported	79,929	100.0%	87,100	100.0%	88,470	100.0%	95,422	100.0%	103,389	100.0%
Reports not Received	10,203		13,747		11,919		12,188		11,608	
TOTAL	**90,132**		**100,847**		**100,389**		**107,610**		**114,997**	

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December of each year.

Being sentenced under the First Offender Act does not necessarily imply that a probationer is a first-time offender.
Any violator may ask to be sentenced under the First Offender Act as one of several different options open to them.
Occasionally, persons with one or more prior convictions will be sentenced under this act.
These data should be viewed as only an estimate of the number of first time violators of first offenders on active probation caseloads.

Source: GDC

Table 3.15

FIRST OFFENDER BY AGE AND SEX, 1989

	Age		Men				Age		Women				Grand
First Offender	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	00-21	22-39	40-98	Unk	Total	%	Total
On 1st Offender Status	3,628	7,951	1,440	82	13,101	15%	792	3,222	657	27	4,698	25%	17,799
Not on 1st Offender Status	8,437	48,590	13,903	724	71,654	85%	1,345	10,211	2,286	94	13,936	75%	85,590
Total Reported	12,065	56,541	15,343	806	84,755	100%	2,137	13,433	2,943	121	18,634	100%	103,389
Reports not Received	1,149	6,372	2,000	106	9,627		215	1,413	330	23	1,981		11,608
Total	**13,214**	**62,913**	**17,343**	**912**	**94,382**		**2,352**	**14,846**	**3,273**	**144**	**20,615**		**114,997**

Note: Due to rounding, percentages do not always total 100%.
Figures represent counts of probationers taken in December 1989.

Being sentenced under the First Offender Act does not necessarily imply that a probationer is a first-time offender.
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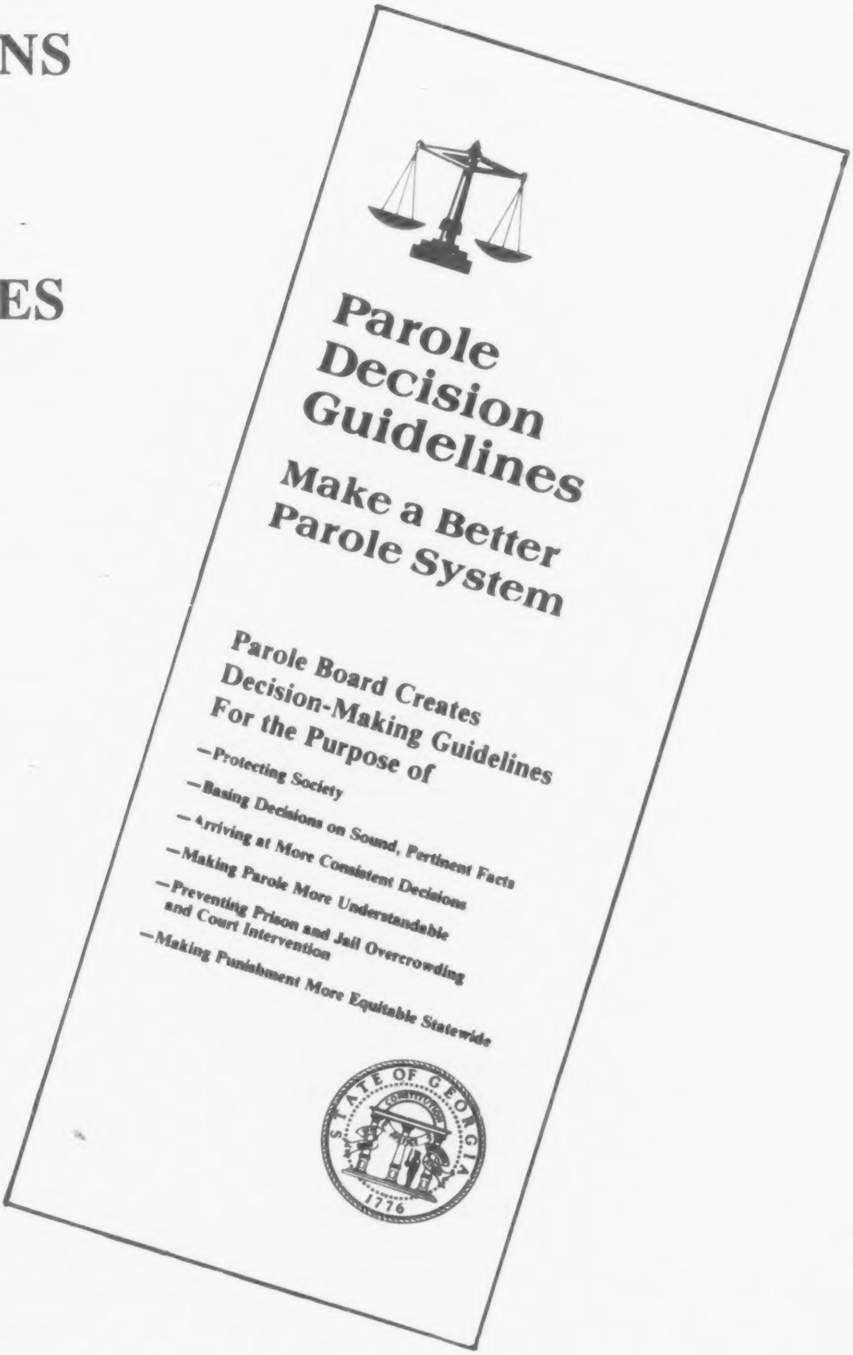
Source: GDC

4. PARDONS

AND

PAROLES



Parole
Decision
Guidelines

Make a Better
Parole System

Parole Board Creates
Decision-Making Guidelines
For the Purpose of

- Protecting Society
- Basing Decisions on Sound, Pertinent Facts
- Arriving at More Consistent Decisions
- Making Parole More Understandable
- Preventing Prison and Jail Overcrowding and Court Intervention
- Making Punishment More Equitable Statewide

STATE OF GEORGIA
1776

INTRODUCTION

The executive clemency powers of the State of Georgia are vested exclusively in the State Board of Pardons and Paroles. The board is composed of five members appointed by the Governor for seven-year terms, subject to confirmation by the State Senate. Each year the board elects one of its members to serve as Chairman.

The board was established in 1943 with its authority established in the Georgia Constitution. Its existence ensures that the executive branch of government has a discretionary role in criminal justice. Thus in Georgia's justice system, the board provides some of the checks and balances deemed necessary by the framers of the constitution.

The board is empowered to grant or deny clemency to inmates incarcerated for violation of the state's criminal laws. It has constitutional authority to grant paroles, pardons, and reprieves; to commute and remit sentences; and to restore civil and political rights. It has authority and staff to investigate cases and to supervise persons granted conditional clemency.

Before the board considers an inmate for parole, it conducts investigations. Detailed investigative reports become a part of the board's case file, which is separate from files maintained by the Department of Corrections.

Initially, a parole officer studies arrest and court records and may talk with arresting officers, court officials, victims, and witnesses to prepare a legal investigation report on the details of an inmate's current offense and a summary of any prior offenses in the same county.

Subsequently, a parole officer interviews the inmate and completes a personal history statement questionnaire. The inmate is asked, among other things, where he has resided, attended school, names and locations of family members, whom he has chosen as references, where he plans to live and work, and what his own account is of his crime. A social investigation is also conducted which includes interviews with persons mentioned in the personal history statement.

Before any inmate is paroled, the board reviews a Parole Review Summary from the Department of Corrections. The summary provides data on the inmate's behavior, attitude, physical status, mental and emotional condition, participation in activities, and performance in work and training programs while incarcerated. At its' discretion, the board may request detailed psychological and/or psychiatric opinions before considering a case. Any information received by the board may be used in making a parole decision.

Paroles are granted based on Parole Decision Guidelines that were established to assist the board in making consistent and accurate assessments of the factors that will affect each prospective parolee's chances for success upon release. Excluded from guideline decisions are life sentences.

The board initially identifies the crime severity level of the individual. The crime committed is ranked from Level I to VII, with VII being the most severe. Those ranked in the higher severity categories will serve longer. The next area of consideration is parole success factors. These include age at first commitment, prior convictions (juvenile and adult), prior incarceration since age 17, parole or probation failure, use, possession, or attempt to obtain heroin or other opiates, whether current offenses involved burglary or forgery, whether fully employed during six months prior to current offense, and other factors.

From these weighted factors, along with the severity level, the board calculates the individual's parole success likelihood score. This score, along with the crime severity level, is inserted into a guidelines chart which indicates the actual time the inmate should serve. The board reviews these data and, if approved, the inmate is advised of a tentative parole month. The inmate is subsequently released provided the board receives no serious disciplinary reports on the individual prior to the release date. If the length of time to be served, as determined by the board, is greater than the actual sentence length, the inmate will serve the sentence issued by the court. In no case will the board add time to an inmate's sentence. As of February 1990, the board employed 686 individuals with 343 of these employees engaged in actual investigation and/or supervision of 16,822 parolees. During fiscal year 1989, the board released a total of 13,281 state inmates from confinement through its actions.

Board of Pardons and Paroles Data

The Board of Pardons and Paroles collects its own data, compiling it for internal function requirements, as well as making it available to the criminal justice community as needed. It reflects not only workload, but certain qualitative factors concerning the activity of the board.

PROFILE OF PARDONS AND PAROLES

Pardon and parole data were compiled on a fiscal year basis for 1985 and 1986. Beginning with 1987, the figures are compiled on a calendar year basis. Table 4.1 provides all available pardon and parole data from 1985 to 1989.

1988 and 1989 are peak years for Parole Board activity. There were 11,353 parole releases in 1988 and 15,432 in 1988, while there were 2,896 returns to prison in 1988 and 3,565 in 1989.

1988 and 1989 are peak years for pardons, with 161 and 152 pardons issued respectively.

Most of the data indicate considerable variance in the amount of activity during the five year period. One noticeable trend is the increase in the number of paroles. A major factor is the increasing inmate population forcing fewer denials of parole and the release of more prisoners.

Table 4.1

PROFILE OF PAROLE BOARD ACTIVITY, 1985 - 1989

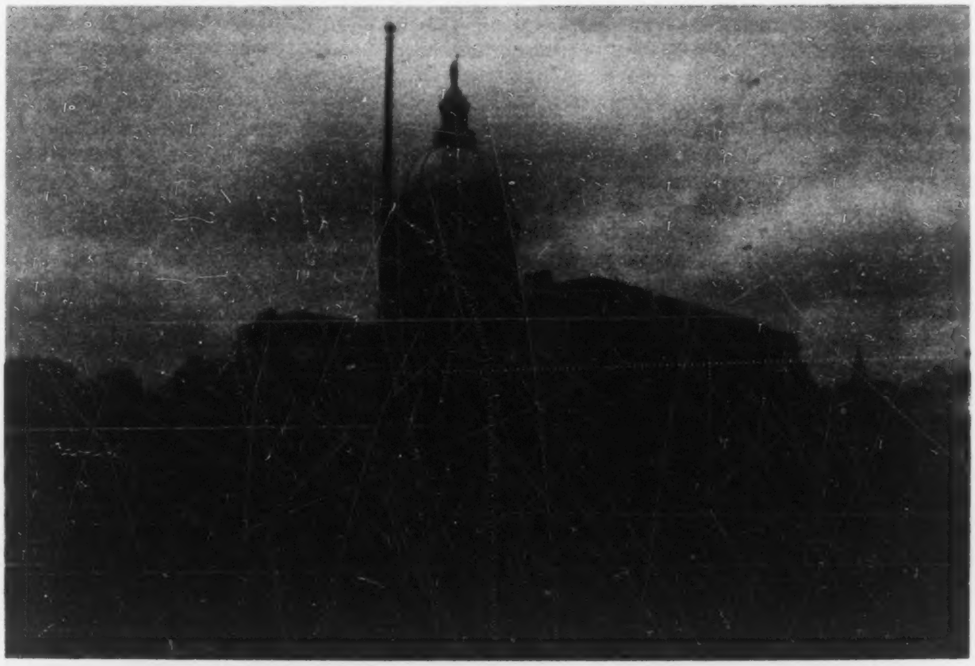
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Parole	6,144	7,611	7,652	6,968	12,612
Conditional Transfer to Detainer	249	265	238	243	394
Youthful Offender Conditional Release	28	2	0	0	2
Commutation to Time Served	13	17	2,846	3,901	9
Remission to Probation	3	7	2	2	0
Supervised Reprieve and Conditional Commutation*	-	1,312	286	239	2,415
Other Release Action: Special Release	769	0	0	0	0
Total Released by Board	**7,206**	**9,214**	**11,024**	**11,353**	**15,432**
Revocation of Parole	1,920	2,006	2,649	2,893	3,565
Revocation of Youthful Offender Conditional Release	160	25	2	0	0
Cancellation of Supervised Reprieve	-	-	-	1	0
Cancellation of Reprieve and Conditional Commutation	-	0	51	0	0
Other Revocation and Cancellation: Special Release	11	71	0	2	0
Total Returns to Prison by Board	**2,091**	**2,102**	**2,702**	**2,896**	**3,565**
Parole Case Denied	1,243	932	808	1,170	1,067
Discharge from Parole	3,588	3,879	4,264	3,032	3,580
Youthful Offender Unconditional Release	246	100	0	0	0
Restoration of Civil and Political Rights	2,392	1,936	1,409	1,496	1,411
A) Upon Discharge from Parole	1,866	1,506	999	711	785
B) Upon Application	526	430	410	785	626
Pardon	108	127	103	161	152
Medical or Compassionate Reprieve	314	357	527	308	342
Commutation Reducing Sentence (without resulting in release)	5	10	1	5	5
Parole Commutation	-	-	-	-	377
Death Sentence Commutation Granted	-	-	0	1	0
Death Sentence Commutation Denied	-	-	5	1	2
Visitor Interview in Central Office	2,049	2,100	2,354	2,489	2,777
Inmate Interview at Institution	241	400	253	262	317
Preliminary Revocation Hearing	490	395	431	485	574
Final Revocation Hearing	273	194	289	381	473
Other Board Actions Jail Credit	-	-	-	-	0
Total Other Actions by Board	**18,054**	**18,860**	**17,940**	**19,479**	**12,488**
TOTAL BOARD ACTIVITY	**27,351**	**30,176**	**31,666**	**33,728**	**31,485**
Total Inmates at End of Reporting Period	16,415	17,068	18,617	18,787	20,816
Parole Board Releases Under Supervision at End of Reporting Period	5,799	8,079	9,902	10,358	16,048
(Youth Offenders)	478	218	94	0	0
Total Parole Board Releases Under Supervision	**6,738**	**9,582**	**10,917**	**10,358**	**16,048**
Cases Reviewed Under Parole Guidelines	7,399	8,463	7,615	10,293	6,574
Lifers Considered for Parole	949	898	689	565	682
Lifers Granted Parole	80	111	64	48	182
Lifers Granted Parole at First Consideration	9	10	7	12	39

Prepared by Computer Services Unit, State Board of Pardons and Paroles.

Note: Data are compiled in June of applicable year for 1985 through 1986. Data for 1987 through 1989 are calendar year.

*** Supervised Reprieve and Reprieve and Conditional Commutation have been collapsed into one category.**

5. STATEMENTS FROM SENIOR OFFICIALS



MICHAEL J. BOWERS

Attorney General, State of Georgia

Attorney General Bowers was educated at the U.S. Military Academy, Stanford University and the University of Utah. After service in the Air Force, he attended the University of Georgia Law School. A member of the State Law Department since 1974, he became Georgia's fifty-first Attorney General in 1981.

Georgia's criminal justice system faces the same problems today we have confronted for several years. Crime, largely fueled by illegal drug use and trafficking continues to increase. Our response, at least until recently, has lagged.

Fortunately, over the last two years there has been a growing public awareness of the magnitude of those problems and a willingness, finding expression in recent statutes and appropriations, to adopt innovative measures to attack the problems.

The 1989 session of the General Assembly, for example, considered and adopted several measures to combat drug use, including sanctions against driver and occupational licenses. The effect of these measures we will only learn in time, but they send a clear signal, which I believe is supported by the citizens of this state, that drug use and trafficking affect all strata of society and will not be tolerated.

Similar resolve is also shown by continued appropriations for prison construction. That must continue. It is not enough simply to say prison construction is expensive and we must fine alternatives to sentencing. The fact is that our prison population continues to harden. There are fewer and fewer prison inmates who are worthy candidates for alternatives to confinement. The majority of the prison population have committed crimes of force, crimes resulting in or likely to result in harm to another human being. Because projections of the likely prison population show a continued rapid increase, prison construction, however expensive, must continue. I believe the public not only will support it with tax dollars, but will demand it.

Finally, money alone will not alleviate the problems facing the criminal justice system. That will come when society makes it clear that it will not tolerate its own destruction through criminal activity, particularly drug activity. I believe we are witnessing the awakening of society to that realization. Our resolve must remain strong.

HAROLD G. CLARKE

Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Georgia

Harold G. Clarke received both his undergraduate and law degrees from the University of Georgia and was admitted to the Georgia Bar in February 1950. Since that time, he has been active in a number of different associations, councils, foundations and societies.

From 1961 to 1971, Justice Clarke was a member of the Georgia General Assembly. He came to the Supreme Court in Decxember 1979. The court elected Justice Clarke to serve a four year term as Chief Justice beginning January 1990.

The judicial system has recently seen a dramatic increase in felony cases primarily due to drug-related arrests. In Georgia's superior courts, felony cases rose 12% from 1986 to 1897 (40,497 to 45,455) and then jumped again 19% from 1987 to 1988 (45,455 to 53,985). The impact of drugs not only appears in the prosecution of drug cases, but is also the moving influence in great numbers of murder cases, burglaries, robberies, assaults and almost every other type of criminal activity.

The drug problem has reached epidemic proportions, with an estimated 10%, or 600,000 of Georgia's 6 million residents addicted to drugs, either legal or illegal. The Governor's Commission on Drug Awareness and Prevention has reported that prison admissions for alcohol and drug related crimes increased 800% over the past ten years. Seventy-five percent of inmates in Georgia's prisons reported a drug problem, compared to 19% ten years ago. Eighty-two percent of all youth committed to Youth Services have used alcohol or drugs. Today the criminal justice system is challenged to think and act creatively to solve this crippling problem.

In searching for solutions to the drug problem, the criminal justice system cannot ignore the high rate of family violence occurring in our society today. According to the Georgia Network Against Domestic Violence, in the first six months of 1989, 75 women and men in Georgia lost their lives due to domestic violence. This figure does not include victims of child abuse. Family violence is the single greatest cause of injury to women, exceeding rape, auto accidents and muggings combined. Among battered women, 66% of drug use and 74% of alcohol use begins after battering occurs.

The disharmony of families today, evidenced in divorce, violence and neglect of children, should be seen as a significant cause of the drug problem in our society today. Without the guidance and support of parents, children are not learning to be responsible citizens, but instead are turning to lives of crime and drug use. As the criminal justice system strives to control drug use in our society, it should also play a critical role in deterring the violence that breaks up families and leaves children on the streets.

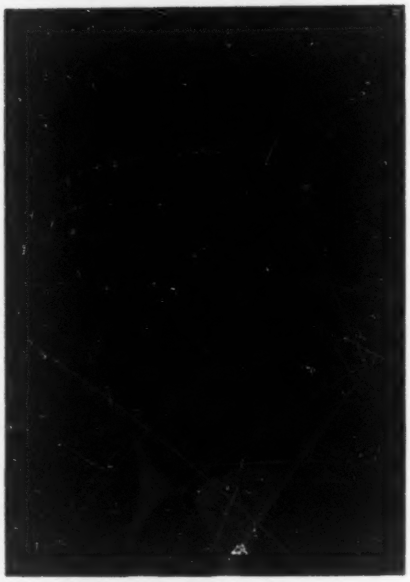
Drug use and family violence are problems challenging us to recognize the shortcomings of the criminal justice system and meet the needs of a changing society.

JAMES ROBERT (Robbie) HAMRICK

Director, Georgia Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Hamrick received his Bachelor of Science degree in Criminal Justice from Georgia State University. He is a graduate of the FBI National Academy and a past president of the FBI Academy Associates.

Mr. Hamrick has been actively employed in law enforcement since 1959, when he began his career with the Department of Public Safety. He was appointed as Special Agent with the Georgia Bureau of Investigation in 1969. On September 4, 1985 Mr. Hamrick was appointed by the Governor and the State Board of Public Safety as Director of the Georgia Bureau of Investigation.



DNA Profiling, a crime-solving technique which has been referred to as one of the most significant forensic developments of the century and as powerful a forensic tool as fingerprints, will become a service of the Division of Forensic Sciences (GBI Crime Lab) Serology Section in early 1991. Funding for DNA Profiling was approved by the General Assembly during the 1989 session, and since that time, the Crime Lab has been actively involved in completing the necessary steps to implement DNA Profiling as a service to Georgia's criminal justice system.

DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) is the body's "blueprint" found primarily in the nucleus of living cells. It is the molecule that determines a person's individual characteristics and, thus, establishes each person as separate and unique (except identical twins). Technology is now available which allows identification of the DNA molecule and provides the ability to detect differences between individuals by developing the unique DNA patterns from biological specimens (tissue, blood, semen, hair) that meet certain conditions.

Utilizing this technology in criminal investigations will, for the first time, allow for the conclusive identification of an assailant through biological evidence retrieved from a victim or from the scene of a crime. By comparing the DNA patterns of the suspect's blood with that of body fluids taken from the victim or scene, investigators can conclude with an average 99.99% certainty, that the biological specimens are from the same person. If the patterns do not match, investigators can be assured that the suspect is not the assailant. The costs of implementing this capability will be offset by savings in investigative man-hours required to develop evidence on possible suspects and in court time through shorter trials or averting trial altogether through an increased number of pleas.

Steps taken or now underway in preparation for implementing DNA Profiling include the evaluation of the DNA testing procedures offered by the FBI, as well as commercial laboratories, the purchase of appropriate equipment, the training of scientists from the Serology Section and the completion of a validation program to assure that the methods of analysis are both adequate and accurate.

In addition, a total of five more personnel have been hired as part of this new capability for the Crime Lab including Dr. George Herrin who was hired in December 1989 as the research consultant for the DNA program. Three of the current staff of the Serology Section have been assigned to the DNA unit and have undergone extensive training at the FBI's DNA laboratory to develop the specific knowledge and skills in this new area.

After these important steps in the preparation process have been completed, application of DNA testing to routine casework by the Serology Section will be available to law enforcement across the state. The Division of Forensic Sciences will have the capability to identify an assailant from a list of suspects based on a small amount of biological evidence left with the victim or at the scene of a crime.

COLONEL CURTIS D. EARP, JR.

Commissioner,
Georgia Department of Public Safety

A Distinguished Military Graduate of the ROTC program at Florida State University, he was commissioned as a Regular Army Officer, Military Police in 1960 and retired in the rank of colonel in 1986. Colonel Earp's formal education includes both a Bachelor and Master of Science degree in criminology. His professional affiliations include membership in the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the Police Executive Research Forum, Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police and Atlanta Metropol. He serves on numerous boards and is a member of the Georgia Peace Officers Standards and Training Council.

Colonel Earp became Commissioner, Georgia Department of Public Safety and Commander, Georgia State Patrol in October 1986.

The year 1989 saw the culmination of a series of improvement initiatives by the Georgia State Patrol. Starting in 1987, the department began experimenting with in-car video systems. The result was a decision to make the in-car video an integral part of the trooper's vehicle equipment package which, itself, was being upgraded by phasing in power seats, power windows and low profile light bars. The light bars, which contain high intensity blue strobe lights and powerful take-down lights, are an essential element to ensure the safety and well-being of our troopers. That year GSP also started a re-arming process through the testing of a series of semi-automatic weapons. At the same time, the trooper's personal comfort became enhanced by the acquisition of all-weather footgear and a leather jacket.

Although there was no money budgeted for firearms, the Legislature approved the use of money from the operations budget to purchase weapons. The re-arming process begun in 1988, was completed in 1989 when the entire Georgia State Patrol qualified on either the 9mm or .45 caliber semi-automatic pistol; 144 qualified as expert (five of those fired a perfect 100) and 330 as marksmen. What made the GSP re-arming unique was that it probably was the only time a large police organization offered its members a choice of weapons. The "informed choice" program gave troopers an opportunity to select either a 9mm or .45 caliber semi-automatic pistol based on that trooper's level of confidence with the chosen weapon.

The Legislature was generous in providing funding for purchase of radio repeaters, more commonly known as "Pak-Rat" radios. These repeaters give each trooper the ability to communicate through his car radio even though he or she may be several hundred yards from the car. The repeater program is continuing and should be completed in 1990.

Probably the most successful of the improvement programs was the in-car video project. These video systems, provided by a supplier from specifications drawn up by the department, were purchased at no cost to the Georgia taxpayer. From 1986 through 1989, nearly every penny of confiscated drug-related money received back from the federal government was invested in video systems. At the close of 1989, more than 200 video systems were in trooper cars throughout the state.

We all strive for the greatest professionalism possible with our people. As every law enforcement officer knows, the potential for things to go awry is always greatest during those first crucial minutes of an encounter between a violator and a police officer. The video taping of that encounter provides concurrent protection to the citizen and the officer. Now, for the first time ever, a large police organization has systematized and institutionalized the sound and visual recording of the initial contact between members of the public and law enforcement officers. The significance of this technological innovation has not been lost on the news media and the State of Georgia is receiving national recognition as a result.

National publicity notwithstanding, the fact that so many Georgia State Troopers have cameras has been a significant factor in reducing court time for both criminal apprehensions as well as DUI arrests. In the realm of highway drug interdiction the cameras have been particularly valuable. The video tape clearly indicates that the initial traffic stop was legitimate and, if the trooper suspects that the vehicle is being used to carry drugs, that the request for consent to search was, indeed, voluntary.

In connection with drug interdiction, for the third year in a row, the Georgia State Patrol has placed nationally in its seizure of contraband. The 6,829 grams of crack cocaine GSP seized in 1989 earned it a national ranking of third. GSP placed sixth with $2,154,534 in confiscated drug currency and ninth with 187 kilos of powder cocaine.

This latest combination of technology and training initiatives culminated in 1989 with a Georgia State Patrol well positioned to continue playing a significant role in the critical fight against the lawless elements within the State of Georgia during the decade of the nineties.

MORRIS REDDING

President, Georgia Association of Chiefs of Police

Chief Redding is a graduate of the Atlanta Police Academy, the FBI Academy, the FBI National Executive Institute and has a L.L.B. from the Woodrow Wilson College of Law.

After serving in the military, he began his 32 year career with the Atlanta Police Department, Uniform Division. Since March 1982, he has served as Chief of Police, Atlanta Bureau of Police Services.

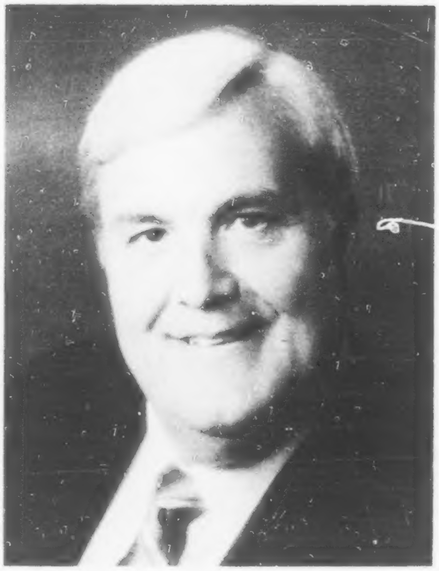
We as a society must realize we are facing a crisis in reference to drugs in America. Drugs are like a malignant cancer that is spreading across our country. Unless we as a people join hands to fight the drug problem, we will never win the war on drugs. In my opinion, we as a people have not admitted that we do have a crisis in reference to drugs. The average person feels the drug dealers and users are individuals from the low income parts of our society. This is not true; no part of society is immune from drugs.

We can never solve any crisis until we admit we have a crisis. The challenge of the 90s will be for all parts of society to work very closely in dealing with the drug problem. It will take not only law enforcement, but the complete criminal justice system, the educational system, the health department, etc., to deal with the drug problem. We have to realize drug dealers and users have almost stopped our present criminal justice system because they realize we have no space available in prisons. As soon as one dealer is arrested, another dealer takes his/her place. We have to send a strong message to the dealers and users that if they use and sell drugs, they will be sent to prison and all material things they have gained through illegal activities will be confiscated.

We have to send a strong message to the user that they are responsible for their actions. There is no such thing as recreational use of drugs; they as users are contributing to the violence we are experiencing with the drug dealers. They have to realize when they buy drugs they are providing monies for the drug dealers to purchase more weapons to continue their killing of not only other drug dealers, but innocent people as well.

Through violence, the drug dealer has made America the Beautiful, America the Violent.

The greatest challenge for police chiefs in the 90s will be convincing society as a whole of the crisis we are in and encouraging our officials to provide us with the resources we need in order to keep our communities safe. There is no doubt in my mind that with all the advancement we have made in technology, the medical field, space, etc., we have the knowledge, the ability and the skills to solve any problem, but first we must admit we have a problem.



SHERIFF D. G. "BILL" LEMACKS

President, Georgia Sheriffs' Association

Sheriff D. G. "Bill" Lemacks of Clayton County is a graduate of the Louisville Southern Police Institute - 52nd Class - Orator. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors, Clayton County Narcotics Unit, a member of the Peace Officers Association of Georgia and also a member of the National Sheriffs' Association.

Sheriff Lemacks, along with former Sheriff Deyton, implemented the Junior Deputy Sheriffs' Program, which is now the second largest in the nation.

Let me begin my remarks by telling you how much I appreciate being asked to contribute to the Georgia Criminal Justice Data, as published by the Bureau of Investigation in 1990.

In the essence of sounding redundant, let me assure you that the drug problem in our state is threatening to bring our entire Criminal Justice System to a grinding halt. I feel very confident that the positions and proposals that I outline to you will be representative of the views of most of the Sheriffs in Georgia. We consider drugs to be the number one problem facing Law Enforcement and the Criminal Justice System. Many of my fellow Sheriffs estimate that 80 to 90 percent of all crimes being committed are either to promote the distribution or drugs, or to support habits of users. It is threatening the very fiber of our youth and our country. Unless strong measures are taken to reverse the trend, the Criminal Justice System, that now exists, will collapse. We feel that drastic actions and total war must be declared against the use of drugs in our society. We propose absolutely zero tolerance level for both the pushers and users of drugs. If we are ever to defeat this monstrosity, then the casual drug user must in some way be made to pay a penalty for experimenting with these dangerous drugs. Penalties and fines must be severe. The one thing that means the most to young people is the privilege of being able to drive an automobile. We propose that the Legislature pass legislation in the next session of the General Assembly to suspend the license on the very first drug offense and to increase the severity and penalty on second and third time offenders. Most Sheriffs feel that we have enough laws to deal with drug pushers now. But, because of the tremendous overcrowding in our jails and prisons, we have a revolving door syndrome, and few drug pushers spend very little of their sentences in prison. Going to jail and serving time in Georgia is no longer meaningful. I have had drug traffickers tell me, "Mr. Sheriff, I'll do my time standing on my head".

We realize that the General Assembly has in the past spent millions of dollars to build additional facilities to house criminals. But, we also urge them with all sincerity and urgency, to keep up the pace to build prisons and make punishment of drug dealers, as well as other offenses, more meaningful.

The Sheriffs of Georgia are more involved in the total Criminal Justice System than any other individual or agency. We are involved with law enforcement, correction, prosecution, courts, and suffer the consequences of probation and parole revocations. Many county jails are over capacity by 50 to 100 percent, and in some cases even 200 percent. We know Sheriffs will suffer most by mandating tougher sentences. Taking all of this into consideration, we still urge the legislature to pass laws, that any offender caught for the second time selling or trafficking drugs in any amount will serve at least one half or 50 percent of the sentence. We further urge that any offender caught three or more times, must serve 100 percent or all of their sentence without chance of parole. Drastic steps must be taken to get and keep these people off the streets. Also Georgia has a need to develop a forfeiture law similar to that used in the Federal Courts. The Federal forfeiture laws are much more effective and easy to administer. Hit them where it hurts.

Again we appreciate the legislature and their commitment in the past to commit to build additional prisons during the last year, and the tremendous commitment they made in funds toward this end. But, in my talk with the citizens in my county, as well as throughout the state, I find that the tax payers of this state will support efforts to continue building and staffing prisons as much as is needed till we rid our streets of these people who are destroying and killing our children.

We further commend the legislature on their efforts to insist that the Board of Corrections build less costly prisons, which will house more offenders. However, there is still more improvement to be made in the construction of low cost facilities by this state. Many Sheriffs still think that less expensive alternatives are available.

Finally we ask all Georgians to support their Sheriffs in asking that the state reimburse the counties for full cost for keeping state prisoners in local jails. It is not fair to the local taxpayer to pay the burden of housing state inmates.

Again, thank you for being asked to give some remarks to this Criminal Justice Data, and I ask each of you to please support your local Law Enforcement Agency. Thank you.

ROBERT L. DOSS, JR.

Director, Administrative Office of the Courts

Mr. Doss received a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in Economics and a Master of Science degree in Criminal Justice and Urban Affairs from Georgia State University. He is also a Certified Graduate Fellow of the Institute for Court Management.

He came to the Administrative Office of the Courts in July 1973, as Assistant Director and has served as Director since September 1975.

Case delay is a problem that affects all the elements of the criminal justice system in Georgia from the police officer on the beat to the courts and corrections officers. Increasing crime, primarily due to drug arrests, and enhanced law enforcement are giving courts many more cases each year. In calendar year 1987, 226,610 cases were filed in the superior courts of Georgia. In 1988, cases filed increased to 247,197 (approximately 90,000 of which were criminal). Managing case delay requires either costly increases of court resources, or more efficient methods of dispensing justice.

In the future, Georgia courts may need to turn to alternative dispute resolution methods such as mediation or arbitration for civil cases in order to free up court resources for criminal calendars. The goals of alternative dispute resolution (commonly referred to as ADR) are to relieve backlog, provide speedier, less costly resolution, and provide an alternative to the adversarial process. In mediation, a third party skilled in identifying areas of agreement, assists disputants in discussing their differences and reaching a mutually satisfactory settlement. In arbitration, a third party hears all sides of a dispute, reviews the evidence, and issues a decision that is meant to settle the dispute. Arbitration is private judging with simplified procedures, and parties usually agree to it in advance through contract.

Georgia has had some success with alternative dispute resolution methods. Since 1973 in DeKalb County, the Neighborhood Justice Center has offered dispute mediation for problems in the following areas: domestic, neighborhood, landlord-tenant, juvenile, consumer-merchant, business-related, educational and small claims. Savannah also has a Neighborhood Justice Center. In Fulton County, the Civil Arbitration Program of the Superior Courts, begun as a test project in 1986, requires parties in civil cases involving damages of $25,000 or less to undergo non-binding arbitration before a three-member panel of trained arbitrators. In 1987, 86% of cases assigned to the program were resolved without a trial. This arbitration program was made permanent by local rule in 1988. Fulton County also has a child custody mediation program which was implemented in April 1989. In November 1989, a group of Atlanta lawyers established the Center for Public Resources, Inc. which provides alternative dispute resolution expertise to corporations and public institutions.

Throughout the country, alternative dispute resolution is successfully resolving conflicts with less cost, less time and less stress and is thus freeing the traditional court system to focus upon criminal calendars. In Georgia, alternative dispute resolution may develop more efficient use of our valuable resources and may benefit all parts of the judicial system.

BOBBY K. WHITWORTH

Commissioner, Georgia Department of Corrections

Commissioner Whitworth was appointed to the post by the Georgia Board of Corrections in January 1990. Since 1982, he had served as Executive Deputy Commissioner. A 1968 graduate of the University of Georgia, Mr. Whitworth began his career in government as Executive Director, U.S. Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service, Cherokee County. He joined the Department of Corrections in 1973.

While law enforcement agencies, the courts and the correctional system are more effectively armed and girded than ever before to meet our common enemy in the assault on crime, a clear victory is no closer to becoming a reality today than at any time in our past. Many battles have been won, surely, but the war rages on. And it is costly.

Our department is experiencing a 13 percent annual growth rate in the number of inmates we must house. The most recent computer projections by our statisticians predict a tripling of the inmate population by the year 2001 -- assuming current sentencing and release practices remain unchanged. We expect by 2001 to need housing for more than 63,000 inmates, the largest percentage of them serving time for violent crime. During the same time the number of probationers under agency supervision will skyrocket from the current level of almost 118,000 to more than 305,000. As the Board of Pardons and Paroles seeks to help relieve dire prison overcrowding in the next decade by a program of systematically releasing those offenders who present lower levels of risk, they predict their caseload will rise from just over 19,000 now to almost 60,000 by Fiscal Year 1999.

The figures show all too clearly that the criminal element in Georgia will continue to exact an exorbitant price from society. To this point in time, Georgians have said that they are willing to bear the massive financial burden resulting from the illegal actions of a small percentage of the population. Proof of this willingness is found in the current, sorely-needed prison construction program in Georgia, with a total price tag approaching $375 million in capital outlay alone.

How long Georgians will be willing to shoulder this huge financial outlay is anyone's guess. As a lifetime Georgia resident I sense that as the price of justice spirals, the taxpayers will look less and less favorably on higher spending.

What is the solution? It is clear the while the three main components of the criminal justice system will continue to carry out the mission demanded of them by the Governor, the General Assembly and the people of Georgia, there must be a constant renewal of emphasis on programs in society aimed at keeping youth from ever having to come into contact with this system in the first place. It is incumbent upon all of us -- especially the schools, churches, civic organizations, and the families -- to drive home the message, beginning in kindergarten or earlier, that law breakers who waste their own lives and damage society will not be tolerated. We must provide punishment options while at the same time we offer the opportunity for those who want to do so to change their lives into productive ones.

The flow of offenders coming into our jails, our courts and our prisons must be reduced at the source: At-risk-youth must be identified and counseled intensively to adhere to socially acceptable values, or there will be no end to the waves of offenders who will be flooding our criminal justice system from now on.

WAYNE SNOW, JR.

Chairman, State Board of Pardons and Paroles

Mr. Snow received an A.B. degree from the University of Georgia in 1958 and earned his L.L.B. degree there in 1960.

He served 21 years in the General Assembly; for 11 years he was Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Snow was appointed to a full seven-year term on the five-member Board of Pardons and Paroles by the Governor in 1983 and elected Chairman in 1985.

He also serves in 1990 as President of the Association of Paroling Authorities International.

In 1985 the State Board of Pardons and Paroles developed a Victim Impact Statement questionnaire which crime victims may use to report their injuries and losses to the courts and the Parole Board. Then, in 1990, working with victim-witness assistance program officials in several judicial circuits, we revised the Statement to make it easier to use. Both times we provided copies to all district attorneys and solicitors in Georgia.

This is just one example of expanding efforts in our state to provide victims greater access to and participation in the criminal justice process. These efforts were long overdue. Victims should be given special handling by law enforcement, court, corrections, and parole officials, so that these victims may give information and views for consideration and may stay informed about each procedural step.

In the past we have seen situations when our Board paroled someone and only then did the victim or the victim's family communicate to us their views about parole. They would be upset because parole occurred without their input. They would say they did not write us or call us before because they did not know they could do that or how to do it.

In 1990 the Parole Board took a step aimed at preventing, in the future, such misunderstanding. We developed a simple fact sheet especially for crime victims which advises them straightforwardly how and when they may call, write, or visit the Board's central office. It informs victims how they may submit information, recommendations, a Victim Impact Statement, or a protest against future parole for study by the Board members during consideration. We sent fact sheets to all district attorneys and solicitors so they could make this information known to victims and their families.

If the Board receives a Victim Impact Statement about a crime against the person, such as rape or robbery, and if the Board is to consider parole before service of one-third of the sentence, the Board notifies the victim and invites comments, and also notifies the victim if parole is granted.

I understand that in more and more of Georgia's judicial circuits victim-witness assistance programs are being started. I applaud this. Our Board is glad to hear from officials in these programs and glad to work with them in promoting more and better two-way communication with victims and their family members.